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Professor Enrico TORTONESE (*Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy*) (16 December 1954). **Pisces; Echinodermata**
Professor Per BRINCK (*Lunds Universitets Zoologiska Institution, Lund, Sweden*) (19 May 1958). **Arthropoda, Ecology**
Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (23July 1958). **Opisthobranchia; Phylogeny**
Professor Dr. Raphael ALVARADO (*Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain*) (31 May 1960). **Echinoidea, Asteroidea**
Dr. E. G. MUNROE (*Canada Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Ottawa, Canada*) (9 June 1961). **Entomology, Zoogeography**
Professor E. BINDER (*Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland*) 21 May 1962). **Mollusca**
Professor Harold E. VOKES (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963). **Mollusca**
Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (28 August 1963) (*Vice-President*). **Crustacea**
Professor Ernst MAYR (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02138, U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963) (*Councillor*). **Ornithology; Evolution**
Prof. Dr. Otto KRAUS (*Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg, Germany*) (28 August 1963) (*Councillor*). **Arachnida, Myriapoda**
Dr. W. D. L. RIDE (*Western Australian Museum, Perth, Western Australia*) (28 August 1963) (*President*). **Mammalia; Recent and Fossil**
Dr. Curtis W. SABROSKY (*U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington* 20560, *D.C., U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963) (*Councillor*). **Diptera; Systematics**
Professor George Gaylord SIMPSON (*The Simroe Foundation*, 5151 *E. Holmes Street, Tucson, Arizona* 85711, *U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963). **Mammalia**
Dr. Eugene EISENMANN (*American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York* 10024, *U.S.A.*) (30 January 1968). **Ornithology**
Mr. R. V. MELVILLE (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD*) (30 January 1968) (*Secretary*). **Palaeontology**
Dr. Y. I. STAROBOGATOV (*Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad B-164, U.S.S.R.*) (30 January 1968). **Mollusca, Crustacea**
Professor F. M. BAYER (*Institute of Marine Science, University of Miami, Florida* 33149, *U.S.A.*) (20 February 1972). **Octocorallia; Systematics**
Dr. John O. CORLISS (*University ofMaryland, College Park, Maryland* 20742, *U.S.A.*) (20 February 1972). **Protozoa; Systematics**
Prof. Dr. H. K. ERBEN (*Institut für Paläontologie, Universität Bonn*, 53 *Bonn, Germany*) (20 February 1972). **Invertebrate Palaeontology**
Professor T. HABE (*National Science Museum, Ueno Park, Tokyo, Japan*) (20 February 1972). **Marine Biology**
Mr. David HEPPELL (*Department of Natural History, Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh EH1 1JF, Scotland*) (20 February 1972). **Mollusca**
Dr. I. W. B. NYE (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5 BD*) (20 February 1972). **Lepidoptera**
Prof. A. WILLINK (*Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucuman, Argentina*) (20 February 1972). **Neotropical Hymenoptera**
Prof. B. B. ROHDENDORF (*Palaeontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R.*) (21 July 1972). **Insecta Palaeontology**
Prof. G. BERNARDI (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France*) (28 September 1972). **Lepidoptera**
Dr. C. DUPUIS (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France*) (28 September 1972). **Diptera**

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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ADDITIONAL NOTICES

1. The exact date of publication of *The Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, volume 31, part 4 was 13th January, 1975 and NOT 31st December, 1974 as stated on the cover and on page 264 of that part.

2. Comments from specialists are particularly invited for the following applications:

(a) *Chilodus* Miller & Troschel, 1844 and *Caenotropus* Guenther, 1864 (Pisces): revised proposals. Z.N.(S.) 1502.

(b) *Heterotis* (Pisces: Osteoglossidae): summary of problems to be resolved. Z.N.(S.) 1807.

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* [those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23(a-b) and 79(b)]:

(1) *Forcipomyia* Meigen, 1818 (Insecta, Diptera): designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 1079.
(2) Suppression of *Ligulops* Hall, 1871 (Brachiopoda). Z.N.(S.) 1505.
(3) Suppression of *Cornufer unicolor* Tschudi, 1838 (Amphibia, Salientia). Z.N.(S.) 1749.
(4) Suppression of the following works: Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1828a. *Symbolae Physicae seu Icones et Descriptiones Piscium* Berlin (Mittler); Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1828b. *Symbolae Physicae seu Icones et Descriptiones Zootomicrorum* Berlin (Mittler). Z.N.(S.) 1807.
(5) Ruling on the stem of the family-group name based on *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838 (Insecta, Coleoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1892.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, SW7 5BD, England
November 1974

MARGARET GREEN
Scientific Assistant
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF FORMAL PROPOSALS IN APPLICATIONS

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets zoologiske Museum, Universitetsparken* 15, *DK*-2100 *København Ø, Danmark*)

As several of the latest applications lack formal proposals, I should like to stress once more the importance of keeping strictly to the procedure on this point as conceived by the late secretary Hemming. Trained very cleverly in judicial matters, he realised fully how easily voting procedures may fail to cover precisely and fully all and every detail of the objectives intended, if every single step to be carried formally was not precisely defined and isolated from all unnecessary matter. Each single act in each Opinion etc. must have its own paragraph or sub-paragraph, in order that nothing is overlooked during the Voting, or forgotten when the several entries are to be made in the Lists and Indexes, and that all other steps required to be fulfilled are dealt with.

In Volume 30, part 3/4 of the *Bulletin*, I find several examples of lacking, insufficient or blurred proposals. (Matters other than strictly those concerning the single decision should be found in the text, not in the proposals). Among the more tolerable, though still unwanted, material sometimes included, are exact references to the literature. They are to go into the text in order not to confuse the aims of the proposals themselves.

COMMENT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION TO SUPPRESS *ANAS PUNCTATA* BURCHELL, 1822 (AVES). Z.N.(S.) 794

(see volume **30**, pages 173–174)

By Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress (S.C.O.N.) *per Eugene Eisenmann, Chairman (*American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York, U.S.A.*)

Dr. W. D. L. Ride has recently applied for the suppression of the specific name *punctata*, introduced as *Anas punctata*, 1822. The S.C.O.N. hereby expresses support for the application in its new form, which should put an end to confusion regarding the names of two well-known African ducks, the Hottentot Teal and the Maccoa Duck. The result of the suppression of *punctata* will be that the Hottentot Teal

* In addition to its Chairman, the S.C.O.N. consists of Dr. Jean Dorst, Paris Museum; Dr. Finn Salomonsen, Copenhagen Museum; Prof. Dr. K. H. Voous, Amsterdam Museum; and Dr. Charles Vaurie, Paris Museum (formerly with American Museum of Natural History).

will again be universally known by its earliest name *Anas hottentota* Eyton, 1838 and the Maccoa Duck will continue to be known as *Oxyura maccoa* (Eyton, 1838).

Until about 1895 the specific name *hottentota* was the usual designation of the Hottentot Teal and *maccoa* of the Maccoa Duck; in fact the European language vernaculars were based on these scientific names. About 1895 Burchell's name *punctata* came into use for the Hottentot Teal through misidentification of the inadequate description. In 1954 Ride and Cain (*Ibis* 1954 : 318) pointed out that examination of Burchell's type specimen of *Anas punctata* showed it to be a female Maccoa Duck. To avoid a confusing transfer of names, Ride, Cain *et al.* applied to suppress Burchell's name *punctata* and apply that name to *hottentota*, with authorship credited to the first author who had done so and to provide a new type of *punctata* based on the Hottentot Teal. This proposal resulted in considerable conflict of opinion, as some zoologists strongly opposed what they felt was in effect the substitution of a type of a different species when the actual type existed.

The matter was not submitted to vote, although the application had been published in 1956 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 35–48). In the ensuing years there has been sharp conflict in the nomenclature used. Some authors, including the List Committee of the South African Ornithologists Union, have resumed use of *hottentota* for the Hottentot Teal and have transferred *punctata* to the Maccoa Duck; others have preserved the pre-1954 usage.

P. A. Clancey, Secretary of the South African List Committee, has recommended suppression of *punctata* altogether for purposes of the rule of priority but not the rule of homonymy. This is the new Ride proposal, which the S.C.O.N. supports. It is simple and results in restoration of scientific names which agree with the best-known vernacular names and the usage prevalent during most of the 19th century for both species, for the Maccoa Duck during most of the 20th century, and for the Hottentot Teal in the most prestigious current African works. It is the treatment most likely to be universally accepted.

Dr. Dean Amadon, of the American Museum of Natural History, who, to avoid change in then current usage, originally supported the former Ride, Cain *et al.* proposal of 1956, has authorised Eisenmann to inform the International Commission that he prefers the new Ride proposal to suppress *punctata* Burchell for purposes of priority, allowing *hottentota* and *maccoa* to stand as the valid specific names.

OBJECTIONS AUX PROPOSITIONS DE BOUSFIELD & HOLTHUIS (1969) CONCERNANT UNE DOUZAINE DE GENRES D'AMPHIPODES. Z.N.(S.) 1879

par Claude Dupuis (*Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle & École Pratique des Hautes Études; Paris, France*)

Les remarques et données ci-après concernent le cas Z.N.(S.) 1879, soumis il y a cinq ans à la Commission internationale de Nomenclature Zoologique sous le titre anodin de "Proposed use of the plenary powers for the suppression of the names proposed between 1814 and 1820 by C. S. Rafinesque for *two genera and four species* belonging to the order Amphipoda (Class Crustacea), *and matters connected therewith*" (*Bull. zool. Nom.*, **26**, pt 2, aug. 1969: 105–112; les italiques sont de moi).

Le caractère tardif de mon intervention s'explique par le caractère récent de mes fonctions au sein de la Commission. Son caractère public est dû à l'insistance du Secrétaire R. V. Melville en faveur d'une large information des zoologistes. Personnellement, je réprouve trop l'improvisation pour ne point sentir que mes données ne correspondent pas à l'étude exhaustive qui s'impose et j'aurais volontiers laissé à mon intervention le caractère d'un document interne de la Commission.

REMARQUES DE PRINCIPE

La requête de Bousfield & Holthuis appelle environ 41 décisions (48 si l'on considère que l'inscription d'un genre sur la Liste Officielle constitue en outre une décision quant à son espèce-type). Sont en cause:

—18 noms d'espèces (sur les 20 considérés, rien n'est proposé pour *littoreus* ni pour *macrophthalma*); pour ces espèces, on demande 24 décisions (4 suppressions de noms; 2 désignations de néotypes; 6 mises à l'Index; 12 inscriptions sur la Liste Officielle);

—11 noms de genres (sur les 13 considérés, rien n'est proposé pour *Pephredo* ni pour *Lepleurus*); pour ces genres, on demande 13 décisions (2 suppressions de noms; 1 suppression de désignation de type; 1 fixation autoritaire d'espèce-type; 2 mises à l'Index; 7 inscriptions sur la Liste Officielle);

—4 noms de familles (4 inscriptions demandées).

Ces 41 décisions concernent, pour certaines, des noms *tout à fait classiques* dans la *nomenclature de base* des Amphipodes. J'estime donc que le titre même de la requête est insuffisant et que, notamment pour les zoologistes qui n'auraient eu connaissance de celle-ci que "by title only", *il minimise la portée des actions prévues.*

L'argumentation concernant ces 33 noms est présentée de manière à la fois globale et sommaire, sous 7 rubriques seulement (a—f et 4) et au seul niveau générique. Il aurait été préférable de disposer d'une étude *cas par cas*, successivement aux niveaux spécifique, générique et familial (en raison du principe de typification), avec une *discussion exhaustive* selon l'ordre chronologique des données (en raison du principe de priorité).

Il est à craindre que la requête vise surtout à faire officialiser, par la Commission internationale, des *pratiques nomenclatoriales* actuellement courantes, sans se soucier que les mesures proposées puissent masquer à jamais certaines *difficultés taxinomiques* qui doivent, au contraire, demeurer en pleine lumière.

Enfin, chacun conviendra que, plus le nombre des mesures proposées augmente, plus il y a de chances de commettre des erreurs.

DONNÉES DE FAIT

Sans m'être livré à une étude très approfondie—ni surtout complète—j'ai relevé dans les propositions susvisées, les erreurs ou insuffisances ci-dessous.

(1) GENRE *TALITRUS*—Ce genre n'est pas de Bosc, mais de Latreille, ainsi qu'on peut le lire dans Bosc (*Hist. nat. Crust.*, t. 2, an X) p. 140 et 149! (l'explication que des données *in litt.* de Latreille figurent dans ce livre de Bosc y est donnée t. 1, pp. 29 et 48). *Talitrus* n'est pas d'abord proposé t. 2, p. 148, mais bien t. 1, p. 78, avec le contenu suivant: "Exemple [au singulier!] du genre. *Gammarus locusta* Fab.—*Oniscus gammarellus* Pallas" (ce qui pourrait valider la désignation de Latreille, 1810!).

Les tomes 1 et 2 de Bosc, an X, sont signalés dans la *Décade philosophique*, an X, 2e trim., n° 12, 30 nivôse = 20 janvier 1802. Ils ont bien priorité sur Latreille, *Hist. nat. gen. et partic. Crust. et Ins.*, t. 3, an X, volume postérieur à avril 1802 (cité p. 369), antérieur à frimaire an XI (*i.e.* déc. 1802, cf. *Journ. de Phys.* p. 476) et, en fait, signalé dès le numéro du 15 brumaire an XI = 6 novembre 1802 du *Journ. typogr. et bibliogr.* Cette priorité de Latreille *in* Bosc sur Latreille t. 3 (seul cité par le *Nomenclator* . . . de Neave), concerne les genres *Talitrus*, *Bopyrus*, *Sphaeroma* et *Pinnotheres*.

(2) DÉSIGNATIONS(?) D'ESPÈCES TYPES DANS *LE RÈGNE ANIMAL*, ÉDITION DES DISCIPLES—Les requérants considèrent, p. 109, comme "second and first valid selection" du type du genre *Talitrus* celle de Milne Edwards (*Règne Anim.*, Edit. des disciples, pl. 59, fig. 2) car le *titre* de cette édition du Règne animal porte que les planches représentent "les types de tous les genres".

Je n'ai pas vérifié si tous les tomes de texte et de planches portent bien cette indication, ni si elle est affirmée en Introduction et par qui. J'ignore s'il existe un précédent (Opinion ou Déclaration) reconnaissant, dans certains cas ou en général, ce mode particulier de désignation de types "en bloc". Je suis sûr, par contre, que certains auteurs pourraient avoir enfreint la règle rédactionnelle et que Milne Edwards l'a enfreinte au moins une fois, lorsqu'il représente, pl. 58, fig. 2, *nicaensis* Edw. pour le

genre *Dactylocera*, tout en précisant que l'espèce type est autre (*Phr. semilunata* Risso)! Je doute donc que l'on puisse tenir systématiquement les espèces figurées dans les planches de cette édition du *Règne animal* comme les types valablement désignés des genres!

(3) IDENTITÉS DES ESPÈCES *GAMMARELLUS* ET *LOCUSTA*—Les requérants n'ont tenu compte ni des faits rappelés en 1) ci-dessus, ni de la discussion de Latreille (*Hist. Nat. gen. et partic.*, t. 6, pp. 297–299, 24 germinal an XI = 14 avril 1803).

(4) ESPÈCES-TYPES DE *PHROSINA* ET DE *DACTYLOCERA*—Les requérants semblent ignorer la première révision par Latreille (*Règne animal*, édit. 2, 1829) et ne discutent pas les désignations *conformes* des types de *Dactylocera* par Milne Edwards (*Ann. Sc. nat.*, 1830, **20** : 386, note) et de *Phrosina* par Latreille (*Cours d'Entomologie* 1831 p. 400).

(5) GENRE *PEPHREDO*—Les requérants proposent de supprimer l'espèce-type (*potamogeti*) de ce genre monotypique, mais ne proposent, pour ce genre ainsi vidé de tout contenu, ni suppression, ni mise à l'Index!

(6) CAS DES NÉOTYPES—Il semble curieux de fixer des néotypes pour des espèces (*levifrons*, *rivularis*) que l'on veut mettre à l'Index. Sans doute même n'en a-t-on pas le droit puisque (Code. Art. 75*b*) la désignation d'un néotype ne peut pas s'appliquer à une espèce dont le nom soit hors de l'usage courant!

J'ajoute qu'il me semble que les requérants n'ont pas observé *toutes* les précautions méticuleuses requises par l'Article 75*c* (ils ne disent rien des provenances géographiques, ni où se trouve le *specimen*-type de *sedentarius* Forskåll, etc. . . .).

RAFINESQUE'S AMPHIPOD NAMES: REPLY TO DR. DUPUIS. Z.N.(S.) 1879

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*)

I will try to answer as well as I can the criticisms put forward by Dr. Dupuis.

Indeed a great number of decisions were asked, since a great number of names are involved. A blanket suppression of all Rafinesque's crustacean names was, if I remember correctly, what I had in mind when first proposing that action should be taken on this matter. I was discouraged from this by Hemming and correctly so. Several of Rafinesque's names, being junior synonyms or already widely adopted, did not cause any harm at all. Therefore in my first proposal concerning Rafinesque's names of Decapoda and Stomatopoda (see Opinion 522, *Opin. Decl. Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.*, 1958, **19** (9) : 209–248), all names are dealt with separately. Names in an exactly similar situation were of course discussed together. This same pattern was followed with Rafinesque's Amphipod names. And I am convinced that it is the best way.

The classical names automatically came into the picture, in those cases where an older synonym of these names had to be suppressed in order to save these well known names. This is even indicated in the title by the wording "and matters connected therewith".

We have given of each of the species proposed by Rafinesque the taxonomic status as, to our best ability, it could be ascertained at this moment, and we discussed, as exhaustively as possible the repercussions of the adoption of both the generic and specific names proposed by Rafinesque for these species. Where no immediate difficulties were foreseen (e.g. if names are at present considered junior synonyms), we did not request any action. The only actions that we requested were to save well known currently adopted names.

We do realize that if we now ask for the suppression of what to us seems a senior synonym of a well known name, and later these two names prove to belong to different taxa, our action was not necessary. But we even kept this in mind and thought that

the suppression, even if it later proves to be unnecessary, would do very little harm as the name for which suppression was asked was hardly ever used anyhow.

Now to the specific points:

1. The author of *Talitrus* is Bosc (1802, An X), even though Bosc ascribed the name to Latreille. There is no indication in Bosc's book that the definition that he gave of *Talitrus* is written by Latreille, it even is clear that the wording is by Bosc himself. As Griffin (1938, *Journ. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.*, **1**(5) : 157) pointed out, Latreille's *Hist. nat. gén. partic.* **3**, although bearing "An X" on the title page, appeared in "An XI", thus later than Bosc's book. There can therefore be no doubt that Bosc has to be cited as the author of *Talitrus*.

I have to admit that I overlooked the citation of *Talitrus* in Bosc, vol. 1, p. 78, and am most thankful to Dr. Dupuis for pointing out this error, which really makes a great difference. It means that the original publication of *Talitrus* by Bosc (1802, vol. 1, p. 78; vol. 2, p. 148: as the two volumes so far as we can ascertain are published simultaneously, we have to take both descriptions into account) indeed contained mention of *Oniscus gammarellus* Pallas, and therefore Latreille's (1810, *Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.*: 103, 423) selection of that species as the type of *Talitrus* is valid. As *Oniscus gammarellus* Pallas at present is currently assigned to the genus *Orchestia*, acceptance of Latreille's type selection would (1) sink *Orchestia* Leach, 1814 as a synonym of *Talitrus* Bosc, 1802–1803, (2) make *Talitrus* Bosc the valid name of what at present is named *Orchestia* Leach, and (3) make it necessary to find a replacement name for the genus now indicated as *Talitrus*. In order to avoid this horrible confusion the Commission would have to take exactly those actions that Bousfield and I requested in our application under (1)(c) and (1)(d) of par. 6. So the action that we requested was correct, but the reasons for it are different from the ones that we published.

2. There is nothing against an "en bloc" designation of type species as long as it is clearly stated in the work itself how such type species are selected. In my opinion the indication on the title page of every volume of Cuvier's Disciples' edition of *Le Règne Animal*: "planches gravées, representant les types de tous les genres" is an entirely unequivocal and clear indication of a type selection, which is valid if also the other requirements set forth by the Code are met. If Latreille's (1810, *Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.*: 423) statement "Table des genres avec l'indication de l'espèce qui leur sert de type" is accepted by the Commission as a valid type designation as Opinion 11 specifically does, then Cuvier's type designations are equally valid (on the condition always that they fulfil all other requirements of the Code). In Opinion 470 (1957, *Opin. Decl. Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.* **16**(9) : 136, 170) the type species of the genus *Gnathophyllum* Latreille, as selected by H. Milne Edwards in the Disciples' edition of Cuvier's has been accepted by the Commission. And there may be more such names on the Official List (*Gnathophyllum* is Name no. 1121).[1]

3. We did not treat the identity of *Oniscus gammarellus*, as we (incorrectly) did not think that the species entered into the picture. As it now proves (see sub 1 above), that it actually is the valid type of the genus *Talitrus*, attention should be given to it as I did now under 1 above. The identity of *Cancer locusta* has been extensively dealt with by Bousfield and myself in our par. 5 (p. 109).

4. As Latreille (1829, Cuvier's *Règne Animal*, (ed. 2) **4** : 117) is the original author of *Dactylocera* and Bousfield and I cited him as such, I do not see how Dr. Dupuis can say that we did not take him into account. The fact that Latreille included only one species in *Dactylocera* (viz., *Phrosina semilunata*) makes that species the type by monotypy, as we stated. Latreille (1829) in this same work did not indicate a type for the genus *Phrosina* so that there was no reason to cite that author in regard to *Phrosina*. Latreille (1831, *Cours d'Entomologie*: 400) mentioned a genus which "j'ai appelé Phrosine (*Phrosina*), et qui a pour type une espèce que je crois être la

[1] Designations of type-species for the genera bearing names numbers 1303 (*Lysmata* Risso, 1816), 1621 (*Eriphia* Latreille, 1817) and 1642 (*Philyra* Leach, 1817) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology are given us by H. Milne Edwards, 1837 in the Disciples' edition of Cuvier's *Règne Animal*. Designations made by Latreille, 1810 in his *Consid. gén.* are accepted for 48 generic names in the two published instalments of the List.

phrosine gros-oeil de M. Risso". This is not a definite type selection of *Phrosina macrophthalma* for the genus *Phrosina*, as Latreille tentatively qualified the identity of the type species with Risso's species and cited it under a vernacular name. I must admit that I overlooked this "type selection" and am grateful to Dr. Dupuis for directing my attention to it. I do not have H. Milne Edwards's (1830) paper here at my disposal and as I have to leave tomorrow for a 6-weeks trip abroad I cannot obtain the paper before I leave. I am sorry therefore that I cannot comment on H. Milne Edwards's type designation of *Dactylocera* other than stating that, since the type of that genus was fixed by monotypy, no action by H. Milne Edwards could change the situation.[2]

5. Dr. Dupuis makes here the mistake to confuse taxa and names. We asked for the suppression of *potamogeti* in order to save the name *Gammarus fasciatus*. The name *potamogeti* not being thereafter available any more, its species should be given the name *fasciatus*. The generic name *Pephredo* Rafinesque, 1817, being a junior synonym of *Gammarus* Fabricius, 1775, does no harm and there is no need to suppress it. If later it should prove that the old genus *Gammarus* has to be divided in two or more genera or subgenera, the name *Pephredo* could be used for one of the newly recognized taxa provided that its type species *P. potamogeti* belongs in one of these taxa, and no older name is available for the latter. The type species of the (sub)genus *Pephredo* then should have to be named *Pephredo fasciatus* (Say), as the epithet *potamogeti* would not be available.

6. The neotype case is a sticky one. I believe that in order to solve the problem of a dubious name that threatens stability of nomenclature, as is the case here, a neotype selection is fully justified. Our action fulfilled all the requirements of Article 75, as far as I can see. Article 75(b), it is true, requests as Dr. Dupuis stated that a name must be in general use, but he forgot to complete the quote by "either as a valid name or as a synonym". I did interpret this part of the Code thus, that the nominal species for which the neotype is selected may be a synonym of a nominal species the name of which is in general use. Which is the case here in both *Pisitoe levifrons* and *Lepleurus rivularis*. The other interpretation would be that the name was in general use as a synonym, which I cannot quite visualize. One cites synonyms once in a while but does not use them regularly. Another solution, in order to avoid making neotypes for these species (a method, which I prefer as it can be done without bothering the Commission), is that the names be suppressed under the plenary powers, but then some people will object to suppressing nomina dubia.

As to the "provenances géographiques", we did give those of *Lepleurus rivularis* and of its neotype very carefully, but indeed were less careful with *Pisitoe levifrons* Rafinesque, 1814. Rafinesque's type came from Sicily. The type locality of *Cancer sedentarius* Forskål, 1775 is "In Mari mediterraneo", the type is still extant and is preserved in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.

I do not agree that the names in Bosc like *Talitrus*, *Bopyrus*, *Sphaeroma* and *Pinnotheres* should be attributed to Latreille. All the descriptions are in Bosc's own words. Direction 45 (1956, *Opin. Decl. Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.*, **1** (D)(9): 233–242) deals with the author's name of the genus *Pinnotheres*, which is on the Official List as *Pinnotheres* Bosc, 1801–1802, being name no. 577.

Summarizing, I must admit an error in the type indication of *Talitrus*, but this does not change anything in the action asked for. Also the type localities of *Pisitoe*

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[2] In a footnote to the description of his new genus *Vibilia*, Milne Edwards says: " . . . Il est évident que, dans la méthode de M. Latreille, les Vibilies rentrent dans son genre Dactylocère; mais nous pensons qu'il convient de les distinguer de l'unique espèce que ce savant y rapporte [see Latreille *in* Cuvier, *Règne Animal* ed. 2, **4**: 117] et qu'on doit prendre par conséquent comme type de ses Dactylocères. Cet Amphipode, qui est la Phrosine semi-lunaire de M. Risso, . . . diffère de nos Vibilies par sa forme générale . . ." etc., with detailed differentiation of *Vibilia* from *Dactylocera*. It is clear that Milne Edwards simply accepts the fact that Latreille had already fixed the type-species of *Dactylocera* by monotypy.

R.V.M. October 1974.

levifrons and *Cancer sedentarius* should have been stated, as well as the whereabouts of the type specimen of the latter species.

I regret not having been more careful in these points and am grateful to Dr. Dupuis for pointing them out.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF CYMATIIDAE IREDALE, 1913. Z.N.(S.) 1939

By W. O. Cernohorsky (*Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand*) and A. G. Beu (*New Zealand Geological Survey, Lower Hutt, New Zealand*)

We have studied the comments on the above application by Mr. Melville (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **31** (3) : 105) and in particular those by Mr. Heppell. We offer the following pertinent information:

We concur with Prof. Rohdendorf that according to the strict interpretation of the Code of International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the family-group name Ranellidae Gray, has chronological priority over Cymatiidae Iredale, but is a strict interpretation of the Rules contained in the Code of I.C.Z.N. always in the best interests of nomenclatural stability? We concede that the usage of Ranellinae by Powell (1933, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* **63** : 155, 164) removes Ranellidae from the *nomina oblita* category. Apart from Powell's usage, the family-group name Ranellinae has been scarcely used this century: by Terry, 1970 (*Bull. Amer. Paleont.* **56** : 449) and Cernohorsky (*Marine shells of the Pacific*, vol. 2: 117). Shikama (1963, *Selected shells of the world illustrated in colours* vol. 1: 64 and 1964 *op. cit.* vol. 2: 115) used the family-group name Ranellidae in error for the family Bursidae.

The main cause of the confusion of family names in the group is the realisation by Dell and Dance (1963, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **35** : 159) that the Cymatiid *Murex olearium* Linnaeus, 1758 is the type species of *Ranella* Lamarck, 1816, thus transferring the name *Ranella* to the then consistently used family Cymatiidae. During the nineteenth century most authors of the large, popular iconographies used as the major criterion for distinguishing a family now called Bursidae from a family now called Cymatiidae the presence or absence of varices aligned up the sides of the spire, a criterion now realised to have no significance (for instance, different species of one subgenus of *Bursa* have varices spaced every threequarters of a whorl or aligned up the spire sides). On this criterion *Ranella* seemed so closely related to what is now called *Bursa* that no-one realised they were not congeneric, and the family now called Bursidae was universally called Ranellidae. A mental association of the name *Ranella* with the family Bursidae has persisted during this century, even after Dell and Dance demonstrated the relationships of *Ranella olearium*, and still leads to confusion. Thus the name Ranellidae could be considered as a replacement name for Cymatiidae only after 1963, and it is not surprising that Cymatiidae was used for the family with almost 100% consistency from about 1920 until about 1963, and remains overwhelmingly the currently used name.

We find it confusing and in conflict with the principle of stability of nomenclature that a name used for over 100 years for a different family should now replace the widely understood and used name Cymatiidae. Mr. Heppell implied that our previously listed 18 usages of Cymatiidae after 1961 did not constitute "general acceptance" in the meaning of Article 40(a), and we have therefore compiled and append a more complete list of 75 references to usages of Cymatiidae after 1961. We did not attempt to make the list exhaustive, and with greater expenditure of time a longer list could have been compiled. In view of the rarity of usages of a family-group name based on *Ranella* in the sense of a group of Cymatiidae during this century (the three we know of are listed above) we submit that the overwhelmingly consistent usage of Cymatiidae constitutes "general acceptance". It is therefore clear that the acceptance of Ranellidae in place of Cymatiidae would upset current usage and stability of nomenclature.

Furthermore, should the Commission validate the usage of Ranellidae, the name Cymatiidae would almost certainly continue to be used for some time by some authors and lead to further confusion.

We are sympathetic towards Mr. Heppell's attempts to provide valid subfamily names based on generic names that are currently in use, and thus can be conserved under Article 40(a), rather than names based on generic names now regarded as synonyms, such as *Aquillus*, *Lotorium* and *Persona*. His proposal for the retention of the names Tonnidae and Tonnacea seems equally attractive, and yet all these proposals contradict his wish to replace the current Cymatiidae with the rarely used Ranellidae, particularly in view of the relatively few recent usages of Cymatiidae subfamilies compared with the number of authors who have used the name Cymatiidae.

We consider that stability of nomenclature would be best served in this case by conserving the name Cymatiidae and, following Article 40(b), dating it from the earliest rejected name for the family, which is Tritoniidae H. and A. Adams, 1853 (*Gen. Rec. Moll.* 1 : 101; August 1853), type genus *Triton* Montfort, 1810 (not Tritoniidae H. and A. Adams, 1854 = Tritoniadae J. E. Gray, 1847, type genus *Tritonia* Cuvier, 1797). The name Cymatiidae Iredale, 1913 (1853) would then be earlier than all other family-group names that apply to the family, including Ranellina Gray, 1854, and other subfamily names would be available for consideration on their own merits for conservation or not under Article 40(a).

However, we have sympathy also for the principal rule of nomenclature, chronological priority, and a decision on which name should be used for the family is the important thing to arrive at. The Commission's ruling on our application will serve as a test case for further petitioners for conservation or suppression of family-group names. In Mollusca, several applications can be anticipated where current usage is in direct breach of the Law of Priority. To uphold either the Law of Priority or the principle of stability of nomenclature is a decision which can be made only by the Commission.

We would like to offer a correction to the family-group name Lampusidae Cossmann, 1901: a chronologically prior name is Lampusidae Newton, 1891 (*Syst. List Brit. Olig. & Eoc. Moll.*, p. 145).

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INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE FINANCIAL REPORT 1973

As a result of the years' working by the Trust and the Commission there was an excess of expenditure over income of some £1,600 compared with £2,130 a year ago.

The receipts from sales of publications was within £3 of the 1972 figure but interest from investments was up by £450 at £1,592.

On expenditure administrative costs rose by £400 and the cost of paper and printing for the Bulletin by £950 and these two items almost account for the excess of expenditure over income.

Some years ago it was decided to reduce the subscription to the *Bulletin* to £10—and later to £9—the second reduction in 5 years, but the time has now come to reconsider this matter in the light of continued increases in costs.

The income of the Trust is about £5,500 and is derived from receipts from sales of publications and interest on investments.

The expenditure of the Trust is about £7,000 leaving a deficit of some £1,500 and to this must be added the likelihood of additional expenditure for administrative services in the near future.

There was no change in the investments during the year.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL TO CONSERVE THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME RIODINIDAE (INSECTA: LEPIDOPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 1948

(see volume **29**, pages 206–208)

By R. V. Melville (*Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

In presenting his proposals for the safeguarding of the family-group name RIODINIDAE, Col. Cowan suggested that it should be given the same date as its nominal type-genus, *Riodina* Westwood, 1851. It seems to me more in keeping with the

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR

Incorporated under the Companies

Balance Sheet

1972 £	£		1973 £	£
		Revenue Reserves		
10,000		General Reserve	10,000.00	
2,642		"Official List" Suspense Account (per separate account)	2,658.65	
7,229		Income and Expenditure Account (per separate account)	5,636.99	
19,871				18,295.64
		Current Liabilities		
1,380		Sundry creditors	2,733.12	
570		Subscriptions to Publications received in advance	510.53	
1,950				3,243.65
£21,821				£21,539.29

REPORT OF

In our opinion the above Balance Sheet and annexed Income and Expenditure Account give a true and fair with the Companies Acts, 1948 and 1967.

KNIGHTWAY HOUSE,
20 SOHO SQUARE,
LONDON, W1V 6QJ
9th August, 1974

ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Act, 1929 (Limited by Guarantee)

31st December, 1973

1972 £	£		*1973* £	£
		Fixed Assets		
		Office Equipment—		
1,285		Book value at 1st July, 1948 and additions since at cost ..	1,285.52	
965		*Less*: Depreciation and amount written off	996.83	
320				288.69
		Investments at cost—		
14,354		£14,500 9% Treasury Loan Stock 1994 (Market value at date £11,020)	14,353.67	
5,016		£5,000 City of Cambridge 7% 1978 Redeemable Loan Stock (Market value at date £3,900)	5,016.23	
19,370				£19,369.90
		Current Assets—		
		£ £		
305		Salaries recoverable .. .. .. —		
146		Amounts due for Publications 458.05		
324		Income Tax recoverable 248.25		
10		Selective Employment Tax recoverable .. —		
	758	—	706.30	
	1,346	Balances at bank and cash in hand	1,174.40	
2,131				1,880.70
£21,821				£21,539.29

NOTE: The Stock of Publications has not been valued.

FRANCIS J. GRIFFIN } Members of the Committee
R. V. MELVILLE } of Management

THE AUDITORS

view of the state of affairs at 31st December, 1973 and of the result for the year ended on that date and comply

NORTON KEEN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

Income and Expenditure Account for

1972 £	£	EXPENDITURE	£	*1973* £
1,694		Conference Expenses		252.44
		Administration Expenses—		
	2,543	Salaries, National Insurance, etc.	2,840.04	
	1,078	Office Expenses	1,191.31	
	60	Audit Fees	60.00	
	3,681		4,091.35	
	50	*Less*: Proportion allocated to "Official List"	50.00	
3,631				4,041.35
35		Depreciation of Office Equipment		32.07
		Printing and Distribution of Publications—		
1,716		Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature		2,672.12
£*7,076*				£6,997.98
2,130		Balance brought down		1,592.32
257		Loss on Sale of Investments		—
7,229		Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet		5,636.99
£*9,616*				£7,229.31

"Official List"

for the year ended

1972 £			*1973* £
50		Proportion of Administration Expenses	50.00
2,642		Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet	2,658.65
£*2,692*			£2,708.65

the year ended 31st December, 1973

1972 £	£	INCOME	£	*1973* £
		Sales of Publications—		
	325	International Code	255.81	
	3,296	Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature	3,369.13	
3,621				3,624.94
25		Donations		25.19
1,197		Interest Received on Investments (gross)		1,655.00
103		Interest on Bank Deposit		100.53
2,130		Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income for the year, carried down		1,592.32
£7,076				£6,997.98
9,616		Balance brought forward from 1972		7,229.31
£9,616				£7,229.31

Suspense Account

31st December, 1973

1972 £		*1973* £
2,577	Balance brought forward from 1972	2,642.04
115	Sales of Publications	66.61
£2,692		£2,708.65

spirit of Article 40 (and of Article 39 before 1964) to adopt the date of the family-group name (ERYCINIDAE) rejected in favour of RIODINIDAE, namely 1827, even though the case is not strictly covered by the letter of that Article. It also seems to me that the rejected name should be placed on the Official Index. The reference, for which I am indebted to Col. Cowan, is ERYCINIDAE Swainson, 1827, A sketch of the natural affinities of the Lepidoptera diurna of Latreille, *Phil. Mag.* (n.s.) **1** : 185.

These proposals are therefore added to those put forward by Col. Cowan.

COMMENT ON PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS THE SPECIFIC NAME *PAYTENSIS* LESSON, 1827 (AVES). Z.N.(S.) 1980

By Charles Vaurie (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle*, 75005, *Paris, France*)

In an application (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 35–36, 1972) made in the interest of maintaining stability and universality, I requested exercise of the plenary powers to suppress Lesson's name *Anthus paytensis*, 1837, which had been regarded as wholly unidentifiable for well over a century. In 1953, Zimmer (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* No. 1649: 26–27) purported to identify the description (no type is definitely determinable) of this supposed pipit (MOTACILLIDAE) as really applying to a well-known Peruvian miner, universally known by the species name *Geositta peruviana* Lafresnaye, 1847 (*Rev. Zool.* **10** : 75) belonging to a quite different family (FURNARIIDAE) and even suborder (Tyranni).

Assuming the correctness of Zimmer's interpretation (which can be contested) of Lesson's description, Lesson's earlier name would replace not only the subspecific name *paytae* but also the generally used specific name *Geositta peruviana* as I pointed out in my application. The Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature supported my application to suppress Lesson's *paytensis*, and it is relevant, I believe, to mention that four of the five members of this Committee have published extensively on South American birds.

I submit the present comment pursuant to the invitation of the Secretary of the International Commission (R. V. Melville) for additional evidence that nomenclatural disturbance would otherwise result. As Zimmer attempted to reintroduce Lesson's name in 1953 (before adoption of the Code then current) former Article 23(b) did not apply. I want to make clear that I rely on the general plenary powers provisions (Art. 79) and new Article 23 (a–b) to preserve what is incontrovertibly stability and universality.

The Secretary, may have misinterpreted my point, when he writes in his comment on my application that "according to Dr. Vaurie's application . . . the combination *Geositta peruviana* Lafresnaye, 1847 [and], *paytae* Ménégaux and Hellmayr has been used twice by one author [as against] the *Geositta paytensis* (Lesson 1837) . . . used three times . . . in the last twenty years." (*Bull.* **31** : 172, 1974).

But why should we restrict only to the last twenty years? During this period the trinominal *Geositta peruviana paytae* has not been frequently used, but very simply because no subspecies of the species *Geositta peruviana* were generally recognized; all populations were included in *G. peruviana*. However, suppression of the dubious *paytensis* Lesson is required to avoid replacement of the well-known *peruviana* as the specific name, and *I want to emphasize that this was the only reason for my original application.*

Let me point out that *all* ornithologists agree as to the conspecificity of *paytae* (which equals *paytensis* Lesson, according to Zimmer) with *Geositta peruviana.*

The trinominal form *G. peruviana paytae* has been used in the major taxonomic works which ornithologists currently employ as a source of scientific names since that trinominal combination was adopted in Bangs and Noble, 1918, *Auk*, **35** : 452; Cory and Hellmayr, 1925, *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas*, pt. 4: 10; Peters, 1951, *Check-list of Birds of the World*, 7 : 58; Meyer de Schauensee, 1966, *Species of Birds of South*

America: 236 (and also 1970, *Guide to the Birds of South America:* 202). While de Schauensee's works, being on the species level, used the binominal *Geositta peruviana* (with an asterisk to indicate that subspecies were recognized) the species range given as "arid coastal Peru from Tumbes to Ica", obviously includes the range of the northern "subspecies" *paytae*, if you grant the validity of such a subspecies.

The important point, which apparently I have to emphasize again, is that the species name *Geositta peruviana* Lafresnaye, 1847 (which Zimmer proposed to replace by *G. paytensis* (Lesson, 1837)) has been used by almost everyone. In addition to the works of greatest *current importance* mentioned above in the previous paragraph, the following (which in their day were of prime importance and are still very important reference works) may be added: Sclater, 1866, *Proc. zool. Soc. London*: 98; 1890, *Cat. Birds British Museum*, **1** : 8, which I consider are still of greater comprehensive importance than any work published to date; Taczanowski, 1874, *Proc. zool. Soc. London*: 524; 1879, *ibid.*: 230; and 1884, *Ornithologie du Pérou*, **2** : 100; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1892, *Proc. zool. Soc. London*: 381; Stone, 1899, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*: 51; Ménégaux and Hellmayr, 1906, *Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Autun* **19** : 46. In fact until Zimmer's ill-considered attempt to revive Lesson's name *paytensis* nobody applied it to any *Geositta* or Furnariid. Universality and stability require its suppression.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATIONS OF TYPE-SPECIES FOR *ERIOPHYES* SIEBOLD, 1851 AND *PHYTOPTUS* DUJARDIN, 1851 (ACARINA, ERIOPHYOIDEA). Z.N.(S.) 2044

(see volume **30**, pages 196–197)

By Evert E. Lindquist (*Biosystematics Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A OC6, Canada*)

I fully support the application by Shevtchenko (and his colleagues) for the Commission to designate *Phytoptus vitis* Pagenstecher, 1857 as type-species of *Eriophyes* Siebold, 1851 and *Phytoptus avellanae* Nalepa, 1899 as type-species of *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851. For the 33 years preceding Newkirk and Keifer's paper of 1971, these genera were consistently and uniformly regarded in the literature as being based on the above type-species, as proposed by Keifer in 1938. Similarly, *Aceria* Keifer, 1944 has been well known and consistently treated for nearly as long a time. The authors of practically all papers on eriophyoid mites published since 1971 have continued to apply these generic names as they were used prior to 1971, either because they were unaware of the proposals in Newkirk and Keifer's paper or because they chose not to accept them. The problem presented by these proposals was first discussed briefly in a footnote to a paper by Lindquist (1974).

Eriophyes, *Phytoptus* and *Aceria*, as known prior to Newkirk and Keifer's 1971 paper, contain many of the most economically important and best known species of eriophyoid mites, and the literature on their taxonomy, ecology and control is extensive. The strict application of the Code, regarding type-species by subsequent monotypy as done by Newkirk and Keifer, is not, in my opinion, in the best interests of stability and universality of nomenclature, for several reasons.

First, acarologists throughout the world were in accord with Keifer's 1938 designations of type-species for *Eriophyes* and *Phytoptus*, and stability and universality in the use of these names were maintained. Since Newkirk and Keifer's 1971 paper, confusion among applied biologists and disagreement among taxonomists have arisen, which will only intensify in the years to come. It is disturbing enough to replace a well-known and long-used name, such as *Aceria*, with an older name; but when the latter is also well known and long-used for another group of species, such that an actual switch of names is also involved, confusion will run rampant. The same applies to the use of the name *Phytoptus* for the group of species placed in *Eriophyes* until

1971, because prior to that time *Phytoptus* was long and consistently used for another group of species.

Second, the type-species designated for *Eriophyes* and *Phytoptus* by Keifer in 1938 were well known, with adequate descriptions and reliable host associations. In contrast, the species recognized by Newkirk and Keifer in 1971 as type of *Eriophyes* was originally based on a description of the damage to the host plant caused by the mite, not on the mite itself, and even the host plant's identity was doubtful. The identity of the mite, and whether it should be recognized as a species distinct from other closely related forms, remain problematic in the literature. The identity of the species recognized by Newkirk and Keifer as type of *Phytoptus* is also uncertain in that it consists of several forms or subspecies which have yet to be studied as a species-complex.

Third, *Aceria* Keifer and *Eriophyes* sensu Keifer 1938 are closely-related taxa, and some specialists have thought that the morphological forms comprising *Aceria* may have evolved from the stock comprising *Eriophyes*, while others disagree (see Farkas 1969). To have our knowledge and investigations of these phylogenetic relationships now disturbed by a switch in names will only lead to bewilderment.

Fourth, from the standpoint of teaching and researching in agricultural acarology, I have witnessed the perplexity of students and professional biologists who attempt to deal with the literature on the Eriophyoidea, particularly with the keys and systematic concepts, due to the name changes introduced by Newkirk and Keifer. Also, this sort of name changing causes serious difficulties in information storage and retrieval systems, and in effectively searching through bibliographic or abstracting journals for information on specific taxa.

Literature Cited in Addition to those in Shevtchenko's Application

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Lindquist, E. E. 1974. Nomenclatural status and authorship of some family-group names in the Eriophyoidea (Acarina: Prostigmata). *Can. Ent.* **106** : 209–212

COMMENT ON THE REQUEST FOR A RULING ON THE STEM OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES BASED ON THE TYPE GENUS *PETROMYZON* Z.N.(S.) 2045

(see volume **30**, pages 198–199)

By Carl L. Hubbs (*Professor of Biology Emeritus, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California, U.S.A.; retired member of the Commission*)

The real basis of this request seems to involve primarily the spelling of the family-group names based on the cited genus, and, incidentally, the gender of the generic name. It is to be hoped that the Commission will solve the problems involved expeditiously by (1) entering the name *Petromyzon* in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, and specifying its gender for purposes of zoological nomenclature; and by (2) entering the family name Petromyzonidae in the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology.

Despite considerable early post-Linnaean fluctuation, duly reported in the Request by V. D. Vladykov and in the Comment by C. G. Gruchy, the generic name has since been consistently *Petromyzon*, and has been treated as of masculine gender. Especially in view of the obscure and oblique derivation of this name and the uniformity of practice, it appears that no other treatment of the genus name would seem to warrant consideration.

Again, despite early post-Linnaean fluctuation, as also indicated in the two documents mentioned above, the family-group names were thereafter, until 1960 and 1970, almost invariably based on the stem *Petromyzon-*, as in the family name Petromyzonidae. In 1960 and 1970, in the Second and Third editions of A List of Common and Scientific Names of Fishes from the United States and Canada (American Fisheries Society Special Publications Nos. 2 and 6), the order is, without explanation, named "Petromyzontiformes (Petromyzontia; Hyperoartia)" and the family is named Petromyzontidae. In the Request cited, V. D. Vladykov stated that the editor of the journal publishing a paper, by the applicant of the Request, insisted, against the registered protest of the author, in respelling the family name from Petromyzonidae to Petromyzontidae! This alteration of the family name presumably stemmed from the circumstance that the American Fisheries Society List was designed to promote uniformity in usage and spelling and has commonly been so accepted in the United States.

Since the publication of the 1960 and 1970 editions of that List, there has been disagreement on whether to spell the family name Petromyzonidae or Petromyzontidae, but, as an active researcher on lampreys, and as the senior author of the last general treatment of the group (Chapter I of the Biology of Lampreys, Academic Press, 1971), I have noted that, worldwide, a definite majority of authors has still favoured the long-familiar spelling Petromyzonidae.

Furthermore, Petromyzonidae is the spelling adopted in various general treatises, for example: Webster's New International Dictionary (1934), the Zoological Record (to 1973), Encyclopedia Americana (1969), and the New Encyclopaedia Brittanica, Micropaedia (1974, vol. 6, p. 13; vol. 7, p. 917).

Even if it be assumed that the name Petromyzonidae was based on an incorrect stem, which is doubtful, that family name would not be thereby invalidated, because "a family-group name proposed before 1961 based upon an incorrectly formed stem is not to be amended for that reason if it is in general use" (a proposal unanimously accepted by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at Monte Carlo in 1972 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 189).

2. By C. G. Gruchy (*Ichthyology Unit, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa K1A OM8 Canada*)

Several points regarding this application require consideration.

1. There appears to be some confusion concerning authorship of the family-group name based on *Petromyzon* Linnaeus, 1758. Hubbs and Potter (1971: 40) attribute the family-group name to Bonaparte (1832) (= 1831 ?). However, I agree with Prof. Vladykov that Risso (1826) should be attributed authorship of the family-group name. On both pages 99 and 106 Risso clearly indicated that "Petromyzides" (not "Petromyzonides" as stated by Prof. Vladykov) was to be construed as a supra-generic taxon for he stated "1re Famille—Petromyzides". It is based, though with an incorrect suffix, on the only included and valid genus, *Petromyzon* Linnaeus. Bonaparte (1831) first used the family-group name with the correct suffix (Petromyzonidae), but clearly, usage by Risso (1826) fulfils the requirements of Article 11(e) for a family-group name. Parenthetically, it may be added that a search of earlier literature has not revealed a family-group name based on *Petromyzon* Linnaeus.

2. With respect to the stem of family-group names based on *Petromyzon* Linnaeus, Hubbs and Potter (1971) state that they concur with Gill (1894: 110) in use of PETROMYZON- rather than PETROMYZONT-. I question the correctness of Gill's (1894: 110) orthography, for he stated, "Certainly the analagous Greek word μυξων has μυξωνοσ in the genitive, and the corresponding Latin equivalents are *myxon* and *myxonis*." There seems to be no basis for Gill having used ξ rather than ζ in his transliteration of "myzon", to attain the word μυξων (myxon) rather than μυζων unless he had reason to believe that the word was derived from μυξα slime or mucous,

rather than from μυζω to suck. I am not aware of any reason why the traditional "rock-to-suck" combination should be doubted.

3. Four alternative ways to form the correct stem for family-group names based on *Petromyzon* Linnaeus, 1758 are proposed in the application. Of these, two require treating "petromyzon" as neuter. Such action would not serve the best interest of stability of nomenclature for the name has virtually always been treated as masculine, and to change the gender at this point in time would require changing one to several (depending on one's taxonomic point of view) species-group names. In view of the voluminous literature on one species, *Petromyzon marinus* Linnaeus, such action would only create confusion. Furthermore, it would reintroduce an uncommon family-group name, PETROMYZIDAE, apparently not used since the time of Yarrell (1836).

4. Either of the remaining two alternatives treat "petromyzon" as masculine, thus promoting stability of nomenclature. One alternative requires the stem to be PETROMYZONT-. The second, but less probable, alternative could have either PETROMYZONT- or PETROMYZON- as the stem. There is, apparently, no clear way to determine which stem should be used. Usage, in my opinion, clearly favours the stem PETROMYZON- (Jordan and Evermann, 1896–1900; Jordan, 1923; Jordan, Evermann and Clark, 1928; Berg, 1940, 1948; Bigelow and Schroeder, 1948, 1953; Andriashev, 1954; Wheeler, 1969, Blanc *et al.*, 1971; Hubbs and Potter, 1971; Lindberg, 1971; Hart, 1973; several papers by Prof. Vladykov, but most recently, 1973) rather than PETROMYZONT- (McAllister, 1960; Leim and Scott, 1966; Bailey *et al.*, 1970; McPhail and Lindsey, 1970; Scott and Crossman, 1973).

I prefer the use of the stem PETROMYZON- for three reasons: it is more euphonous, it has appeared most frequently in the literature, and it is the stem first used with a correct suffix (Bonaparte, 1831) which does not require altering the traditionally masculine gender of the genus-group name.

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3. By George C. Steyskal (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, c/o U.S. National Museum Washington, D.C.* 20560)

The résumé of the classical basis of the name *Petromyzon* included in the presentation of this case appears to be entirely accurate. I would agree with the statement in paragraph 3 that "influences . . . clearly favor the stem, for purposes of zoological nomenclature, as PETROMYZONT-." There appears to be sufficient use of this stem, beginning with Bonaparte, 1841 and extending up to the last few years, to justify a decision in favor of the 1st, (a), of the 3 alternatives on which the Commission is requested to rule. I believe that adherence to the rules of classical grammar and those of the Code (Article 29(a) in this case), unless there is truly overwhelming reason for not doing so, will better promote stability in nomenclature than making exceptions by fiat.

COMMENTS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEOTYPE FOR *PSEUDOGELOIUS DECORSEI* (I. BOLIVAR, 1905) (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA, PYRGOMORPHIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 2046

(see volume **30**, pages 200–202)

1. By Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*)

Application Z.N.(S.) 2046, by D. K. McE. Kevan illustrates graphically the dangers of hasty and unwarranted designations of a neotype. The application is still quite unsatisfactory. It is not true as claimed by Kevan that the "1954" (error for 1964) designation "did not contravene any rule of procedure". Indeed the 1964 designation violates the majority of the conditions specified in Article 75 as having to be met before a zoologist may designate another specimen as the neotype. The 1964 designation was thus invalid as correctly stated by Wintrebert (1972) and it does not require

plenary action by the Commission to set it aside. Indeed, since the Wintrebert designation meets the conditions specified in Article 75 and is the first valid designation of a neotype for *Geloius decorsei*, no action at all by the Commission is required.

The case should serve as a warning for all those who hastily and without sufficient reason designate neotypes.

2. By D. K. McE. Kevan, applicant (*Lyman Entomological Museum, Macdonald Campus of McGill University, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada*)

I will agree, as I have already implied, that the original neotype designation for *Pseudogeloius decorsei* (I. Bolívar) was unfortunate, but designation of such a neotype was far from unwarranted. This is surely a case in which it was necessary in view of the existence of several closely related species. It was not hasty, even if it gave the appearance of being so. There are always "dangers" that neotypes may differ specifically from lost types, but, in this case, there is no certainty that the female syntype did, in fact, so differ. That Wintrebert subsequently discovered a specimen that almost certainly is conspecific with the original male syntype and chose to reject the original neotype designation is at the core of the problem. That his "neotype" would be more satisfactory is, however, reiterated, but it requires the action of the International Commission to set the original designation aside, for I do not accept that the original neotype designation was less valid than his.

As previously stated, the procedures for designating a neotype according to the International Code, were not adhered to the letter in the original neotype designation, but the allegation that the latter "violates the majority of the conditions specified in Article 75 . . ." is surely something that *is* unwarranted.

Under Section (a) of Article 75, syntypes were (so far as could be determined) lost and the circumstances were exceptional (in accordance with subsection (i)); designation was in connection with revisional work; a neotype was necessary in the interests of the stability of nomenclature (whatever the outcome of the case, it remains so). Section (b) is not contravened. Under Section (c), conditions (1) and (2) were adequately (if not exhaustively) complied with; condition (3) may not have been completely complied with, as the details of personal searches (with the help of the appropriate curators) in the only possible repositories were not spelled out (but surely a statement that a certain specimen cannot be found in a given institution implies that some competent person looked for it; is the Code so rigid that one must burden readers with trivia?); condition (4) was not contravened although, unfortunately, only a female (with poorer diagnostic characters) was available at the time—the original syntypes were of both sexes; condition (5) was met as nearly as practical at the time; and condition (6) was complied with. Recommendation 75A was not contravened as there was (and still is) no other "specialist in the group" (Pyrgmorphidae); other orthopterists were consulted.

The statement that the "neotype" designation of Wintrebert (1972) meets the conditions specified in Article 75 (and that it is the first valid designation) and the implication that the original neotype designation does not, would seem difficult to support. Although Wintrebert's description [Article 75(c)(1)], is much fuller, the Kevan, Akbar and Singh (1964) designation included what was required (most of the related species not having been described until 1966). Wintrebert does not fulfil condition (3) beyond referring back to Kevan *et al.* (1964). Indeed a good case could be made for rejecting Wintrebert's designation in accordance with Article 75(d). Nevertheless, for the reasons already given, it is considered that the best interests of stability of nomenclature would be served by rejecting the original designation in favour of that of Wintrebert. Action by the Commission is, therefore, considered to be required.

3. By K. H. L. Key (*Division of Entomology, CSIRO, Canberra, Australia*)

I wish to support the above proposal by D. K. McE. Kevan (1974, *Bull. zool. Nom.* **30** : 200–202). I do not endorse all of the arguments advanced by either Kevan or Wintrebert (as quoted by Kevan) in favour of ruling the "Berlin neotype" invalid and thus establishing the "Paris neotype". However, the decisive considerations are those indicated by Kevan in the first paragraph on page 202 of his application. These put the issue clearly in the category of situations threatening the stability and universality of nomenclature. It is thus eligible for action by the Commission under its plenary powers, irrespective of any formalistic arguments based upon automatic provisions in the Code.

I recommend that the Commission agrees to the application.

4. By V. R. Vickery (*Lyman Entomological Museum, Macdonald Campus of McGill University, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada*)

I support the application by Professor Kevan to have the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature use its plenary powers to declare as neotype of *Geloius decorsei* I. Bolívar, 1905, the male specimen designated by Wintrebert (1972, *Annls Mus. r. Afr. cent.* (*Zool.*) **198** : 64) and to set aside the neotype designated by Kevan, Akbar and Singh (1964, *Trans. Am. ent. Soc.* **90** : 122).

It is an unfortunate circumstance when a decision must be made to accept one designated neotype and to set aside another. It would be far better if the second neotype had not been designated, especially on somewhat flimsy grounds as seems to be the case with the second designation. It would have been better still if the first neotype designation (Kevan *et al.* 1964) had not been made until additional specimens became available, in which case the double designation of neotype for the same species would probably not have occurred.

However, it appears that the best possible solution in the present case is that proposed by Professor Kevan, in order to stabilize a situation which otherwise would be a present and future cause of confusion.

AVAILABILITY OF GENUS- AND SPECIES-GROUP NAMES PROPOSED AFTER 1930 IN "n.g., n.sp." AND RELATED FORMATS: COMMENTS ON DISCUSSION BY C. W. SABROSKY. Z.N.(S.) 2054

(see volume **30**, pages 210–216)

By Russell M. Jeffords (*Exxon Production Research Company, Houston, Texas*)

Genus- and species-group names proposed in a "n.g., n.sp." or other more or less unconventional format have been encountered repeatedly in many different groups of fossil animals. Attempts to resolve questions of availability for individual examples over a period of years led independently and concurrently to recognition of the situation described by Sabrosky (1974) who stressed historical aspects of Code regulations and considered several selected examples. I am in basic agreement with his discussion of the many problems involved but differ somewhat in the nature of action needed for solution.

2. The number of new examples of this type of nomenclatural problem and inconsistencies in treatment of existing examples should both decrease as workers gain increased recognition of and insight into this aspect of nomenclatural practice. Therefore, it seems desirable to present here (1) a somewhat different classification for problems falling within the broad category of joint ("n.g., n.sp.") descriptions for genus- and species-group names, (2) additional examples that may facilitate recognition of the wide scope and importance of the problems, and (3) different suggestions for resolution of the existing difficulties.

3. The overall problem depicted by Sabrosky (1974) is subdivided here into five "Cases", each of which comprises related aspects that seem to have a similar solution. Discussion is limited to genus- and species-group names proposed after 1930 jointly

in the "n.g., n.sp." or comparable format where reference to a previously published description or previously published name is not involved, where other pertinent Code regulations are satisfied, and excluding names of collective groups. The word "Code" denotes the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature and "Commission" stands for The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

CASE A

4. Genus- and species-group names newly proposed with the expression "n.g., n.sp." (or equivalent) stated or implied and with format commonly such that differentiating characters of taxa are recorded in unconventional parts of the publication. The characters may be given in a "key", those of the genus widely separated from those of the species, etc.

5. Typical are the examples *a* to *c* given by Sabrosky (1974, pp. 213–4). A comparable example is provided by el-Naggar (1971). Here, descriptions for the new, genus-group taxa of foraminifers *Guembelitrioides* (p. 431), *Radotruncana* (p. 434), *Claviticinella* (p. 436), *Chiloguembelinella* (p. 449), and *Globigerinoidesella* (p. 476) can be pieced together by ascending successive steps of his diagnostic key for all genus-group taxa of the Globigerinacea. An available species, with a bibliographic reference, is designated explicitly as type species. There is no doubt that the genus-group names are available.

6. The format used in these publications differs from paper to paper and may not be regarded as conventional or particularly convenient by many workers. Objectively, however, the species-group names (where newly proposed) and the genus-group names are deemed available because a statement of differentiating characters is given for each taxon. This compliance with Article 13a(i) is interpreted to validate names even though the "n.g., n.sp." format is used or implied. The "exclusion of indication" provision (Article 13c) is a logical (but seemingly unnecessary) secondary requirement that restates (for clarity or emphasis?) that a previously acceptable procedure now is invalid. If each newly proposed name for a genus- and species-group taxon must be accompanied by a statement giving differentiating characters [i.e., Article 13a(i)], it logically and legally follows that a name lacking such a statement is not available and that such previously acceptable alternative methods of validation [as those cited in Article 16a (ii, v, vi, vii)] now are unacceptable. This interpretation seems clearly evident. If a major difference in interpretation exists on this aspect as suggested by Sabrosky (1974), however, a Commission declaration accepting availability of names first published in the format of the examples cited herein and *a* to *c* by Sabrosky (1974) would provide the requisite judicial precedent.

7. Modification of the present Code to require appreciable uniformity in the format used in publication of newly proposed genus- and species-group names seems impracticable. The format adopted in a publication is regarded properly as a matter of an author's individual evaluation of the methods available for presenting the information obtained in research efforts with normally some modifications imposed by editorial policies of the publication outlet. Objective compliance with Code requirements [as Article 13a(i), 13b, etc.] can be required and can be interpreted for individual cases rather uniformly by concerned taxonomists; subjective evaluations of almost any format regulation, however, might well differ notably.

CASE B

8. Genus- and species-group names newly proposed in format (normally as evident systematic headings) of:

X-us, n. gen.
X-us a-us, n. sp.
(Description)
or
X-us a-us, n. gen., n. sp.
(Description)

Description subjacent to the headings is in format conventionally used for describing species-group taxa and is identified readily as pertaining to the species-group rather than to the genus-group taxon.

9. This practice is adopted not uncommonly by palaeontologists because a species (based generally on one or a few specimens that may be rather incompletely preserved) is judged to lack the morphological characters ascribed to previously proposed genera yet the worker is unsure as to which of the several characters pertain to the species taxon and which to the genus taxon. The feeling certainly exists that distinguishing features of such a monotypic genus are exactly those of the single species until description of additional material provides a basis for distinguishing genus from species characters. As Sabrosky (1974) stressed, however, the one who studied and recognized a taxon as new is in the best position initially to state what he regards as the differentiating features.

10. The exclusion of names proposed by indication (Article 13c) is not applicable to these species-group names because they are "accompanied by a statement that purports to give characters differentiating the taxon"; [Article 13a(i)] and are covered by Article 17(3) which permits availability of a species-group name even though the genus-group name with which it first is combined is invalid or unavailable. The genus-group name, however, is not available because the required statement of differentiating characters [Article 13a(i)] is lacking and the exclusion of validation by indication (Article 13c) applies.

11. The taxon "*Salagastiana simetrica* n.g. n.sp.", based on a crinoid columnal, was provided by its author (Rusconi, 1951, p. 257) with a single combined description which clearly applies to the species. The specific name is available under Article 13a(i), but the genus is not described separately. Note also example *d* of Sabrosky and names cited next:

Acanthochitina and *Rhabdochitina* Eisenack (1931). Each of these chitinozoan genera is set up with "nur eine Art" (respectively *A. barbata* and *R. magna*), which is new, and which is described and illustrated. This paper, the foundation work in the study of Chitinozoa, contains numerous new genera; each is either described very briefly or is the "nur eine Gattung" in its (new) family—in which case a single combined description is given for genus and family.

Coronadoa (modern gastropod) as "*Coronadoa simonsae* n.gen. and sp." Bartsch (1946, p. 281). The species is designated explicitly as the type species. The single description is stated by Bartsch to apply to the species; the genus is not described separately. (The generic name was made available as "*Coronadoa* Knight *et al.* (1960, p. I273) ex Bartsch", if not earlier.)

Dinogale (fossil mammal) as "*Dinogale siouxensis*, n.gen. and n.sp." by Cook and Macdonald (1962, p. 564). A single combined description was given, and all comparisons are at the species level.

Mendoconularia (rugose coral?) as "*Mendoconularia lasherensis* n.g. n.sp." and *Mendolaspis* (trilobite) as "*Mendolaspis salagastensis* n.g. n.sp." by Rusconi (1951, pp. 256, 264). These are proposed in exactly the same way as *Salagastiana* above. These three taxa were re-described by Rusconi in 1952 and illustrated for the first time. The status of *Salagastiana* is not changed in this new work. Comparisons are given for the other two genera—but at species level (*Mendoconularia* is compared with *Cyathophyllum caespitosum* Goldfuss and *Columnaria discreta* Foerste, and *Mendolaspis* with *Megalaspis beckeri* Slocom). These comparisons might be deemed to satisfy requirements of Article 13a(i) and, with the reference to the specific descriptions of 1951, to make the generic names available as from 1952. This model, however, is decidedly not one to follow. (If *Mendolaspis* was not made available in that way, it was so made as "*Mendolaspis* Harrington *et al.*, 1959, p. O427, ex Rusconi.)

Milosaurus (fossil reptile) as "Genus *Milosaurus* n.gen." followed on next line by "*Milosaurus mccordi* n.sp." by De Mar (1970, p. 155). The single combined description includes a number of comparisons, mostly at the generic level.

CASE C

12. Genus- and species-group names newly proposed in format like that of Case B except that the subjacent description is in format conventionally used for characterizing genus-group taxa and is identified readily as pertaining to the genus-group taxon rather than to the species-group taxon.

13. The species-group name here is unavailable because the taxon lacks a statement giving differentiating features [Article 13a(i)] and, thereby, is excluded also as a name proposed by "indication" (Article 13c). The genus-group name here is unavailable also because no species was available to be fixed as a type species in the original publication (Article 13b) even though the differentiating characters are given.

14. Deflandre (1952a) published the new family ALBAILLELLIDAE, the new genus *Albaillella*, and the new species *A. paradoxa* (Radiolaria). The family is described, the genus is supported by 1½ lines of description, and the species is only figured without any description. Hence none of the names is available even though *A. paradoxa* is "designated" as the type species. *Lapidopiscum* Deflandre, after receiving a similar 1½-line description, is described more fully in footnote 3; then follows "Genotype: *Lapidopiscum piveteaui* n.sp. Caractères du genre; une forte cone dorsale." Those four last words may be held to make the specific name and hence also the generic name available. (Deflandre remarks that the 50 or so specimens that he has seen probably do not all belong to a single species.) Subsequently, *Albaillella* was cited as though available by Deflandre (1952b, p. 313; 1953, p. 431; 1958, p. 2280); Foreman (1963, p. 285); Holdsworth (1966, p. 321; 1969a, p. 221; 1969b, p. 231); Riedel (1967, p. 296); and Zhamoida (1968, p. 124). Riedel (1971, p. 658) seems to be the first to have made the name available by giving, in a single publication, both a bibliographic reference to a description of *Albaillella* and a designation as type species of *A. paradoxa* which had, by that time, been made available by Holdsworth (1969b). Thus Holdsworth (1969b) should be cited as the author of the specific name, and Riedel (1971) is the author of the generic name.

15. Note also example *e* of Sabrosky (1974) and the following new genera of fossil reptiles described by Bonaparte (1971) in the manner described:

Venaticosuchus, new genus described. No type species is explicitly designated, but the only included species is *V. rusconi* nov. sp. with a designated type specimen. The species is figured but not described. Neither name is available.

Rusconiodon is described in almost the same way, but under "Comment" is given a description of an anomalous vacuity at the end of the tooth row in the type skull. This may be held to confer availability on the specific, and hence, on the generic name.

Jachaleria is described similarly. Under "Comment" is the remark "it is different from other known Triassic dicynodonts because of its slender temporal arches, squamosal wings and lower jaw". This name, therefore, is in the same situation as *Rusconiodon*.

CASE D

16. A genus-group name here is proposed without a direct statement of identifying characters but with a terse internal reference to characters cited for another taxon. Typical statements include:

"Characters of the type species."

"*Diagnosis*.—Same as for species given below."

"*Generic diagnosis*.—The characteristics of the genus are the same as those of the species."

"*Generic diagnosis*.—The diagnosis is the same as that of the species."

"*Diagnosis*.—Characters of subfamily."

As indicated by Sabrosky (1974) for his example *f*, these names logically are examples of names proposed in the "n.g., n.sp." format although that expression or equivalent is lacking. They differ from the "nude" names discussed in Case B, however, in that what may be construed as a "statement" is included.

17. This Case D represents a not uncommonly occurring nomenclatural situation that individual workers cannot now be expected to resolve uniformly and confidently. One can argue strongly that a "statement", such as "with characters of the type species", does in fact or does not satisfy requirements of Article 13a(i). Article 13a(ii) is not applicable here because the given statement is a "reference to such a statement" but is not the required "bibliographic reference to such a statement". Here judicial precedent is required—i.e., in the form of a declaration by the Commission either rejecting (my preference) or accepting the availability of genus- and species-group names newly proposed without actual separate citation of differentiating features but with cross reference to such characters by some such expression as "with characters of the type species". Again, modification of the existing Code to clarify this particular detail would seem to leave other subjective questions which again would require resolution on the basis of judicial decision.

18. Examples of genus-group names proposed as just described include *Archisymplectes* (fossil worm) in Schram (1973, p. 988) and *Nemavermes* (fossil worm) in Schram (1973, p. 987). Many other examples have been noted, but most also involve concepts here discussed for the following case.

CASE E

19. The format here follows the basic patterns of Cases B to D except that somewhere in the publication (generally in the discussion and description of the subjacent species-group taxon) is given a statement that can be interpreted as purporting to give characters that differentiate the genus-group taxon [Article 13a(i)]. Note also the latter part of the discussion of example *f* in Sabrosky (1974).

20. My interpretation of existing regulations is that such a statement must be accepted as making the genus-group name available under provisions of Article 13a(i) even though the cited differentiating features commonly are regarded as very inadequate. The problem here lies not in the subjective inadequacy of the statement but in the essentially concealed or "hidden" position, in the uncertainty as to whether the authors actually gave diagnostic characters of the genus instead of merely citing the monotypic genus name as a shortened version of the species name, or accidentally merely cited a minor character or two. Many genus-group names lacking conventional statements as to distinguishing features seem to have been made available by "hidden" statements elsewhere in the publication than in a systematic part (e.g., in abstracts, figure or plate captions, conclusions, discussion of related taxa, etc.). Obviously, workers commonly fail to note such a "hidden" validation, especially if the publication is in a rather unfamiliar language or seems at first glance not to contain nomenclatural data. *Fohsella*, *Hirsutella*, and *Menardella* (foraminifers) were made available as subgenera of *Globorotalia*, for example, by Bandy (1972, p. 297–298) in very brief text digressions that are only tenuously related to the title and main theme of the paper.

21. The procedures grouped here in Case E perhaps are not in strict accordance with the implied Code concept that nomenclatural details for newly proposed names (e.g., differentiating characters, authorship, date of priority, type species for genus-group names) should be provided in a manner and arrangement especially convenient for other workers. The Code (rightly, in my considered judgment), however, only requires basic conformity on that these mandatory data be included in the publication. For example, few, if any, workers would regard a genus name as unavailable merely because the designation of its type species was "hidden" in a plate caption or within a discussion of family assignment. Thus, availability of a name based on a "hidden" statement of distinguishing features should depend objectively on whether Article 13a(i) (also other pertinent Articles) is satisfied. Taxonomists now would benefit notably, however, if a Commission declaration were to (1) confirm or reject the interpretation just recorded and, if confirmed, to (2) recommend strongly against this practice. Of course, it is no easier to judge the objective status of a "hidden" statement than to judge one conventionally expressed. Borderline cases will occur and many may have to be referred to the Commission for solution.

22. The nature of such "hidden" statements of genus-group characters is indicated by the following.

"*Mendolaspis* looks quite like *Megalaspis beckeri* Slocom from the Ordovician . . .". (Translation of Rusconi, 1952, p. 56; in species description under heading "Relaciones".)

"*Stokesosaurus* differs from *Ceratosaurus* in having a higher blade with the median vertical ridge. The anterior blade projects farther anteroventrally . . .". (Masden, 1974, p. 31; with comparable additional statements under a concluding heading "Comparisons".)

"*Priapulites* is readily distinguished from the living genera *Priapulus* and *Halicryptus*. *Priapulites* has 30–40 annulae in the trunk and 25 longitudinal ridges on the proboscis . . .". (Schram, 1973, p. 987; with other comparable statements under "Remarks" following the species description.)

"Unlike living chaetognaths, with the possible exception of *Sapadella*, the lateral fins are only incipiently developed if at all." (Schram, 1973, p. 988; in "Description" of species-group taxon.)

"A closely comparable genus is *Perimestocrinus* Moore and Plummer. The articulating facets of *Perimestocrinus* are not at all like those of *Exterocrinus*; the basal plates are smaller and the basal cavity is not as deep." (Knapp, 1969, p. 380; in "Remarks" under the genus-group heading *Exterocrinus*.)

"Su pigidio, provisto de una espina caudal mas corta que la de *Sanbernardaspis* presenta notables diferencias en lo que se refiere a forma, pigaxis, etc." (Aceñolaza, 1973, p. 136; in "Observaciones y Afinidad".)

CONCLUDING DISCUSSION

23. The preceding discussion of the five Cases or general types of problems indicates close agreement with Sabrosky (1974) in the necessity for clarification of nomenclatural problems resulting from newly proposed genus- and species-group names published after 1930 in the broadly interpreted "n.g., n.sp." format. Sabrosky (1974) seems to seek this clarification mainly by eventual modification of the Code to exclude from availability genus-group names proposed "solely in a 'gen.n., sp.n.' combination without separate diagnosis of the genus . . .". On the other hand, my conclusion is that several of the situations included in this broad category (i.e., Cases A, B, C, and E) can be resolved adequately under regulations of the existing Code. A Commission declaration, however, seems required to establish judicial precedent for examples of Case D. Additionally, however, substantial easing of the overall problem should accompany the familiarisation of an increasing number of workers by such persuasive means as these discussions supplemented desirably by a Commission declaration indicating acceptance of such of the interpretations here discussed as are deemed pertinent and valid.

24. The alternative procedure—formally submit to the Commission for an Opinion specific examples representing the five Cases discussed herein—seems less satisfactory inasmuch as the ensuing discussion and decision might well be noted mainly by workers concerned only with the particular taxa involved in the specific proposals.

25. The wording of the Declaration of Principle suggested by Sabrosky (1974) (i.e. ". . . that after 1930 proposal of a generic name solely in a 'gen.n., sp.n.' combination without separate diagnosis of the genus does not thereby make the name available"), in my opinion, is not necessary inasmuch as Article 13a(i) of the present Code is interpreted to require this already. Certainly such a regulation would render genus-group names in Cases B and C (if the expression "gen.n. sp.n." is used) unavailable, but these are judged unavailable under existing regulations. The proposed wording also does not seem to invalidate genus-group names of Cases A and E, and leaves unsolved the problem of "internal reference" described for Case D.

26. A body of basic law (e.g., the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature) requires revision from time to time to eliminate technical inconsistencies, outdated concepts, and omissions—generally as these are highlighted by those who

discover "loopholes" either inadvertently or by direction. More commonly, however, such a procedure is desirable only after judicial decisions have outlined precisely the application or scope of particular regulations. Thus, revision of the Code (e.g., basic law) to introduce meticulous exclusions on the basis of publication format, use or non-use of such expressions as "n.gen., n.sp.", or even transliteration in names tends to obscure the major and widely needed regulations without materially reducing the areas of uncertainty.

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COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED EMENDATION TO *NYSSON* OF THE NAME *NYSSO* LATREILLE, 1796 (HYMENOPTERA, SPHECIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 2055

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets zoologiske Museum, Universitetsparken* 15, 2100 *København Ø, Danmark*)

In the formal proposals, two items are treated together in one paragraph. Hence, I propose to reformulate paragraph (1) as follows:

1. Under the plenary powers

(a) to suppress the generic name *Nysso* Latreille, 1796, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, and, having done so

(b) to validate the unjustified emendation *Nysson* Latreille, 1802–1803.

(and to add an (a) in the proper place in paragraph 4).

OPINION 1033

ECHENEIS SEXDECIMLAMELLATA EYDOUX & GERVAIS, 1838 AND *ECHENEIS QUATUORDECIMLAMINATUS* STORER, 1839 (PISCES, ECHENEIDIDAE): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific names *sexdecimlamellata* Eydoux & Gervais, 1838, as published in the binomen *Echeneis sexdecimlamellata*, and *quatuordecimlaminatus* Storer, 1839, as published in the binomen *Echeneis quatuordecimlaminatus* are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *brachyptera* Lowe, 1839, as published in the binomen *Echeneis brachyptera*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2543.

(3) The following specific names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *sexdecimlamellata* Eydoux & Gervais, 1838, as published in the binomen *Echeneis sexdecimlamellata* (Name No. 1000);

(b) *quatuordecimlaminatus* Storer, 1839, as published in the binomen *Echeneis quatuordecimlaminatus* (Name No. 1001).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1967)

The present case was submitted to the Office of the Commission by Dr. E. A. Lachner in May 1971. The application was sent to the printer on 8 July 1971 and was published on 31st December 1971 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **28** : 168–170. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to one specialist serial. Comments supporting the application were received from Prof. E. Tortonese (*Bull.* **29** : 112) and the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists (*Bull.* **30** : 76).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 28 March 1974 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)8 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **28** : 170. At the end of the prescribed voting period on 28 June 1974 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: Holthuis, Vokes, Mayr, Simpson, Lemche, Willink, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Melville, Corliss, Habe, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Binder, Bayer, Ride, Kraus, Nye, Rohdendorf

Negative votes—one (1): Bernardi

Abstentions—one (1): Dupuis

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Brinck, Munroe, Erben, Heppell.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. G. G. Simpson (6.iv.74): "It is not in fact necessary to use the plenary powers as Article 23(b) applies and is in force."

Dr. C. Dupuis (7.v.74): "Je m'abstiens car i) je ne suis pas en favour de la suppression des nomina (pretendus) oblita. ii) mon information taxinomique sur le cas est insuffisante (les 3 especes sont elles vraiment synonymes? Quelle est la signification taxinomique de la répartition géographique des espèces?) iii) l'argument en *Bull.* **30** : 76 vaut surtout par le nom de genre *Remora*."

Prof. G. Bernardi (15.v.74): "La proposition de Lachner est évidemment conforme àl' Article 23(a-b) tel qu'il a été modifié à Monaco mais je n'approuve pas personnellement cette disposition du Code, d'autant qu'il est clair désormais (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 76) qu' *E. sexdecimlamellata* est de 1838 et *brachyptera* de 1839."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in this present Opinion:

brachyptera, *Echeneis*, Lowe, 1839, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **7** : 89

quatuordecimlaminatus, *Echeneis*, Storer, 1839, *Fishes of Massachusetts*: 155 *in Reports on the Ichthyology and Herpetology of Massachusetts* Boston

sexdecimlamellata, *Echeneis*, Eydoux & Gervais, 1838, *Poissons. Voyage de la Favorite*. Cl. IV. *In: Magasin de Zoologie* **7** : 1

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)8 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1033.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
11 *September* 1974

OPINION 1034

CALOPORA HALL, 1851 (BRYOZOA) PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL INDEX OF REJECTED AND INVALID GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Calopora* Hall, 1851, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Hallopora* Bassler, 1911 (gender: feminine), type-species by designation by Ulrich, 1882, through *Callopora* Hall, 1852, *Callopora elegantula* Hall, 1852, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2007.

(3) The specific Name *elegantula* Hall, 1852, as published in the binomen *Callopora elegantula* (the name of the type-species of *Hallopora* Bassler, 1911) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2544.

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers as specified:

(a) *Calopora* Hall, 1851 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name Number 2054);

(b) *Callopora* Hall, 1852 (a junior homonym of *Callopora* Gray, 1848) (Name No. 2055).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1915)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. June Ross in May 1966. The application was sent to the printer on 23 September 1971 and was published on 31 December 1971 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **28** : 156–157. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in this case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* and to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nom.* **31** : 97) and to two specialist serial publications. Comments were received from Dr. H. Lemche (*Bull.* **29** : 107) and Dr. Nielsen (*Bull.* **29** : 107). The latter recommended the adoption of Alternative B of the proposals.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 28 March 1974 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)9 either for or against the proposals as set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **28** : 156–157. At the close of the voting period on 28 June 1974 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part I (*for the use of the plenary powers in this case*)

Affirmative votes—sixteen (16), received in the following order: Vokes, Mayr, Simpson, Lemche, Willink, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Melville, Corliss, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Binder, Kraus, Bayer, Rohdendorf

Negative votes—five (5): Holthuis, Dupuis, Bernardi, Ride, Nye

Part II (i) (*for or against the proposals in Alternative B*)

Affirmative votes—fifteen (15), received in the following order: Vokes, Mayr, Simpson, Lemche, Willink, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Melville, Corliss, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Binder, Kraus, Bayer

Negative votes—six (6): Holthuis, Dupuis, Bernardi, Ride, Nye, Rohdendorf

Part II (ii) (*for or against the proposals in Alternative A*)

Affirmative votes—five (5), received in the following order: Holthuis, Bernardi, Ride, Nye, Rohdendorf

Negative votes—sixteen (16): Vokes, Mayr, Simpson, Lemche, Willink, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Dupuis, Tortonese, Melville, Corliss, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Binder, Kraus, Bayer

Voting Papers not returned—five (5): Brinck, Munroe, Erben, Heppell, Habe

In returning their voting papers the following comments were made by Commissioners:

Prof. G. G. Simpson (6.iv.74): "It is a serious flaw in the original proposal not to have pointed out that recent authoritative usage overwhelmingly favours *Hallopora*, hence Alternative B."

Dr. C. Dupuis (7.v.74): "Dans le cas 1915, je vote contre les 3 propositions. Pour moi, *Calopora* Hall et *Callopora* Hall sont *substantiellement* une seule et même chose (la définition orthographique de l'homonymie à l'art. 52 est insuffisante; si on la suivait *pandellaei* et *pandelléi* ne seraient pas homonymes, *Brullaea* et *Brulléa* seraient des noms différents, etc. . . . Il faut introduire une base étymologique).

Il s'ensuit 1°) qu'on ne peut pas placer l'un sur une liste de conservation et l'autre à l'index (terme A de l'alternative), ni supprimer l'un sans l'autre (terme B)—et 2°) qu'il n'y a pas besoin de pouvoirs spéciaux pour reconnaître les deux ensemble comme homonymes de *Callopora* Gray, 1848.

J'attire l'attention sur le fait qu'en français une alternative est un couple de deux termes opposés (et non pas chacun des deux termes): il n'y a pas une alternative *A et* une alternative *B*, mais alternative entre *A* et *B*. Le premier exemple du Harrap's Dictionary pour le substantif latin→français→anglais "alternative" est "the alternative of death or the Koran", ce qui indiquerait le même usage correct qu'en francais."

Prof. F. M. Bayer (21.iv.74): "The bryologists with whom I have discussed this matter point out that the name *Hallopora* is used in *Treat. Invert. Paleo.* and rather extensively elsewhere in the literature, and that the genus is common and widely distributed. Although I have not been able to determine the frequency of usage, it appears to be considerable. This aspect was discussed in a paper by Singh (*J. Paleo.*, July 1970). Recent usage, together with the inherent difficulties of having valid generic names *Calopora* and *Callopora* and their corresponding familial names in the Bryozoa (as mentioned by Commissioner Lemche), leads me to prefer the use of the plenary powers and Alternative B over priority and Alternative A in this case."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in this present Opinion:
Callopora Hall, 1852, *Palaeontology of New York*, *Vol.* 2: 144
Calopora Hall, 1851, *Am. J. Sci. Arts* (ser. 2) **11** : 400
elegantula, *Callopora*, Hall, 1852, *Palaeontology of New York*, *Vol.* **2** : 144
Hallopora Bassler, 1911, *Bull. U.S. Natn. Mus.* **77** : 325

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)9 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1034.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary,
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
10 *October* 1974

OPINION 1035

MASTIGODRYAS AMARAL, 1934 (REPTILIA, SERPENTES): REFUSAL TO USE THE PLENARY POWERS FOR SUPPRESSION

RULING.—(1) The application for the use of the plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Mastigodryas* Amaral, 1934, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, is hereby refused.

(2) The generic name *Mastigodryas* Amaral, 1934 (gender: feminine), type-species *Mastigodryas danieli* Amaral, 1934, by monotypy, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2008.

(3) The specific name *danieli* Amaral, 1934, as published in the binomen *Mastigodryas danieli* (the specific name of the type-species of *Mastigodryas* Amaral, 1934) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2545.

Note—The refusal to place the generic name *Dryadophis* Stuart, 1939 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Coluber boddaerti* Sentzen, 1796, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology is in no way a ruling on the validity or otherwise of that name.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1533)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Hobart M. Smith in May 1962. The application was sent to the printer on 27 July 1962 and was published on 26 April 1963, in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **20** : 230. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nom.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials.

An objection was received from Dr. do Amaral (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **21** : 13).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 12 February 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)4 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **20** : 230. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 12 May 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—four (4), received in the following order: Mayr, Alvarado, Uchida, Mertens

Negative votes—eighteen (18): China, Lemche, Binder, Riley, Vokes, Stoll, Holthuis, Obruchev, Simpson, Tortonese, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Forest, Miller, Ride, Kraus, Brinck, Sabrosky

Voting Papers not returned—six (6): Bonnet, Borchsenius, Evans, Hubbs, Munroe

Professor Boschma returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their voting papers:

Dr. W. E. China (16.ii.1965): "I see no reason to suppress *Mastigodryas* Amaral merely because it was overlooked for five years by herpetologists."

Dr. H. Lemche (16.ii.1965): "This case seems to belong to taxonomy and not to nomenclature."

Professor E. Mayr (19.ii.1965): "I vote for except there should perhaps be a provision for an availability of the name *Mastigodryas* for those who do not consider *M. danieli* Amaral as congeneric with *Dryadophis* (as claimed by Amaral, *Bull.* **21** : 13)."

Mr. N. D. Riley (25.ii.1965): "I see no reason not to let the Rules take their course in this case, the difficulty being of very recent origin."

Dr. D. V. Obruchev (28.ii.1965): "Against para (1) and (2) of the proposal but for para (3) and (4)."

Professor G. G. Simpson (19.iii.1965): "If do Amaral is right, approval of this proposal would leave a genus without a valid name. The Commission cannot solve or rightly consider the zoological non-nomenclatural problem. It seems best to let the Code rule."

Professor Dr. R. Alvarado (17.iii.1965): "In view of the objection published by Dr. do Amaral (*Bull.* **21** : 13) the best way, in my opinion, is to validate the names *Dryadophis* and *boddaerti* as set out in points (3) and (4) of the proposal. Then to open a new discussion concerning points (1) and (2)."

Professor E. Tortonese (5.iv.1965): "I agree with the objection raised by Dr. do Amaral."

Professor Dr. T. Jaczewski (31.iii.1965): "In view of the objections raised by Doctor do Amaral (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **21** : 13) the case seems to require reconsideration as it is of a partly taxonomical character."

Professor Dr. A. do Amaral (5.iii.1965): "My vote is based on the taxonomic reasons set forth in my comment (*Bull.* **21** : 13)."

Professor P. Brinck (5.v.1965): "According to do Amaral the question raised is a taxonomic one so I am unable to vote for the proposal as long as both units are retained by certain specialists. A positive vote would mean that the Commission tries to solve a taxonomic problem by a nomenclatorial decision."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (7.v.1965): "*Mastigodryas* should not be suppressed in the face of zoological opinion that it represents a valid recognizable genus. But even if it did not, I am opposed to suppression. Dunn called attention to the priority of *Mastigodryas* over twenty years ago in 1944, and that name should have been used by those who believed that only the genus was involved."

Dr. A. H. Miller (25.iv.1965): "Dunn quite early pointed out an earlier and not very old name. No one is going to be much confused by following priority here."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

danieli, Mastigodryas, Amaral, 1934, *Mems Inst. Butantan* **8** : 158

Mastigodryas Amaral, 1934, *Mems Inst. Butantan* **8** : 157

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)4 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1035.

R. V. MELVILLE, *Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, London*, 21 *October* 1974

FORCIPOMYIA MEIGEN, 1818 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1079

By D. Elmo Hardy (*University of Hawaii, Honolulu*)

The object of the present application is to place on the Official List the generic name *Forcipomyia* (Insecta, Diptera, Ceratopogonidae) as from its first publication by Meigen, in 1818, as the generic component of a binomen cited in the synonymy of another species. Because of this citation in synonymy, the availability of the name has been questioned since 1950 (see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 351, Conclusion 36). However, Article 11d of the International Code, as amended by the Washington Congress, 1963, allows the availability of a name first published as a synonym if "prior to 1961 it has been treated as an available name with its original date and authorship, and either adopted as the name of a taxon or used as a senior synonym". The name *Forcipomyia* is in general use, not only in taxonomic literature, but also in studies of the pollination of rubber and cacao, and in work on vectors of insect parasites. In the sense in which it is used, the name is a synonym of *Labidomyia* Stephens, 1829, and *Tetraphora* Philippi, 1865, but neither of these has ever been used as a valid name since their first publication, and confusion would be caused in both pure and applied entomology if either of them were to be adopted in place of *Forcipomyia*. The circumstances surrounding the names in question are set out below in chronological order.

2. In 1804 Meigen (*Klass. Beschr. eur. zweifl. Ins.*: 32) described a new species *Ceratopogon ambiguus*. In 1818 (*Syst. Beschr. bek. eur zweifl. Ins.* **1** : 73), having discovered that Megerle had named the same species *albipennis* in MS. in 1803, he thought fit to replace his own specific name (*ambiguus*) by Megerle's manuscript name, which had not been published prior to 1818, but this replacement was not justified, and *Ceratopogon albipennis* Meigen, 1818, although accompanied by a description and therefore an available name, is a junior objective synonym of *Ceratopogon ambiguus* Meigen, 1804. In discussing *C. albipennis*, he stated "wurde mich auch von Hrn. Megerle unter den Namen *Forcipomyia albipennis* mitgetheilt", but he did not himself adopt Megerle's manuscript generic name. On the next page of his 1818 work (: 74), in discussing *Ceratopogon bipunctatus* (Linnaeus, 1767: *Syst. Nat.* (Ed. 12) **1** : 978), Meigen said "auch von Hrn. Megerle unter den Namen *Forcipomyia pictipennis* erhalten", but in this case he adopted neither the generic nor the specific name provided by Megerle.

3. On the next four occasions on which *Forcipomyia* was published, it was treated as an invalid synonym, as follows: Stephens, 1829 (*Syst. Cat. brit. Ins.*: 239) published the new generic name *Labidomyia* and cited *Forcipomyia*, attributed to Megerle, as a synonym. Of the five species referred to *Labidomyia*, the first was *Tipula bipunctata* Linnaeus, 1758, with "*pictipennis* Meg. teste Meig." in synonymy. Westwood, 1840 (*Syn. Char. Gen. brit. Ins.*: 126) designated *Tipula bipunctata* Linnaeus as the type-species of *Labidomyia* and

cited *Forcipomyia*, attributed to Meigen, as a doubtful generic synonym. Francis Walker, 1856 (*Ins. Britt.* (Diptera) **3** : 205), in quoting and adapting Winnertz's arrangement of the species of *Ceratopogon* (1852, *Linn. Ent.* **6**), described his subdivision "c" as having the "first tarsal shorter than the second, or both of equal length", and cited "*Forcipomyia* Megerle—*Labidomyia* Steph.", without adopting either as the valid name for the subdivision (which included *Tipula bipunctata* Linnaeus). Kieffer, 1901 (*Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Metz* **21** [(2) 9]: 144) discussed *Forcipomyia*, but rejected it because he considered it to represent merely the male of *Ceratopogon*. In the meantime Philippi, 1865, (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **15** (Abh.): 630) had established the new genus *Tetraphora*, with the new species *Tetraphora fusca* Philippi as type-species by monotypy. This species is now regarded as congeneric with the species referred to *Forcipomyia*.

4. In 1906 (*in* Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* (Diptera, Chironomidae): 52) Kieffer revised his views on *Forcipomyia*, and adopted it as the valid name of a subgenus of *Ceratopogon* including *Tipula bipunctata* Linnaeus. Kieffer did not designate or indicate a type-species for the genus. Coquillett (1910, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **37** (1719): 545), stated "*Forcipomyia*. Type *Ceratopogon ambiguus* Meigen, the first species, by present designation. Equals *Culicoides* Latreille, 1809". It would be most undesirable for Coquillett's designation to be accepted, since *Ceratopogon ambiguus* Meigen, 1804, is currently a *nomen dubium*.

5. Saunders (1924, *Parasitology* **16** (2) : 164–123) used *Forcipomyia* for a genus including *Tipula bipunctata* Linnaeus, as also did F. W. Edwards (1926, *Trans. ent. Soc. London* 1926: 395). Taxonomic opinion has been uniform for a long period of time, for the species-group circumscribed within *Ceratopogon* by Winnertz (1852) and adopted by Walker (1856) is virtually the subgenus *Forcipomyia* of Kieffer (1906) and the genus denoted by the same name by Edwards (1926), whose work remains the foundation of modern systematic views. Linnaeus's *Tipula bipunctata* has always been regarded as a central member of this long-recognized group of species, which is in turn still the nucleus of the enlarged genus *Forcipomyia* as treated by Saunders and his followers.

6. The generic name *Forcipomyia* is the basis of family group name: FORCIPOMYIINAE Lenz, 1834 (*in* Lindner, *Fliegen palaearkt. Reg.* Vol. 3, Jan 13a, 96).

7. In view of the facts outlined above, I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type-species for the genus *Forcipomyia* Meigen, 1818, so as to designate *Tipula bipunctata* Linnaeus, 1758, as its type-species;

(2) to place the generic name *Forcipomyia* Meigen, 1818, (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Tipula bipunctata* Linnaeus, 1758 on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *bipunctata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Tipula bipunctata* (type-species of *Forcipomyia* Meigen, 1818); on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the family name FORCIPOMYIINAE Lenz, 1834, type-genus *Forcipomyia* Meigen, 1818 on the Official List of Family Group Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the generic name *Labidomyia* Stephens, 1829, (a junior objective synonym of *Forcipomyia* Meigen, 1818) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

TRICHOCERA MEIGEN, 1803; PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY (INSECTA, DIPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 1407

By Christine Dahl (*Zoological Institute, University, Lund, Sweden*)

This application was first published in 1961, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 203–205. The Commissioners did vote on the proposals presented on page 205 of that application but as a result of comments received from the Commissioners no decision was reached. The case is now re-presented taking these comments into account.

The object of the application is to seek the addition of the well-known name in Diptera Nematocera, viz. *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803, to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, and from this follows the application to place the family-group name TRICHOCERIDAE Crampton, 1924 on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology. The application is the result of the invitation to specialists to deal with certain dipteran names established by Meigen, 1803 which was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 31.

Meigen (1800, *Nouv. Class.*: 15) erected a genus *Petaurista* said to contain two "espèces", but no species was named. Meigen's paper was placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature, Title No. 66 in Opinion 678 (*Bull.* **20** : 339) and therefore *Petaurista* Meigen is no longer available. In any case it was a junior homonym of *Petaurista* Link (1795, *Beytr. Naturg.* **1** : 78, Mammalia). However, Hendel in 1908 (*Verh. zool. bot. Ges.* **58** : 47) placed *Tipula hiemalis* De Geer in *Petaurista* and it thus became the type-species by subsequent monotypy.

In 1803 (Versuch Gattungs Eint. europ. Zweifl., *Illiger Mag. Ins. Kund.* **2** : 262) Meigen established *Trichocera.* It is evident from the description that this name was intended to replace *Petaurista. T. hiemalis* De Geer, 1776, is the only originally included species, therefore the type-species by monotypy. *Trichocera* has been widely used, by numerous authors. It is the type-genus of the family TRICHOCERIDAE Crampton, 1924 (*Psyche* **31** : 239). Since Meigen did not expressly propose *Trichocera* as a replacement for *Petaurista* (see Code, Article 67(i)), it is Hendel's action and not Meigen's that made the two names objective synonyms.

Tipula hiemalis was described by De Geer in 1776. (*Mém. Hist. Ins. VI:* 360–361, pl. 21, figs. 1, 2). It has been claimed that this work is non-binominal and thus is not available (see Hottes, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 166–173) but I feel that the problem of *T. hiemalis* De Geer must be dealt with apart from the question of the availability of De Geer's work, since the species is widely referred to in literature and has been used by a great many authors. (The Opinion which dealt with Hottes' application, Opinion 398, stated that *Aphis pini* Linnaeus, 1758, was to be interpreted by reference to the description given by De Geer in volume 3 of *Mem. Hist. Ins.* for the taxon to which he applied the non-binominal name *Aphis nudi pini* etc.).

An examination of the De Geer collection in the Riksmuseum at Stockholm revealed that no specimens of *Trichocera* remain. Under the label *Tipula hiemalis* there are three specimens of *Tipula pagana* Meigen (det. Bo Tjeder, Falun). It is clear that De Geer had a species of *Trichocera* before him, from both his description and his illustrations. It is known that the De Geer collection was rearranged at least once and it seems very possible that the above tipulid specimens, at such a rearrangement of the collection were placed under *T. hiemalis* accidentally. These tipulid specimens are not available for selection of the neotype. I hereby reaffirm my neotype selection, made in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 204, paragraph 7, of a Swedish specimen of *Tipula hiemalis* De Geer, 1776. The neotype is a pinned male specimen, labelled: Upl. Uppsala, Ultuna, 7.10.1949, Ossiannilsson, leg, and because objections were raised against the deposition in the Riksmuseum, De Geer collection, the specimen is placed in the collections of Swedish Diptera in the Entomological Museum, Lund, where also other *Trichocera* types are kept. In 1921 (*Tijdschr. Ent.* **64** : 86, fig. 125) de Meijere presented a detailed, illustrated revision of the species involved.

I understand that the Commissioners do not need to approve this selection under the plenary powers, as they do not undertake to study specimens in any collection, this being a taxonomic point and not nomenclatural. Therefore I withdraw proposal (1) of the original application, and ask the International Commission to:

(1) place the generic name *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803, (gender: feminine) type-species, by monotypy, *Tipula hiemalis* De Geer, 1776, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(2) place the specific name *hiemalis* De Geer, 1776, as published in the binomen *Tipula hiemalis* and interpreted by the neotype designated by Dahl, 1961 (the specific name of the type-species of *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) place the family-group name TRICHOCERIDAE Crampton, 1924 (type-genus *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

ATRACTOCERA MEIGEN, 1803 (DIPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 2092

By Christine Dahl (*Zoological Institute, University, Lund, Sweden*)

The subject of the type-species of *Atractocera* Meigen, 1803 was first brought to the attention of the Commission when it was published as paragraph 8 of the application entitled "*Trichocera* Meigen, 1803; proposed addition to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology (Insecta, Diptera) Z.N. (S.) 1407" published in 1961, *Bull. zool. Nom.* **18** : 203–205.

In this application, I stated that (para. 8, line 15) "under the rules, the true *regelationis* becomes the type-species of *Atractocera*". I did not realise at the time that this particular issue should have been referred to the Commission under Article 70(a) being a case of misidentification of the type-species.

In 1803 (Versuch Gattungs Eint. europ. Zweifl., *Illiger Mag. Ins. Kund.* **2** : 263) Meigen established *Atractocera* with *Tipula regelationis* as the only included species, and therefore type-species by monotypy. There is no reference to any previous author of *regelationis* but in 1804 (*Klass. und Beschr. europ. Zweifl. Ins.* **1** : 94) Meigen under the name of *Atractocera regelationis* cited Fabricius (*Ent. Syst.* **4** : 242) who employed *Tipula regelationis* of Linnaeus. Thus, it seems evident that he was dealing with *Tipula regelationis* Linnaeus in the 1803 paper.

However, Meigen's description of *Atractocera regelationis* (1804) indicates a *Simulium* and this is confirmed by his statement in 1818 (*Syst Beschr. europ. Zweifl. Ins.* **1** : 290) that his mis-identification of *regelationis* Linnaeus, was what he then described as a new species, *Simulia* [sic] *ornata*.

Simulium ornatum is the type-species by original designation of *Odagmia* Enderlein, 1921 (*Dt. tierärztl Woschr.* **29** : 199) (Diptera; Simuliidae) which is sometimes given full generic status, sometimes considered as a subgenus and sometimes a synonym of *Simulium*.

If the Commission rules under Article 70(a)(iii) that *regelationis* Linnaeus is the type-species of *Atractocera*, then *Atractocera* becomes a synonym of *Trichocera*. This is because *Tipula regelationis* is a species of *Trichocera* (an original specimen, lacking the abdomen, is still preserved in the Linnean Collection of the Linnean Society of London) and without doubt congeneric with *Tipula hiemalis* De Geer. (See *Bull* **32** : 41).

Trichocera Meigen, 1803: 262 and *Atractocera* Meigen, 1803: 263 were published simultaneously, and therefore acting in the capacity of first reviser, I select *Trichocera* as the name that will best ensure stability and universality of nomenclature. Also, in my previous application, (*Bull.* **32** : 41) I have applied to the Commission to place *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803 on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

If the Commission rules under Article 70(a)(i) that the species *Simulium ornatum* is designated the type-species of *Atractocera*, the stability of widely used names in the family SIMULIIDAE would be disturbed seriously. Objections to such an action are supported by Drs. I. Rubtsov, Leningrad and B. V.

Peterson, Ottawa. Dr. Peterson, in a letter to the Commission, dated 17th September 1974, writes: "In searching previously published discussions on this subject (e.g. Smart, J. 1945, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* **95** (8) : 463–532; and Stone, A. 1963, *U.S. Dep. Agric. tech. Bull.* No. 1284: 1–28), and in consultation with Dr. D. M. Wood and Mr. G. E. Shewell, both of this Institute, I would oppose the selection of *Simulium ornatum* as the type-species of *Atractocera*. If *S. ornatum* were selected as type-species this would make *Atractocera* a prior valid name for *Odagmia* Enderlein, 1921, which is in common usage throughout Europe as a generic or subgeneric name, depending upon the authority, in the SIMULIIDAE. This would necessitate the adoption of the more unfamiliar name *Atractocera* for the commonly used name *Odagmia* thus adding further confusion to the already confused generic synonymy of the SIMULIIDAE.

"On the other hand, if *Tipula regelationis* Linnaeus were selected as the type-species of *Atractocera*, regardless of a misidentification, the matter would be greatly simplified whereby *Atractocera* would sink as a synonym of *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803 in the TRICHOCERIDAE.

"I urge the adoption of the latter action in the selection of the type-species of *Atractocera*."

Therefore I ask the International Commission:

(1) to rule that the nominal species *Tipula regelationis* Linnaeus, 1758 is the type-species of *Atractocera* Meigen, 1803 and

(2) to place the specific name *regelationis* Linnaeus, 1758 as published in the binomen *Tipula regelationis* (specific name of type-species of *Atractocera* Meigen, 1803, a junior subjective synonym of *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

CHILODUS MÜLLER & TROSCHEL, 1844, AND *CAENOTROPUS* GUENTHER, 1864 (PISCES); REVISED PROPOSALS. Z.N.(S.) 1502

By R. V. Melville (*Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

INTRODUCTION

In 1961 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 191–2) Monsieur J. R. Géry and Dr. J. J. Hoedeman asked for the generic names *Chilodus* Müller & Troschel, 1844, and *Caenotropus* Guenther, 1864 (Pisces) to be added to the Official List. Their application, which was essentially a request for a ruling that the Code should be applied, contained certain errors which are pointed out by Dr. Carl Hubbs in the comment quoted below. Opposition was expressed by Dr. Trewavas and Dr. Greenwood, but their paper also contains certain errors that are identified by Dr. Hubbs. In particular (though Dr. Hubbs did not mention this), they asked that *Caenotropus* be placed on the Official Index—but this could only be done after that name had been suppressed under the plenary powers, and no proposal to that effect has yet been made.

2. This paper records, first, the vote taken by the Commission in 1964; examines, secondly, the situation resulting from that vote; and proposes, thirdly, the steps necessary to register the application of the Code to the case.

THE 1964 VOTE OF THE COMMISSION

3. The case was submitted for a vote by the Commission on 24 October 1963. At the close of the voting period on 24 January 1964, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—eight (8), received in the following order: Hemming, Hering, Holthuis, Bonnet, Mayr, Riley, Boschma, Uchida

Negative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Brinck, Vokes, Tortonese, Hubbs, Stoll, Lemche, Jaczewski, Simpson, Borchsenius, Miller, do Amaral, Alvarado, Binder, Forest, Obruchev, Mertens, Kraus, Ride*, Sabrosky, Evans

On Leave of Absence—none (0)

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Munroe

*Dr. Ride said on his Voting Paper: "I am unable to examine this problem to my own satisfaction and I request that my vote be counted with the majority".

4. The following comments were made by members of the Commission in returning their Voting Papers:

(1). **The late Mr. F. H. Hemming** (26 October 1963).—[I vote for the proposal] "subject to the alteration in the form of the entry of *Caenotropus* here suggested. It does not appear to me that in a nomenclatorial sense Guenther can be said to have unequivocally introduced *Caenotropus* as a nom. nov. He introduced this name as a replacement for two names which he subjectively synonymised with one another. This would have been all right if *Chilodus* and *Microdus* had been genera possessing the same species as type-species, which

they did not. Accordingly, it seems to me that Guenther established *Caenotropus* as a new nominal genus and that, through the citation in synonymy and in the footnote, the type-species both of *Chilodus* and *Microdus* should be looked upon as being originally included species of the genus *Caenotropus*, which itself at that stage did not possess a type-species. The type-species would, on this view, be whichever of the originally included species was first selected as such by a subsequent author. On the evidence submitted this seems to have been Eigenmann when in 1910 he specified *Microdus labyrinthicus* Kner as the type-species of *Caenotropus* Guenther. I agree, therefore, with the conclusions and recommendations of Géry and Hoedeman, except that I consider that in the proposed entry of the name *Caenotropus* on the Official List, the words "type-species by monotypy through *Microdus* Kner, 1858" should be replaced by the words "by selection by Eigenmann, 1910."

(2). **Dr. L. B. Holthuis** (29 October 1963).—"Article 67(i) of the Code does not fit the name *Caenotropus* Guenther, as the latter is not expressly proposed as a replacement name, and *if* considered a replacement name it still does not fall under that Section as it is not proposed 'for a prior name' but for two prior names, both *Chilodus* and *Microdus* being cited in the synonymy of *Caenotropus* and both being stated to be preoccupied.

"In my opinion both *Chilodus punctatus* Müller & Troschel, and *Microdus labyrinthicus* Kner are eligible as type-species for Guenther's genus. Eigenmann's (1910) selection of *M. labyrinthicus* consequently is valid. Therefore I do not see any objection to granting the request to the Commission made by Géry and Hoedeman."

(3). **Dr. C. L. Hubbs** (10 November 1963).—"I vote 'against' because of the error in statement, in item 7(i)b, as to the type-species of *Caenotropus*; if that point be rectified, my vote would be 'for'; and I protest the decision to form the Ruling of the Opinion on the comment by Trewavas and Greenwood as being fallacious.

"Géry and Hoedeman erred in respect to the generic name *Caenotropus* Guenther and its type. Guenther proposed *Caenotropus* as new (by not listing the name in the synonymy), gave an adequate description, and the range as 'Guiana, Brazil'. Without designating a type-species, he listed, with synonymies and diagnoses, *C. labyrinthicus* from Amazonas, River Capin, and *C. punctatus*, from Lake Amucu (Guiana). Therefore, Géry and Hoedeman were in error in stating that 'Guenther . . . established the generic name *Caenotropus* for a specimen from the River Capin, Amazon, identified by him as the species *labyrinthicus* of Kner, 1858.' Again, in the proposal for Commission action on p. 192, Géry and Hoedeman erred in stating 'type-species, by monotypy, through *Microdus* Kner, 1858, *Microdus labyrinthicus* Kner, 1858.' But Guenther included two species, without selection of either as type. As Géry and Hoedeman correctly stated on p. 191, the type-species of *Caenotropus* was designated by Eigenmann (1910: 424) as *Microdus labyrinthicus* Kner. I see no justification for their arguments that: 'Since *Chilodus* is mentioned first in the synonymy [by Guenther], and whereas *Chilodus* is a perfectly valid generic name [neither point pertinent], this would either (a) render *Caenotropus* a synonym of *Chilodus*; or, preferably (b) require that the replacement of

Microdus (which was indeed preoccupied) by *Caenotropus* be given proper status. In the latter case *Caenotropus* would take automatically [why?] the type-species of *Microdus* Kner (*Microdus labyrinthicus*) as its type-species.'

"If the correct mode of designation of type-species for *Caenotropus* be inserted, Géry and Hoedeman's proposals would be acceptable and would have my vote, though I do not feel any very vital need for the Opinion.

"One argument for an Opinion arises from the comment by Trewavas and Greenwood. I disagree with their view that *Caenotropus* should be regarded as a replacement name, merely because Guenther regarded the two synonyms he gave as both preoccupied. The Code states, in Art. 67(i) that 'if a zoologist proposes a new generic name expressly as a replacement for a prior name, both nominal genera must have the same type-species, and, subject to (i) below, type-fixation for either applies also to the other, despite any statement to the contrary.' But Guenther did not expressly state that *Caenotropus* was a replacement name (and the word expressly is meaningful and needed). The fact that he included two synonyms, each with a different type-species, leads to a *reductio ad absurdum* in the application of this provision of the Code, for this would force two type-species on the newly proposed nominal genus! Clearly, Guenther's genus contained two species, each equally available for designation as the type-species. Eigenmann selected *Microdus labyrinthicus*, and thus provided a valid name for the genus to which Kner had assigned the preoccupied name *Microdus*. Trewavas and Greenwood partially erred in indicating that *Caenotropus* was proposed to replace *Chilodus* (rather than *Microdus*). In agreeing with Travassos (1951) 'that *Caenotropus* is an objective synonym of *Chilodus* Müller & Troschel', they obviously would regard *Chilodus punctatus* as the type-species of *Caenotropus*, for which I see no basis. Therefore, I sharply disagree with the recommendation to form an Opinion 'to place *Caenotropus* Guenther, 1864 (an objective synonym of *Chilodus* Müller & Troschel, 1844, wrongly considered preoccupied by *Chilodon*) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names.'

"In proposing that 'no action be taken concerning the species *Microdus labyrinthicus* Kner unless and until someone recognises the two nominal genera as distinct and proposes a replacement name for *Microdus* Kner' Trewavas and Greenwood overlook the fact that Eigenmann and others long ago recognised *Caenotropus* and *Chilodus* as distinct. That being true, the recommendations of Géry and Hoedeman may be regarded as tending towards stability, as well, I think, as being in line (with the exception noted above) with the Code and with good practice."

(4). **Dr. H. Lemche** (25 November 1963).—"This action is to be understood as rejecting the para (1)(b) and (2)(b) and accepting (1)(a), (2)(a), (3) and the paragraph concerning *Caenotropus* as proposed by Trewavas and Greenwood."

(5). **Dr. E. Binder** (3 January 1964).—[I vote against the proposal] "but *not* for the proposal by Trewavas and Greenwood. I think that the interpretation of the Code by Trewavas and Greenwood is correct, but there is no need for the Commission to place *Caenotropus* Guenther on the Official Index. This action should indeed be avoided, as the Commission might be asked

later to use its plenary powers to validate that name if it is in current use. I think that the votes on both proposals should be separated."

(6). **Dr. C. W. Sabrosky** (20 January 1964).—"I agree with Hubbs in opposing this application because of the errors. The original applicants are said to have erred, and the commenters who pointed that out are said to have erred also. Two conclusions:

(1) The Commission must have the *facts* before it can vote intelligently.

(2) I strongly suspect that the facts (if Hubbs has not erred!) will show that straight use of the Code makes any Opinion unnecessary. The Commission should not have to vote on use of the Code."

(Dr. Sabrosky's final point is contrary to Article 78(b)(i) of the Code.)

THE RESULTING SITUATION

5. The situation resulting from the Commission's vote recorded in paragraph 3 above is as follows: The proposals of Géry and Hoedeman have been rejected by 20 votes to 8, but the proposal of Trewavas and Greenwood, never having been formally submitted for a separate vote, has not been adopted. Indeed, since *Caenotropus* is an available name and not, in fact, a junior objective synonym of *Chilodus* as they supposed, it could not be placed on the Official Index until it had first been suppressed under the plenary powers. A stalemate has therefore been reached, and it can only be broken by a fresh vote of the Commission after the true facts have been placed before it.

6. These facts are succinctly set forth below, followed by detailed proposals for the application of the Code to the case. It is, of course, open to any zoologist to put forward counter-proposals and to ask, if need be, for the use of the plenary powers to attain them; and the Commission will, as always, welcome comments from all interested zoologists.

THE STEPS NECESSARY TO THE APPLICATION OF THE CODE

7. First, let the objective facts be stated:

(a) *Chilodus* Müller & Troschel, 1844, *Arch. Naturg.* Jahrgang **10**, vol. 1: 85 is described. It contains a single species, *Chilodus punctatus*, there described for the first time, which is the type-species, by monotypy.

(b) *Microdus* Kner, 1858, *Sitzungsber. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **30** (Heft 13): 77 is described and is said to differ from *Chilodus* M. & T. only in its dentition. It contains a single species, *Microdus labyrinthicus*, there described for the first time and said to be closely related to *Chilodus punctatus*, and *M. labyrinthicus* is the type-species of *Microdus* Kner, by monotypy.

(c) *Microdus* Kner is preoccupied by *Microdus* Nees, 1812, *Mag. Ges Nat. Fr. Berlin* **6**(3) : 184, proposed for a genus of ICHNEUMONIDAE which is fully described and which contains eleven species, all fully described. There is also *Microdus* Emmons, 1857, *American Geology*

part 6, p. 48, proposed for a fossil fish tooth (*M. minutus*) which is described and figured from the "slates and shales of the Chatham Series".

(d) *Caenotropus* Guenther, 1864, *Cat. Fishes Brit. Mus.* **5** : 297 is described. The generic synonymy reads:

Chilodus M. & T.
Chilodus et *Microdus* Kner*
(*both preoccupied)

Chilodus M. & T. is not preoccupied, but Guenther may have supposed it to be so by *Chilodon* Ehrenberg, [1834]. It cannot be claimed that *Chilodus* Kner is anything but a usage of Müller & Troschel's name. It seems clear that Guenther took Kner's view of the relationships between *Chilodus* and "*Microdus*" a little further by uniting the two genera subjectively into one and, assuming that both generic names were preoccupied, proposed a new name (*Caenotropus*) for the new taxonomic concept of the combined genus. He included two species, and only two, in the new genus—*punctatus* M. & T., and *labyrinthicus* Kner, and designated neither as type-species. He did not propose *Caenotropus* expressly as a replacement name for either *Chilodus* M. & T. or *Microdus* Kner.

(e) Eigenmann, 1910, *Repts Princeton Univ. Expeds. Patagonia* 1896–9, **3**, part 4 : 424, unequivocally designated *Microdus labyrinthicus* Kner as type-species of *Caenotropus*. This is to be accepted as valid in the absence of any evidence of an earlier designation.

(f) The later designation by Travassos, 1951, *Dusenia* **2**(4), pp. 279–80, of *Chilodus punctatus* M. & T. as type-species of *Caenotropus* is invalid.

8. These seem to be all the facts that are relevant to the problem. At all events, they are all the facts so far known to the Commission. It is clear that the Commission, having once voted and produced a stalemate, is obliged to take action to clarify the situation. It is equally clear that the Commission can apply the Code and close the problem by:

(1) placing the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Chilodus* Müller & Troschel, 1844 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Chilodus punctatus* Müller and Troschel, 1844;

(b) *Caenotropus* Guenther, 1864 (gender: masculine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Eigenmann, 1910, *Microdus labyrinthicus* Kner, 1858.

(2) placing the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *punctatus* Müller and Troschel, 1844, as published in the binomen *Chilodus punctatus* (specific name of type-species of *Chilodus* Müller & Troschel, 1844);

(b) *labyrinthicus* Kner, 1858, as published in the binomen *Microdus labyrinthicus* (specific name of type-species of *Caenotropus* Guenther, 1864).

There seems no need to place the objectively invalid junior homonym *Microdus* Kner, 1858, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME *LIGULOPS* HALL, 1871 (PHYLUM BRACHIOPODA, CLASS INARTICULATA). Z.N.(S.) 1505

By A. J. Rowell (*Department of Geology, Museum of Invertebrate Paleontology, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas* 66045)

This application was first published in the *Bulletin* in 1961 (vol. 19: 310) and a slightly amended form appears now. The purpose of this application is to remove a threat to the well established name of an Ordovician inarticulate brachiopod, *Lingulops* Hall, 1872.

2. In the Abstracts: Preliminary Notice; Twenty-third Report on the State Cabinet of Natural History, preparatory for the Palaeontology of New York, 1871, p. 2, Hall described a genus which he proposed to call *Ligulops*. There were no included species.

3. In the Twenty-third Report on the State Cabinet of Natural History, published a year later, Hall (1872, p. 245) repeated the generic description given in the Preliminary Notice, but the generic name is written *Lingulops*. There are no included species in the text, but *Lingulops whitfieldi* Hall is figured on Plate 13, figs. 1 and 2. In the explanation of this plate there is a footnote which reads "Printed *Ligulops* by mistake in some copies of this paper".

4. Under Article 33(a)(ii) of the Code, *Lingulops* Hall, 1872 is an invalid emendation of *Ligulops* Hall, 1871, since there is no indication of an inadvertent error in the original account of the genus (Art. 32(a)(ii)). The etymology was not given and it could equally well be derived from lingua, a tongue, the diminutives lingula, ligua, or named after the brachiopod *Lingula*.

5. The name *Lingulops* has always been used for the genus since 1872 and *Ligulops* appears either to have been overlooked or considered as a lapsus for *Lingulops*. However, the simplest course of action seems to be to ask the Commission to use its plenary powers to suppress *Ligulops* and then *Lingulops*, as an unjustified emendation and hence junior objective synonym of *Ligulops* automatically becomes the valid name.

6. Therefore, I formally request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, the generic name *Ligulops* Hall, 1871;

(2) to place the generic name *Lingulops* Hall, 1872 (gender: masculine) (type-species *Lingulops whitfieldi* Hall, 1872 by monotypy) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *whitfieldi* Hall, 1872, as published in the binomen *Lingulops whitfieldi* (specific name of the type-species of *Lingulops* Hall, 1872) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Ligulops* Hall, 1871, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

REVISED PROPOSALS CONCERNING *CORNUFER UNICOLOR* TSCHUDI, 1838 (AMPHIBIA, SALIENTIA). Z.N.(S.) 1749

By R. V. Melville (*Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

In 1966 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 127–8), Dr. Richard Zweifel asked the Commission to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838, and the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, 1838, as published in the binomen *Cornufer unicolor*. The first of those steps would safeguard the generic name *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril and Bibron, 1841; the second was intended to safeguard the specific name *unicolor* Stejneger, 1904, as published in the binomen *Eleutherodactylus unicolor*; but the proposals eventually voted on by the Commission were not drafted so as to achieve this end.

2. Dr. Zweifel showed, first, that a strict application of the Code would lead to the replacement of *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril and Bibron by *Cornufer* and that widespread confusion would result. He also showed that the generic name *Platymantis* Guenther, 1858, is available for the genus known under the name of *Cornufer*. (The type-species of *Platymantis* is *P. plicifera* [sic] Guenther, 1858, by subsequent designation by Zweifel, 1967, *Copeia*: 120). The valid name for this species is *corrugatus* Duméril, 1853 (*Hylodes*), *Ann. Sci. nat.* (*Zool.*) (3) **19** : 135–179.) His proposals were supported by the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Herpetology and Ichthyology. A counter-proposal by Darlington, Inger, Mayr and Williams (1967, *Bull.* **24** : 192) asked for the use of the plenary powers to change the type-species of *Cornufer* so as to maintain that name in its accustomed sense, without, however, invalidating *Platymantis*).

3. The two sets of proposals were submitted as alternatives for a vote by the Commission on 12 June 1968; and it was in the middle of the voting period when I noticed that Dr. Zweifel had asked for the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, 1838, to be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. Thus, *Eleutherodactylus unicolor* Stejneger, 1904, remained invalid as a junior homonym of *E. unicolor* (Tschudi). Dr. Zweifel confirmed that this was not his intention and that he did indeed wish to see Stejneger's name safeguarded. He also stated that the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, after the publication of the counter-proposal of Darlington and others, had refused a request to re-consider the matter, thereby confirming their former support for Dr. Zweifel's application.

4. At that stage I ought to have published, without delay, a complement to Dr. Zweifel's proposals asking for the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi (*Cornufer*) to be suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy, and I must tender my apologies to all interested parties for not having seen that this was done.

5. In 1968 (see para 3 above), the Commission voted by 19 votes to two in favour of the proposals put forward by Darlington and others. There are, however, three reasons why the case ought to be re-opened:

(1) the formal necessity of publishing and advertising the proposal to suppress the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, 1838 (*Cornufer*) for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(2) the evidence produced by Dr. Zweifel (see below) showing extensive current use of *Platymantis* (this evidence is acceptable because the fact that the Commission had voted on the case was not publicly known);

(3) the existence of a taxonomic factor (explained below) which may not have been brought out with enough clarity at the time when the case was voted on.

6. This taxonomic factor may be explained as follows. Both Dr. Zweifel and Darlington and others agree that it is right to suppress the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, first for the purposes of the Law of Priority so as to safeguard the generic name *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril and Bibron, 1841, and secondly for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy as well, so as to safeguard the specific name *unicolor* Stejneger, 1904. But whereas Dr. Zweifel regards *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838 as a senior synonym of *Platymantis* Guenther, 1858, Darlington and others do not. According to them, if *Halophila vitiensis* Girard, 1853, were designated as type-species of *Cornufer*, that genus and *Platymantis* could co-exist as valid names; and they proposed the use of the plenary powers to that effect. On this point Dr. Zweifel comments to me that an adequate answer cannot be given at present, as there has not been a sufficiently thorough study of all the species involved. He accepts that *Cornufer* could be used if, by the exercise of the plenary powers, *H. vitiensis* were designated as its type-species. But this would lead to the displacement of the generally used name *Platymantis* by the currently unused *Cornufer* for those zoologists who believe that only one genus is involved.

7. At this point it is relevant to examine the history of the usage of *Cornufer* and *Platymantis*. Dr. Zweifel has recently (October 1974) kindly provided the following information:

"(1) both names were in common use denoting distinct genera until 1954 when Inger (*Fieldiana Zool.* **33**(4) : 183–531) synonymised *Platymantis* in *Cornufer*;

(2) for the period from 1955 to 1967, the Zoological Record lists 17 papers in which the names *Platymantis* and/or *Cornufer* are used. Four of these may be discounted as popular or trivial with respect to the problem at hand. Ten papers in which Brown and Alcala were either sole or co-authors followed Inger either implicitly or explicitly in using *Cornufer* in the broad sense, to include *Platymantis*. Two papers by Gorham and one by Zweifel recognised *Platymantis* and *Cornufer* as distinct, related genera;

(3) authors of 13 papers published from 1968 to date (see accompanying list) use the name *Platymantis* exclusively. Included in these papers are descriptions of seven new species (out of 29 currently recognised as valid) and one new subspecies".

Brown and Tyler, 1968, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **81** : 69–86. (Six species of *Platymantis* on New Britain; describes three new species and one new subspecies.)
Brown and Webster, 1969, *Breviora* (338): 1–9. (Three species of *Platymantis* in a geographic list.)
Brown and Alcala, 1970, *Occ. Pap. California Acad. Sci.* No. 84: 1–8. (One new species of *Platymantis* described.)
Brown and Alcala, 1970, *Proc. California Acad. Sci.* **38** : 105–130. (Major study of Philippine zoogeography.)
Brown and Alcala, 1974, *Occ. Pap. California Acad. Sci.* No. 113: 1–12. (Two new species of *Platymantis* described.)
Gorham, 1968, *Zool. Beitr.* (*N.F.*) **14** : 427–446. (Life-history study of Fijian species.)
Gorham, 1974, *Checklist of World Amphibians*, 172 pp.
Parker, 1970, *Australian nat. Hist.* **16** : 309–314. (Collecting notes.)
Tyler, 1971, *Jl nat. Hist.* **5** : 225–231. (*Platymantis* among genera examined in study of throat musculature.)
Tyler and Menzies, 1971, *Trans. roy. Soc. S. Australia* **95** : 79–83. (*Platymantis* included in a local list.)
Wallace, Maxson and Wilson, 1971, *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci.* **68** : 3127–3129. (*Platymantis* utilized in biochemical study of evolutionary rates.)
Wallace, King and Wilson, 1973, *Syst. Zool.* **22** : 1–13. (*Platymantis* used in biochemical study of ranid phylogeny.)
Zweifel, 1969, *Amer. Mus. Novitates* No. 2374: 1–19. (Review of New Guinean species; one new species of *Platymantis* described.)

In other words, ever since Dr. Zweifel's demonstration in 1967 that *Cornufer* is not a Ranid frog allied to *Platymantis* but a Leptodactylid frog identical taxonomically with *Eleutherodactylus*, the name has virtually ceased to be used. It is also clear that its continued use as a relative of *Platymantis* can only be assured if the plenary powers are used to vary the species which is its type-species under the Code. Darlington and others wish this to be done; Zweifel believes that the time is not yet ripe to do so. But unless the Commission takes some action in regard to *Cornufer*, *Eleutherodactylus* must cease to be used.

8. It thus appears that the Commission must choose between (a) suppressing *Cornufer* as requested by Dr. Zweifel, and (b) designating under the plenary powers a type-species for *Cornufer* that will allow it to be used as a valid name by those who recognise it as distinct from *Platymantis*, or synonymised with that name by those who do not. If alternative (b) is adopted, the Official List entries for *Cornufer* and its type-species may be rendered meaningless in course of time. But this is a question that only usage by zoologists, not the Commission's ruling, can determine.

9. The Commission is therefore asked, either (A)
(1) to use its plenary powers
(a) to suppress the generic name *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) to suppress the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, as published in the binomen *Cornufer unicolor*, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology

(a) *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril & Bibron, 1841 (gender: masculine) type-species, by monotypy, *Hylodes martinicensis* Tschudi, 1838;

(b) *Platymantis* Guenther, 1858 (gender: masculine) type-species, by subsequent designation by Zweifel, 1967, *Platymantis plicifera* Guenther;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology

(a) *martinicensis* Tschudi, 1838, as published in the binomen *Hylodes martinicensis* (specific name of type-species of *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril & Bibron, 1841);

(b) *corrugatus* Duméril, 1853, as published in the binomen *Hylodes corrugatus*;

(c) *inoptatus* Barbour, 1914, as published in the binomen *Leptodactylus inoptatus*;

(d) *unicolor* Stejneger, 1904, as published in the binomen *Eleutherodactylus unicolor*;

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above;

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, 1838, as published in the binomen *Cornufer unicolor*,

or (B)

(1) to use its plenary powers

(a) to suppress all designations of type-species for the genus *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838 prior to the decision now to be taken and, having done so, to designate *Halophila vitiensis* Girard, 1853, as the type-species of that genus;

(b) as (1)(b) in A above;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology

(a) and (b) as in A above;

(c) *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above, *Halophila vitiensis* Girard, 1853;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology

(a) to (d) as in A above;

(e) *vitiensis* Girard, 1853, as published in the binomen *Halophila vitiensis* (specific name of type-species, under the plenary powers, of *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, 1838, as published in the binomen *Cornufer unicolor*.

HETEROTIS (PISCES: OSTEOGLOSSIDAE): SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS TO BE RESOLVED. Z.N.(S.) 1807

By R. V. Melville (*Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

The problems surrounding the generic name *Heterotis* were first brought to the notice of the Commission by MM. d'Aubenton and Daget in 1967 (*Bull.* **24** : 291–3). Their application was eventually withdrawn and a series of proposals based on contributions by M. Géry (*Bull.* **25** : 64), Dr. Roellig (*Bull.* **25** : 194–5), Dr. Taylor (*Bull.* **26** : 180–2) and Dr. Garrick (*Bull.* **27** : 2) was put to the Commission for a vote in August 1970. These proposals were (A) to accept or reject the Hemprich and Enrenberg folio of 1828 (rejected by 14 to 3); and (B) (1) to place on the Official List of Generic Names *Heterotis* Ehrenberg *in* Rüppell, 1829 and *Arapaima* Müller, 1843; (2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names *niloticus* Ehrenberg *in* Cuvier, 1829 and *gigas* Schinz, 1822 (the names of the type-species of those genera); (3) to place the family-name HETEROTIDAE on the Official List of Family-Group Names; and (4) to place *Clupisudis* Swainson, 1839 (a junior objective synonym of *Heterotis*) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names. The proposals in (B) were accepted by 17 votes to 0, but with comments from Dr. Holthuis and Dr. Sabrosky.

2. It was on reading those comments that I decided that it would be necessary, given time, to examine more carefully the grounds on which the Commission was being asked to act; and, having done so, I find that they were not so firm as had appeared. This paper aims to set out in detail the underlying problems and constitutes an invitation to specialists to advise the Commission on them.

The Authorship and Date of Availability of "Heterotis"

3. According to Dr. Taylor (*Bull.* **26** : 180), *Heterotis* is generally attributed to Ehrenberg, but without citation of a date. Both Sherborn and Neave give a reference to Ehrenberg, 1836, *Abh. phys.-math. Kl. k. Akad. Wiss.* for 1834, p. 532. Readers will judge for themselves whether this racy account contains enough information to make the name available:

"Eine zweite Beobachtung von Phosphorescenz, welche wir in Afrika machten, war erst im Jahre 1822 in Dongala am Nil. In Ambukohl hatten wir von Fischern mehrere grosse Nilfische gekauft; einen derselben, einen mehr als Fuss langen Panzerfisch, *Heterotis nilotica*, benutzte ich zur Untersuchung des Skelets und präparirte das Fleisch von den Gräten ab. Am Abend war dieser, fast schon ausgetrocknet, von der Hitze übel reichend geworden und er wurde deshalb in einige Entfernung vom Zelte verlegt. Am Abend des zweiten Tages war dieses ganze Skelet hell phosphorescirend, wie ich nie etwas ähnliches gesehen hatte. Wir haben diese Erscheinung weder bei Flussfischen noch bei Seefischen wieder beobachtet, vielleicht weil wir, um den üblen Geruch zu vermeiden, Arsenikseife darüber strichen. Wäre

diess also der Nilfisch *Dilychnos* des Strabo, dessen Augen im Tode leuchten?"

To my mind, the only phrase in the above that might be taken to constitute a description is "einen mehr als Fuss langen Panzerfisch" (an armoured fish more than a foot long), since neither the post-mortem smell nor phosphorescence can well be claimed to be peculiar to the genus.

4. MM. d'Aubenton and Daget (*loc. cit.*) refer to an earlier publication, a pamphlet by Rüppell, 1829, *Beschreibung und Abbildung mehrerer neuer Fische im Nil entdeckt*). Dr. Taylor suspects that *Heterotis* is there published in synonymy. His suspicions are indeed justified. On p. 10 of that work, Rüppell describes in detail "*Sudis niloticus* mihi" (with an illustration, pl. 3, fig. 2), and in a footnote remarks:

"Da übrigens gerade Herr Valenciennes meine hier zu beschreibende Sudisart von dem *Heterotis niloticus* des Herrn Dr. Ehrenberg verschieden glaubt, welches durchaus irrig ist, so ist es leicht möglich, dass auch sein Urtheil über die Identität des *Sudis niloticus* und *Sudis adansonii* der Senegals voreilig sei; die beigenhend publicirte Abbildung des Nilfisches wird die Entscheidung dieser Frage erleichten."

The above passage reads as though Rüppell was treating "*Heterotis niloticus* Ehrenberg" not merely as a synonym, but as a senior synonym of his own *Sudis niloticus*. (No earlier publication of the name by Ehrenberg is known, nor any published discussion of its identity by Valenciennes.) At all events, since it is not apparent that the general adoption of *Heterotis* dates from this publication in synonymy, the plenary powers would have to be used to effect a ruling that the name was available from that reference. That course is nevertheless to be preferred, because it provides (in Rüppell's illustrated account of *Sudis niloticus*) an admirable basis for the taxonomic interpretation of the name—certainly stronger than the 1836 mention of "an armoured fish more than a foot long".

5. The above quotation from Rüppell shows clearly that he is the author of *Heterotis* under the Code, although for bibliographic purposes the name may be cited as of Rüppell *ex* Ehrenberg MS.

Authorship and Date of Availability of "niloticus (Heterotis)"

6. MM. d'Aubenton and Daget said in their original application that Ehrenberg *in* Cuvier (1829, *Règne Animal* (2nd edit) **2** : 328) was the author of the specific name *niloticus* (as "*Sudis niloticus*") for the species in question. But Cuvier is the author of the name under the Code, even though he cited it as of Ehrenberg. Like *Heterotis*, it may be cited as of Cuvier *ex* Ehrenberg MS. for bibliographic purposes. It appears that this edition of the *Règne Animal* is cited by Rüppell in the 1829 work cited above. Hence his "*Sudis niloticus* mihi", being a deliberate new proposal, is a junior primary homonym of *Sudis niloticus* Cuvier, 1829.

7. It has already been shown in the previous papers on this case that *Sudis* Cuvier, 1817 is a junior homonym of *Sudis* Rafinesque, 1810. The valid name to be used in replacement of the junior homonym is *Arapaima* Müller, 1843 (*Arch. Naturges.* Jahrg. 9, Bd. 1: 192), type-species of the nominal genus *Sudis*

gigas Schinz, 1822, by monotypy. *Arapaima* is a South American Indian word used without change as a generic name. Dr. Sabrosky and Dr. Steyskal have pointed out in correspondence that, under Article 30b(ii), its gender is feminine because its ending is a natural classical feminine one.

8. *Clupisudis* Swainson, 1839 (*Nat. Hist. Fishes* **2** : 185, 286) has *Sudis niloticus* "Ehrenberg" (sic; =Cuvier) as type-species by subsequent monotypy (Jordan, 1919, *Genera of Fishes* **2** : 202) and is therefore a junior objective synonym of *Heterotis*.

The Status of the Ehrenberg and Hemprich folios of 1828

9. Dr. Holthuis, in commenting on the Voting Paper sent to him on the earlier occasion, said that there was no proof that the 1828 folios of Hemprich and Ehrenberg had not been published, and that the plenary powers should therefore be used to suppress them. As Dr. Roellig has shown (*Bull.* **25** : 194–5), they clearly form part of a widely known series of folios of which others were published between 1828 and 1845, and the editors of the much later (1899) issue appear to have assumed that the earlier issue had been run off but not distributed. But since at least one copy of each had reached the library of the American Museum of Natural History, it is possible that other copies also exist in libraries or private collections.

Proposals to the Commission

10. The Commission is accordingly invited

(1) To use its plenary powers

(a) to suppress the two following works for the purposes of zoological nomenclature and to declare that no name acquires the status of availability by virtue of being published therein:
Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1828a. *Symbolae Physicae seu Icones et Descriptiones Piscium.* Berlin (Mittler).
Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1828b. *Symbolae Physicae seu Icones et Descriptiones Zootomicrorum.* Berlin (Mittler).

(b) to declare that the generic name *Heterotis* (gender: masculine), type-species of nominal genus, by monotypy, *Sudis niloticus* Cuvier, 1829, is available as from its publication in synonymy by Rüppell, 1829.

(2) To place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Heterotis* Rüppell, 1829, as validated under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above;

(b) *Arapaima* Müller, 1843 (gender: feminine), type-species of nominal genus, *Sudis gigas* Schinz, 1822.

(3) To place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *niloticus* Cuvier, 1829, as published in the binomen *Sudis niloticus* (specific name of type-species of *Heterotis* Rüppell, 1829);

(b) *gigas* Schinz, 1822, as published in the binomen *Sudis gigas* (specific name of type-species of *Arapaima* Müller, 1843).

Note that no proposals are offered in respect of *Sudis* Cuvier, 1817, or of *Clupisudis* Swainson, 1839, since both names are objectively invalid and cannot be used without further reference to the Commission. Nor are any proposals offered in respect of the family-group name HETEROTIDAE, since the validity of this name vis-à-vis OSTEOGLOSSIDAE is not clear.

SPHAERIIDAE IN MOLLUSCA AND INSECTA: REVISED PROPOSALS FOR REMOVING THE HOMONYMY. Z.N.(S.) 1892

By R. V. Melville (*Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

Dr. A. H. Clarke (1970, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 235–7) published proposals for rectifying the homonymy between the family-group names SPHAERIIDAE in Mollusca and SPHAERIIDAE in Insecta resulting from the similarity, but not identity, in spelling of their respective type-genera. He proposed that the spelling SPHAERIIDAE should be used for the molluscan family and the spelling SPHAERIDAE for the insect (coleopteran) family. His proposals (which necessarily entailed the use of the plenary powers) were adopted by 15 votes to 2, with one late affirmative vote and one voting paper not returned. The negative votes were from Dr. Starobogatov and Professor Tortonese and their accompanying comments caused me to re-examine the case, and to present the revised proposals that appear below.

2. Professor Tortonese's comment read: "The name SPHAERIIDAE is correctly kept for Mollusca. But it is better to avoid SPHAERIDAE in Insecta and re-name the family after a genus other than *Sphaerius* (if one exists). SPHAERIIDAE and SPHAERIDAE are too similar both in spelling and pronunciation." The point that the names are too similar is well taken; the spelling SPHAERIDAE actually appears in the molluscan literature, whether as an invalid emendation or an erroneous subsequent spelling is immaterial in the present context. It should not, however, be necessary to go so far as to propose a new name based on a different type-genus.

3. Dr. Starobogatov's comments show that he had some difficulty in following Dr. Clarke's original proposals, and I too found that they leave some things unsaid. Dr. Starobogatov made the following points:

(1) the molluscan family should be known either as PISIDIIDAE or CYCLADIDAE [it is, however, clear that standard usage in many countries puts *Pisidium* and *Sphaerium* in different families];

(2) the type-species of *Cyclas* Lamarck is not, as generally supposed, *Tellina cornea* Linnaeus, 1758, but either *C. rivicola* Lamarck, or *C. scaldiana* Normand. Hence, *Cyclas* is not a junior objective synonym of *Sphaerium* and can be revived as a valid name; [This point, which rests on the proposition that Lamarck misidentified *T. cornea* Linnaeus, is discussed separately below.]

(3) The Commission should adopt one of three possible courses of action:

(a) Suppress SPHAERIIDAE (Mollusca) and place SPHAERIIDAE Erichson, 1845 (Insecta) on the Official List;

(b) Place CYCLADIDAE (Mollusca) and SPHAERIIDAE (Insecta) on the Official List; place *Cyclas* (with type-species *C. rivicola* Lamarck) and *Sphaerius* (with type-species *S. acaroides* Waltl) on the Official List; suppress "*cornea* Lamarck, 1799" as an unused senior synonym of *rivicola* Lamarck, 1818;

(c) exactly as B, but for *rivicola* Lamarck read *scaldiana* Normand (not positively recommended, because it is not known whether Normand's name is correctly applied by modern authors).

The tenor of these proposals clearly shows the need for a more detailed and complete exposition of the facts and of the application of the Code to them.

4. As pointed out by Bowden and Heppell, 1968 (*Jl Conch.* **26** : 239, 253–4), the type-species of *Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777 is *Tellina cornea* Linnaeus, 1758 by monotypy, not (as stated in the Official List entry for this generic name) by subsequent designation by J. E. Gray, 1847. The generic name *Cyclas* first appears as the heading to plates 301 and 302 of *Tabl. ency. des trois règnes de la nature*, published in "an VI" [1798] and generally attributed to Lamarck (but by some authors to Bruguière). Although no named species were referred to the genus, no description or definition is given, nor is there any reference to a previously published definition, description or indication, the name is there made available under Articles 12 and 16(a)(6).

5. *Cyclas* next appears in Lamarck, 1799, *Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris* **1** : 84 accompanied by a description and with a single included species, namely *Tellina cornea* Linnaeus, 1758. There is nothing to show that the presumption in Article 70—that the author has correctly identified the species that he designates as the type-species of a new or an established genus—should not apply here and in consequence, *Tellina cornea* Linnaeus, 1758, is the type-species of *Cyclas* by subsequent monotypy. The presumption that Lamarck had correctly identified the species is reinforced by referring to the next occasion on which Lamarck used the name. Here (1818, *Hist. nat. anim. s. vert.* **5** : 558), the first of eleven species referred to the genus is *Cyclas rivicola* Lamarck, ex Leach MS. with *Cyclas cornea*? Draparnaud doubtfully cited as a synonym; the second is *Cyclas cornea* (Linnaeus). It is thus clear that Lamarck knew the difference between *C. cornea* (Linnaeus) sensu stricto and Draparnaud's misuse of that name.

6. It is important to note that the taxonomic attribution of the unnamed figures in *Tabl. ency.* accompanying the first publication of the generic name *Cyclas* is of no importance. The species concerned cannot be treated as originally included species for the purposes of Article 69(a)(i). Hence there is no support for the proposition implied in Dr. Starobogatov's comment that *Cyclas* was founded on a misidentified type-species.

7. It is thus evident that *Cyclas* Lamarck, [1798], is a junior objective synonym of *Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777 and hence that any family-group name based on it must fall, especially since SPHAERIIDAE Jeffreys, 1862, had gained general acceptance long before 1961. From the provisions of Article 40(b) it follows that the name is to be cited in the form "SPHAERIIDAE Jeffreys, 1862 (1820)".

8. It remains to find a more satisfactory name than SPHAERIDAE for the insect family involved in this case. The name SPHAERIUSIDAE is here proposed. Dr. Clarke's original proposals to the Commission may accordingly be modified to read:

(1) to rule under the plenary powers that the stem of family-group names based on *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838 (Insecta, Coleoptera) is SPHAERIUS-;

(2) to place the following family-group names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:
  (a) SPHAERIIDAE Jeffreys, 1862 (1820) (type-genus *Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777 (Mollusca);
  (b) SPHAERIUSIDAE Erichson, 1845 (type-genus *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838) (Insecta);

(3) to correct the entry under *Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777 in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology (Name No. 462) to read "type-species, by monotypy, *Tellina cornea* Linnaeus, 1758";

(4) to place the generic name *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sphaerius acaroides* Waltl, 1838, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the specific name *acaroides* Waltl, 1838, as published in the binomen *Sphaerius acaroides* (specific name of type-species of *Sphaerius*) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(6) to place the family-group names SPHAERIIDAE Erichson, 1845 and SPHAERIDAE Clarke, 1970 (incorrect spellings under the ruling given in (1) above for SPHAERIUSIDAE Erichson, 1845) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(7) to place the generic name *Cyclas* Lamarck, [1798], a junior objective synonym of *Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(8) to place the family-group names CYCLADIA Rafinesque, 1820, and CYCLADIDAE Prime, 1851[1] on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

[1] Prime, T., 1851. *Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* **4** : 155–65, to include both *Cyclas* and *Pisidium*. I am indebted to Dr. Clarke for the reference.

Cataphractus punctatus Bloch, 1794 Lectotype, ZMB 3149. ×3

CATAPHRACTUS PUNCTATUS BLOCH, 1794 (PISCES, SILURIFORMES, CALLICHTHYIDAE): REQUEST FOR INVALIDATION OF NEOTYPE AND VALIDATION OF A REDISCOVERED SYNTYPE AS LECTOTYPE. Z.N.(S.) 1950.

By H. Nijssen and I. J. H. Isbrücker (*Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*).

In accordance with Article 75(f), we are referring to the Commission the case of the rediscovery of the type material of *Corydoras punctatus* (Bloch, 1794), published originally as *Cataphractus punctatus* (1794, *Naturgeschichte der ausländischen Fische* **8:** 90, pl. 377, fig. 2).

While preparing a paper on the Guiana species of the genus *Corydoras* (Nijssen & Isbrücker, 1967) we wrote to Berlin to try to trace the type material of *Cataphractus punctatus* Bloch, 1794. Dr. K. Deckert (in litt. January 1966; see also Nijssen & Isbrucker, 1967: 22) informed us that this material was no longer extant. We were not surprised to find this because previous authors (Lacépède, 1803; Swainson, 1838; Valenciennes, *in* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840; Gill, 1858; Bleeker, 1858, 1862, 1864; Cope, 1872, 1878; Regan, 1912; Myers, 1927, 1940; Gosline, 1940, 1945; and so on) did not record type specimens of Bloch's species. We decided to designate a neotype (Nijssen & Isbrücker, 1967: 28–30, pl. 1, fig. 2, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (RMNH) No. 25301. The neotype was recorded again (Nijssen, 1970: 33–34) and a statement of the loss of the original type material was repeated.

However, when borrowing other fish species from Berlin in 1970, Dr. C. Karrer informed us that she was trying to trace Bloch's specimens. Two syntypes of *C. punctatus* (Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität Berlin (ZMB) No. 3149) were sent to us and we found them identical with the *C. punctatus* specimens from the Suriname river system, Surinam. The two specimens now have the numbers: ZMB 3149, 41.8 mm sl and ZMB 22228, 33.9 mm sl. We hereby designate the larger of the two specimens (ZMB 3149, 41.8 mm sl) as lectotype of *Cataphractus punctatus* Bloch, 1794.

We therefore, request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to:

(a) set aside the neotype designation of *Cataphractus punctatus* Bloch, 1794, made by Nijssen & Isbrücker, 1967, *Zool. Meded. Leiden*, **42:** 28–30 and

(b) place the specific name *punctatus* Bloch, 1794, as published in the binomen *Cataphractus punctatus* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, with the endorsement that the species is to be determined by reference to the lectotype designated herein.

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Professor Ernst MAYR (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02138, U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963) (*Councillor*). **Ornithology; Evolution**
Prof. Dr. Otto KRAUS (*Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg, Germany*) (28 August 1963) (*Councillor*). **Arachnida, Myriapoda**
Dr. W. D. L. RIDE (*Australian Biological Resources Study Interim Council, P.O. Box 449, Woden, A.C.T. 2606, Australia*) (28 August 1963) (*President*). **Mammalia; Recent and Fossil**
Dr. Curtis W. SABROSKY (*U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington 20560, D.C., U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963) (*Councillor*). **Diptera; Systematics**
Professor George Gaylord SIMPSON (*The Simroe Foundation, 5151 E. Holmes Street, Tucson, Arizona 85711, U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963). **Mammalia**
Dr. Eugene EISENMANN (*American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York 10024, U.S.A.*) (30 January 1968). **Ornithology**
Mr. R. V. MELVILLE (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD*) (30 January 1968) (*Secretary*). **Palaeontology**
Dr. Y. I. STAROBOGATOV (*Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad B-164, U.S.S.R.*) (30 January 1968). **Mollusca, Crustacea**
Professor F. M. BAYER (*Institute of Marine Science, University of Miami, Florida 33149, U.S.A.*) (20 February 1972). **Octocorallia; Systematics**
Dr. John O. CORLISS (*University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, U.S.A.*) (20 February 1972). **Protozoa; Systematics**
Prof. Dr. H. K. ERBEN (*Institut für Paläontologie, Universität Bonn, 53 Bonn, Germany*) (20 February 1972). **Invertebrate Palaeontology**
Professor T. HABE (*National Science Museum, Ueno Park, Tokyo, Japan*) (20 February 1972). **Marine Biology**
Mr. David HEPPELL (*Department of Natural History, Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh EH1 1JF, Scotland*) (20 February 1972). **Mollusca**
Dr. I. W. B. NYE (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD*) (20 February 1972). **Lepidoptera**
Prof. A. WILLINK (*Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucuman, Argentina*) (20 February 1972). **Neotropical Hymenoptera**
Prof. B. B. ROHDENDORF (*Palaeontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R.*) (21 July 1972). **Insecta Palaeontology**
Prof. G. BERNARDI (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France*) (28 September 1972). **Lepidoptera**
Dr. C. DUPUIS (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France*) (28 September 1972). **Diptera**
Dr. M. MROCZKOWSKI (*Instytut Zoologiczny, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warsaw, Poland* (14 March 1975). **Coleoptera**

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 32, Part 2 (pp. 65–128) 27th June, 1975

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

CORRIGENDUM TO VOL. 31, PAGE 89

Dr. Eisenmann has kindly drawn the Secretary's attention to the omission, from *Bull.* **31** : 89, of parts of the English text of Articles 79b (i) and 80 in the report of the Commission's meeting at Ustaoset in 1973 (the facing French text is complete and correct). Holders of the *Bulletin* are asked to paste the following versions in place of the incomplete ones.

[Art. 79b]

(i) The use of a name contrary to the purpose of the Law of Priority [Art. 23 (a–b)], the mentioning of a name in synonymy or its mere listing in an abstracting publication, or in a nomenclator or other index or list of names, will not be accepted as usage in the sense of (a) unless the Commission is satisfied that special circumstances justify such acceptance.

Article 80. Status of case under consideration.—When a case is under consideration by the Commission, existing usage is to be maintained until the decision of the Commission is published.

[(i) and (ii) unchanged].

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION

Dr. Maciej Mroczkowski has been elected a member of the Commission in succession to the late Professor Tadeusz Jaczewski. Dr. Mroczkowski, who is aged 48, is a Senior Research Worker at the Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences. He is a specialist on Coleoptera and a Vice-President of the Polish Entomological Society.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION

Dr, Eugene Munroe (Canada) has submitted his resignation from the Commission on account of heavy pressure of official work. Dr. Munroe, who was elected in 1961, was a specialist in Lepidoptera and in general biogeography and ecology.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF VACANCY

A vacancy exists in the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature owing to the resignation of a member. Nominations for a candidate for election to the vacancy should be sent to the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, United Kingdom, within three months of the date of publication of this notice in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. Candidates must be eminent scientists, irrespective of nationality, with a distinguished record in any branch of zoology, who are known to have an interest in zoological nomenclature.

Nominations must state the name, date of birth, nationality, field(s) of specialisation and qualifications of each candidate, and the name(s) and status of the nominators. A list of the candidate's publications and his *curriculum vitae* would also be helpful.

NOTICE OF IMPENDING VACANCIES ON THE COMMISSION

This notice is issued under Article 4 of the Constitution of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **31** (2) : 92–3) and announces the names, nationalities and fields of specialisation of the following members of the Commission whose terms of service will expire at the close of the next meeting (in 1976) of the Division of Zoology of the International Union of Biological Sciences:

MAYR, Professor Ernst. Commissioner-at-large. Ornithology; Evolution
KRAUS, Professor Otto. German. Arachnida, Myriapoda
RIDE, Dr. W. D. L. Australian. Mammalia, Recent and fossil
SABROSKY, Dr. Curtis. United States. Diptera, Systematics
SIMPSON, Dr. George Gaylord. United States. Mammalia.

Article 2b of the Constitution states: "The members of the Commission shall be eminent zoologists, irrespective of nationality, with a distinguished record in any branch of zoology, who are known to have an interest in zoological nomenclature". Nominations are now invited for successors having these qualifications to be elected to the places to be vacated. The retiring members may themselves be nominated, but it is for the Council of the Commission to decide whether they are eligible to be considered for re-election.

Nominations should be sent within three months of the publication of this notice to the address given below, citing reference Z.N.(P.) 15/8. They should state the name, date of birth, nationality, field(s) of specialisation and qualifications of each candidate and the name(s) and status of the nominator(s). A list of the candidate's publications and his *curriculum vitae* would also be helpful.

The Commission wishes to receive more nominations than there will be

vacancies, so as to be able to make a genuine choice between candidates and to maintain a balanced geographical and disciplinary representation.

c/o British Museum (Natural History)
Cromwell Road
London SW7 5BD
United Kingdom

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In no circumstances will the Commission start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* until six months after their publication. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* [those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23(a–b) and 79(b)]:

(1) *Leo* Brehm, 1829 designation of type-species; *Theranthropus* Brookes, 1828 suppression (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 482.

(2) *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838, designation of type-species; suppression of *Cornufer unicolor* Tschudi, 1838 (Amphibia, Salientia). Z.N.(S.) 1749.

*(3) Suppression of *Acarus pseudogallarum* Vallot, 1836 and *Phytoptus coryligallarum* Targioni Tozzetti, 1885 (Acarina, Eriophyoidea). Z.N.(S.) 2044.

(4) *Vulpes* Frisch, 1775 (Mammalia) proposed conservation, designation of type-species and suppression of *Vulpes minimus Saarensis* Skjöldebrand, 1777. Z.N.(S.) 977.

*(5) Suppression of *Amphisbaena reticulata* Thunberg, 1787 (Reptilia, Squamata). Z.N.(S.) 1468.

*(6) *Lyda alternans* Costa, 1859 (Insecta, Hymenoptera) proposed precedence over *Lyda inanis* Klug, 1808. Z.N.(S.) 1944.

(7) *Phloiotribus* Latreille, 1796 (Insecta, Coleoptera) proposed suppression. Z.N.(S.) 2068.

*(8) *Macroscelosaurus* G. zu Münster *in* H. v. Meyer, 1855 proposed suppression (Reptilia); *Tanystropheus* H. v. Meyer, 1855 proposed precedence over *Zanclodon* Plieninger, 1847.

*(9) *Tethyum sociabile* Gunnerus, 1765 (Tunicata, Ascidiacea) proposed suppression. Z.N.(S.) 2087.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, SW7 5BD, England
April 1975

MARGARET GREEN
Scientific Assistant
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *PAN* OKEN, 1816 AND *PANTHERA* OKEN, 1816. Z.N.(S.) 482

(see volume **31** : 29–43)

By Colin P. Groves (*Prehistory Department, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia*)

While it is to be regretted that the Commission has still made no decision on the status of the names *Pan* and *Panthera* of Oken, 1816, the re-submission of the proposal for validation has resulted in a very useful opportunity to review all the comments which workers in the primate and carnivore fields have felt relevant to the situation; the reprinting in one place of all these comments (Corbet, *et al.*, 1974) has performed a considerable service.

It is clear from the comments made by Hershkovitz, Hemmer, Mazák and Leyhausen that taxonomic questions have to be brought into consideration along with purely nomenclatural ones. In a way this is a pity, as the two fields should remain separate until the last moment when, systematic conclusions having been reached, nomenclature should be brought into play to formalise the situation.

Because of the airing that the matter received in the pages of the *Bulletin*, reprinted in the re-submission appendix, it seems now to be perfectly clear that there is such a genus as *Panthera*; and that, whatever the taxonomic fate of the tiger, there is a group of species centred upon the leopard (*Panthera pardus*, the putative genotype) which forms a homogeneous unit separable from other cats. The value of preserving the name *Panthera* is therefore based on taxonomic need as well as on simple familiarity with the name itself.

In the case of *Pan* the taxonomy is less fraught; whether the chimpanzee only, or the gorilla as well, belongs to the genus the case for preservation on grounds of familiarity is strong, and is the same as for *Panthera*.

The Rules of Nomenclature exist for the purpose, one would suppose, of preserving stability of nomenclature at least in as far as is compatible with freedom of taxonomic thought. There being at least a reasonable basis for taxonomic need, it would seem that the present case is so clear cut that the proposal ought to be granted without more ado.

By P. Leyhausen (*Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, 56 Wuppertal 1, Boettinger Weg 37, Germany*)

As already expressed in my comment of January 1969, I am strongly for the preservation of *Panthera* Oken as a name for the genus and do not think that a subfamily PANTHERINAE is justified.

So far I have unfortunately been unable to find a suitable student sufficiently interested in comparative anatomy to do the investigation on the ossification of the hyoid bones in the foetus and the new-born, but other evidence is accumulating that incomplete ossification of the epihyale is not in itself a characteristic which signifies close relationship between those members of the cat family possessing that characteristic.

At the moment intensive research is going on at my Institute into vocalization, the findings of which corroborate my statement that the tiger, as well as the ounce, should no longer be included in the genus *Panthera*. This study is now being prepared for publication. There have also been some new cytogenetic findings, obtained by means of the new banding methods, which point in the same direction.

Apart from chromosome analysis and the present analysis of vocalizations, my opinion is based mainly on other behavioural features and especially on a number of

very characteristic features of the skulls which, amazingly enough, have been overlooked by workers so far.

My opinions on the relationships within the FELIDAE have been published as an Appendix to the third edition of my book "Verhaltensstudien an Katzen" in 1973.

However, all this should not delay the question of the main issue, namely the retention of *Panthera* Oken, as I think there is so far no need to make a decision at the same time about Dr. Hemmer's suggestion to create a subgenus for the tiger. It was really only in reply to the latter suggestion that I said I am against issuing a new ruling that would have to be revoked or altered in a few years' time.

To sum up: Whatever the number of species included, there are several big cats set off so distinctly from all other cats by a number of significant features, both morphological and behavioural, that they undoubtedly form a separate genus. For this genus all authors doing serious research on its members have been using the name *Panthera* over the last 60 years and more. Therefore I move that *Panthera* Oken, 1816 be treated as *nomen conservandum.*

By Richard G. Van Gelder (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

Corbet, *et al.* (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **31** (1) : 29–43, 1974) have done a service in presenting the appendix of commentary to Morrison-Scott's proposal (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **22** (4) : 230–232, 1965) that the Commission conserve the names *Pan* and *Panthera* from Oken (*Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte*, **3** (2) : xvi + 1270, 1816) as the generic names for the chimpanzee and leopard, respectively. The only factor worthy of consideration by the Commission is whether or not validation of these names from a work rejected for nomenclatural purposes by the Commission (Opinion 417, 1956) will further stability or clarification in the nomenclature of these taxa.

Pan vs. Chimpansee

Oken's use of *Pan* cannot be equated with any particular taxonomic level. It clearly does not represent the same level as his use of *Homo*, nor does it appear in his list of "genera" ("Gattungen") on page xv. These inconsistencies and unclarities were among the reasons for the Commission's (1956) decision to reject names from Oken for nomenclatural purposes.

The generic name for the chimpanzee(s) has not been stable, neither before the rejection of Oken's work, nor since. Many writers have utilized *Pan* Oken as Corbet, *et al.* (*op. cit.*) have indicated. One can also find the names *Anthropopithecus*, *Simia*, and *Fsihego*, as well as *Pan* to have been used in the 50 years prior to the first submission of this case to the Commission by Morrison-Scott in 1950 for what is now considered the species *troglodytes*, (and *Bonobo* for *paniscus* after 1954). In the decades that have elapsed since the Commission was first asked to consider this problem, *Chimpansee* has also been used for this genus (Anderson, *Primates*, in Anderson and Jones (Eds.), *Recent Mammals of the World*, Ronald Press, N.Y., 1967; Van Gelder, *Biology of Mammals*, C. Scribner's Sons, N.Y., 1969), on the grounds that *Pan* was an invalid name. It should be clear to the Commission that the generic name of the chimpanzee(s) neither is nor has been stable.

Fortunately, there has been little doubt as to what animal was intended by the use of either *Pan* or *Chimpansee*, or most of the other generic names that have seen use in the twentieth century. Therefore, should the Commssion choose to conserve *Pan*, as advocated by Corbet, *et al.* (*op. cit.*), Morrison-Scott (*op. cit.*) and others, or to reject this name from Oken as advocated by Hershkovitz (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **23** (2/3) : 67–69, 1966); de Avila-Pires (*Bull. zool. Nom.*, **23** (2/3) : 69–70, 1966), and others, clarity will not be affected.

Panthera vs. Leo

Oken's *Panthera* (*op. cit.*, p. 1052) is even less clear than his *Pan*, being listed under "I.Art." a (taxonomic?) level lower than that of *Pan*, and again not listed as one of his "Gattungen", and not even in the index (p. 1259), which does include *Pan*. As

noted by Morrison-Scott (*op. cit.*) and Hershkovitz (*op. cit.*), the first association of *Panthera* is with "*F. Colocola*" (*sic*), presumably *Felis colocolo*, for which "Chili" is mentioned as the habitat. To attribute (J. A. Allen, *Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist.*, **16** (27) : 373–379, 1902) "*Panthera*" to taxon 7 in Oken (p.1055), "*P. vulgaris, Panthera, F. Pardus, Pardalis* oder achter Panther, *Varia et Pardus*" does not clarify matters. Taxon 6 is "*P. varia, F. Leopardus*" and "ist nicht der Alten *Láopardus*" (sic). Oken's cats and cat arrangements are hopelessly confused, which is perhaps the only clear point in this matter.

The type species of *Panthera* Oken has been designated as *Felis pardus* of Linnaeus (*Systema Naturae* (10) **1** : 41, 1758) by J. A. Allen (*op. cit.*). *Panthera* has been used for the leopard as well as for other large cats considered congeneric since Pocock (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) **18** : 314–316, 1916) distinguished them from smaller cats on morphological grounds. However, as Hershkovitz (*op. cit.*) points out, the use of *Felis* as the generic name has continued for the large cats (*e.g.*, G. M. Allen, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard*, **83** : 1–763, 1939; Hall and Kelson, *Mammals of North America*, Ronald Press, N.Y., 1959; Rue, *Sportsman's Guide to Game Animals*, Harper and Row, N.Y., 1968). *Leo* Brehm (Isis . . . von Oken, p. 637, 1829) has been used for the large cats by Cabrera (*Revta Mus. argent. Cienc. Nat.* . . . **4** (1) : iv + 307, 1958), Stains (Carnivores and Pinnipeds *in* Anderson and Jones, (eds.), *Recent Mammals of the World*, Ronald Press, N.Y., 1967), and Van Gelder (*op. cit.*). For the half-century prior to 1950, when this case was first introduced, the use of *Felis* for the large cats was widespread (*e.g.*, Goldman (*Smithsonian misc. Collns* **69** (5) : 1–309, 1920), Weber (*Die Säugetiere*, G. Fischer, Jena, 1928), G. M. Allen (*op. cit.*), Goodwin (*Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist.*, **87** (5) : 71–474, 1946), and many others). The use of *Felis* for the large cats, of course, represents a taxonomic judgement: the writers presumably do not recognize generic distinction between large and small cats. However, the use of *Leo* Brehm instead of *Panthera* Oken as a generic name for the large cats represents a nomenclatural decision as to the valid name for the genus.

It is again evident that there has not been stability in the use of the generic name *Panthera* Oken for large cats. This instability is both nomenclatural and taxonomic. The names *Felis* and *Leo* have been used in the recent literature for the large cats—lion, tiger, leopard, and jaguar at least. So far as clarity is concerned, generally no confusion exists in the use of *Panthera*, *Felis* or *Leo* when these are combined with the appropriate specific name. However, *Leo* Oken has been used as a generic name for the lion alone by Roberts (*The Mammals of South Africa*, Johannesburg, 1951), *Panthera* Oken exclusively as the genus for the leopard (Roberts, *op cit.*), and *Tigris* as the genus for the tiger (Ognev, Zveri SSSR i prilezhashchikh Stran, 3, Moscow, 1935). These, and other names such as *Jaguarius* Severtzow (*Revue Mag. Zool.* (2) **10** : 386, 1858) are used as subgenera under *Panthera*, *Felis*, or *Leo* for various species of large cats, also. I have excluded from mention here the clouded leopard and the snow leopard, both of which are sometimes accorded generic status as *Neofelis* and *Uncia*, respectively, or are considered congeneric with *Felis* or *Panthera*. Confusion arises when the generic name is used without reference to the species to be circumscribed, and this problem will exist regardless of what generic name is used because of the shifting taxonomic conclusions of the various students of cats.

Comments:

The various arguments presented by Hemmer (*Bull. zool. Nom.*, **24** (5) : 259–261, 1967), Mazak (*Bull. zool. Nom.*, **25** (2/3) : 66–67, 1968), and Leyhausen (*Bull. zool. Nom.*, **25** (4/5) : 130, 1969) deal, for the most part, with the biological and taxonomic problems of what does or does not belong in the "genus *Panthera*". As Mazak correctly points out, these have "nothing to do with the problems of nomenclature". What these arguments do, however, is to reinforce the fact that the relationships of the species of cats, especially the large ones, are still under intensive investigation and that the content of the "genus *Panthera*" is still a question. I cannot agree with Tortonese's request (*Bull. zool. Nom.*, **24** (1) : 3, 1967), nor Leyhausen's (*op. cit.*) concurrence, that the Commission's decision concerning names from Oken be held in abeyance until the taxonomic problems are solved. It has been very nearly a quarter

of a century that the Commission has procrastinated in reaching a decision on these nomenclatural problems. These are, essentially: should the name *Pan* be conserved from a work that has been rejected for nomenclature by the Commission as the appropriate generic name for *Simia troglodytes* Blumenbach; and, should the name *Panthera* be conserved from a work that has been rejected for nomenclature by the Commission as the appropriate generic name for *Felis pardus* Linnaeus? Will stability or clarity be affected by one or the other decisions in each of these cases?

As I have shown, the generic name for the chimpanzee has been far from stable, and the name for the large cats, likewise, has varied. Some degree of stability will result only after the Commission has reached a decision on these matters, and, in large part, the Commission itself has contributed to instability by its failure to act for such a long time. All of the references cited by Corbet, *et al.* (*op. cit.*) as evidence for the use of Oken's names were published *after* 1958, at which time Article 80 was presented. In this article the Commission orders that "existing usage is to be maintained until the decision of the Commission is published". Had freedom of choice been available under the Code, undoubtedly *Chimpansee* and *Leo* would have been used more. Evidently, some zoologists, after waiting more than 15 years for a decision, chose to use the earliest valid name (Anderson, Stains, Van Gelder, *opera cit.*). Cabrera (*op. cit.*), who was a member of the Commission, did what he conceived to be correct at the time (which antedated Article 80) in using *Leo* for the jaguar. Certainly it is not within the bounds of appropriate evidence for Corbet, *et al.* (*op. cit.*) to cite maintenance of the *status quo* as evidence for consistent usage when such has been mandated by Article 80.

It seems strange that protests against changes in names on nomenclatural grounds should be supported with suggested changes on taxonomic grounds (Morrison-Scott, Mayr, Hemmer, and Leyhausen, *opera cit.*). Changes on biological grounds have nothing to do with the question before the Commission, and such changes will continue to occur so long as taxonomic analysis continues. It is of interest to note that of some 210 generic names of southern African mammals that appear in G. M. Allen's checklist (*op. cit.*), only 159 appear as generic names in the checklist of Ellerman *et al.* (*Southern African Mammals 1758 to 1951* . . ., British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London, 1953). Only three of the 51 generic names that were dropped during this 14 year interval were the result of nomenclatural changes (two under priority, and one from invalidation by the Commission). Most of the remaining 48 names still stand as subgenera. The point here is that stability of the use of a generic name is not guaranteed by nomenclatural rulings and that changes on biological and taxonomic grounds will continue. Therefore, Morrison-Scott's support for *Pan* on the basis of possible congenerity of gorillas and chimpanzees (which, incidentally, was proposed as early as 1848 by Owen: *Trans. zool. Soc. London*, 3 (18) : 381–422) has no bearing on the case. Even if the two are considered congeneric, there is no problem either with clarity or with stability. Both Morrison-Scott (*op. cit.*) and Hershkovitz (*op. cit.*) have proposed that the same type species, *Simia troglodytes* Blumenbach be used regardless of whether *Pan* Oken or *Chimpansee* Voigt is the generic name to be used.

Mayr's (*Bull. zool. Nom.*, **24** (2) : 66, 1967) support for the conservation of *Pan* Oken seems largely unfounded. The name *Pan* has certainly not been as stable as he infers, nor has it been "almost universally used since that time [1914] for either the champanzee (*sic*) or for the African apes". Mayr then goes on to suggest that to change *Pan* to *Chimpanzee* (*sic*) "would expose taxonomy to precisely the kind of reproaches of irresponsibility and failure to understand the information retrieval significance of nomenclature which the more responsible taxonomists have been trying to refute". The *Pan vs. Chimpansee* problem is not a taxonomic one; it is purely a matter of nomenclature, and I fail to see how a change will question the responsibility of taxonomists. Likewise, since the same animals are involved regardless of the name, no change in the information retrieval significance should result, unless Mayr is referring to computerized retrieval, in which case it may be handled in precisely the same way that all synonyms are handled in these systems. Mayr, who is a member of the Commission, might more appropriately have directed his concern

about irresponsibility to the encouragement of action on this matter over the past 20 years by the Commission. Its inaction has encouraged "reproaches of irresponsibility" to the Commission from the community that is most concerned with these matters, the taxonomists and nomenclaturists.

Some of the arguments presented by Leyhausen, Hemmer, and Tortonese (*opera cit.*) similarly fail to distinguish between the problems of nomenclature and those of taxonomy. Leyhausen's "many and surprising changes in classification will have to be made, and that any further ruling now by the . . . Commission . . . of the kind suggested by Hemmer would be premature" or Tortonese's request that "we must first consider not a nomenclatural problem, but a strictly taxonomic one" are indicative of this lack of understanding. "The Code refrains from infringing upon taxonomic judgement, which must not be made subject to regulation or restraint" (Bradley, International Code of Zoological Nomenclature London, 1961).

The *Panthera vs. Leo* problem is the more complex of the two, in that the type-species for *Panthera* Oken is *Felis pardus* Linnaeus (J. A. Allen, *op. cit.*). The type-species of *Leo* Brehm is *Felis leo* Linnaeus. Inasmuch as subgeneric names dating from Oken are also used for the large cats, Hemmer (*op. cit.*) has made a supplementary request for a decision concerning either the conservation of *Tigris* Oken or its rejection along with the other names from Oken except *Panthera*, and the validation of *Tigris* Gray 1862 as the subgeneric name for the *Felis tigris* Linnaeus. However, *Tigris* is presumably available earlier from Gray (*List Spec. Mammalia* . . . British Mus., London, 1843) and there is no outstanding reason for the further preservation of *Tigris* from Oken. Incidentally, Oken associated *Tigris* initially with what seem to be the modern *Felis bengalensis*, then *Felis catus*, *sylvestris*, *guttata* and others before reaching "*F. tigris*". Leyhausen's exception to Hemmer's request is entirely on taxonomic grounds.

Concerning the use of *Pan* in medical and anthropological works, it is true that there is a considerable volume of research relating to the species. Many of the workers in these fields are not concerned with taxonomy or nomenclature, and will use any name that is reported to them as the correct one under the International Rules. A change to *Chimpansee* in this case, would produce little confusion, as the generic name is similar to the vernacular one in a number of languages. On the other hand, the name *Panthera* is not particularly involved in the primary biological literature of fields other than basic mammalogy, and consideration of the maintenance of *Panthera* as a generic name on the same grounds as of *Pan* is not tenable.

There seem to be no impelling reasons for the conservation either of *Pan* or of *Panthera* from Oken in view of the inconsistencies of the work that have led to its rejection for nomenclatural purposes. Clarity will not be affected by the use of *Chimpansee* or *Leo*, the next available valid names. The unstable conditions that currently exist with *Pan* and *Chimpansee* for the chimpanzee and *Panthera* and *Leo* for the large cats will be resolved by any decision so far as nomenclature is concerned. It now seems that taxonomic decisions in regard to the cats may well involve more changes than the nomenclatural ones. To obviate residual problems involving the possible resurrection of other names from Oken such as *Tigris*, *Leo*, or even *Jaguara* for genera or subgenera of large cats, the most sensible and consistent action by the Commission would be to reject *in toto* Oken's names and, therefore, I request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to:

(1) Use its plenary powers to
  (a) set aside all previous type-species designations for the genus *Leo* Brehm, 1829, and having done so to designate *Felis leo* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type-species;
  (b) to suppress the generic name *Theranthropus* Brookes, 1828 for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) Place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Chimpansee* Voigt, 1831 (gender: masculine), type-species by monotypy *Simia troglodytes* Blumenbach, 1775;

(b) *Leo* Brehm, 1829 (gender: masculine), type-species under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Felis leo* Linnaeus, 1758.

(3) Place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *troglodytes* Blumenbach, 1775, as published in the binomen *Simia troglodytes* (the specific name of the type-species of *Chimpansee* Voigt, 1831);

(b) *leo* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Felis leo* (the specific name of the type-species of *Leo* Brehm, 1829).

(4) Place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Pan* Oken, 1816, published in a work rejected by the Commission for the purposes of zoological nomenclature;

(b) *Theranthropus* Brookes, 1828, as suppressed under the plenary powers in 1 (b) above;

(c) *Panthera* Oken, 1816, published in a work rejected by the Commission for the purposes of zoological nomenclature.

References

Blumenbach, J. F. 1775. *De generis humani varietate nativa* : 37

Brehm, C. L. 1829. *Isis, Jena* 1829 : 637

Brookes, J. 1828. *A catalogue of the anatomical and zoological museum of Joshua Brookes* : 28

Oken, L. 1816. *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte* Vol. **3** : 1052, 1230

Voigt, F. S. in Cuvier, G. L. C. F. D. 1831. *Das Thierreich . . . Nach zur zweiten . . Ausgabe übersetzt und durch Zusätze erweitet von F. S. Voigt*, Vol **1** : 76

REPLY TO R. G. VAN GELDER

By G. B. Corbet, J. E. Hill, J. M. Ingles and P. H. Napier (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD*)

We are in full agreement with the two principal points made by Dr. Van Gelder, namely that Oken (1816) is exceedingly confused and ambiguous with respect to the names *Pan* and *Panthera*; and that the recent nomenclature of these genera has been unstable. We base our case primarily on the fact that throughout the last 50 years the names *Pan* and *Panthera* have been used very much more frequently than any alternatives (the use of *Felis* for the big cats is irrelevant here since it implies an alternative taxonomic view). For example, in recent volumes of the journal *Folia Primatologica* ten papers dealing with the chimpanzee use *Pan*; none uses an alternative. Similarly in *Primates* seven papers use *Pan*; none uses an alternative. That this situation arises from the Commission's recommendation that existing usage is to be maintained pending a decision does not alter these figures. We also agree with Van Gelder that the greatest need is for a clear and early decision one way or the other.

COMMENT ON "*ACRYDIUM UNDULATUM* SOWERBY, 1806: PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST". Z.N.(S.) 1472

(see volume **18** : 6)

By Kjell Ander (*Linköping, Sweden*)

To be able to decide if *Acrydium undulatum* Sowerby, 1806 can be identified with any *Tetrix*-species, the name thus being a clear synonym, it is necessary to study Sowerby's publication, particularly his descriptions and figures, also from a general

point of view. Only in this way will one get a correct understanding of his capability as zoological author.

Sowerby describes a number of animals, from mammals to corals. The figures are in most cases carefully made, better than many others from his time. Sowerby was an artist, known as miniature painter. Some figures are very exact, as that of *Cicindela*, others not so good, e.g. *Gryllus viridulus* and the birds. There are several passages, where the descriptions are contradictory or erroneous and shall be discussed below.

The text of every species begins with "gen. char.", followed by "spec. char.". If more than one species of a genus is dealt with, the "gen. char." is as a rule not repeated. These diagnoses are often completed with shorter or longer passages.

Page 45, tab. 22, gives the description of the fish "Zeus Opah" (= *Lampris pelagicus* Gunn.). "Gen. char." begins: "Body very deep, compressed sideways, consisting of seven branchiostegious rays . . .". This description is obviously erroneous and perhaps a misprint; it is, however, not corrected in the later parts of the book (the plate is dated May 1, 1805).

Page 47, tab. 43, describes a new "cancer". In the "gen. char." one notes the words "Tail jointed, unarmed . . .". Both the figure and the "spec. char." indicate a large spine on the third segment.

Page 41, tab. 20, deals with "*Phalangium diadema*". The first words in "gen. char." are: "Palpi two, filiform". Three lines further down one reads: "Feelers filiform". Palpi and feelers are the same structure; moreover, the pedipalps are large (inexactly given different form in the figure) and in "spec. char." described as "large, first joint spinous". Apparently Sowerby had not a clear understanding of the structure.

Page 37, tab. 18, describes and depicts "*Cicindela hybrida*". "Gen. char." begins "Antennae setaceous. Palpi six, filiform . . .". Let us compare this with the "gen. char." for *Carabus s. lat.* p. 55: "Antennae filiform . . .", not a word about the palpi. *Cicindela* and *Carabus s. lat.* possess antennae of the same kind, threadlike or filiform. The statement that six palpi were present sounds a little curious for a modern entomologist, but is probably taken from some older author, who interpreted the galea as a palp. Anyhow, all these beetles are alike in these structures.

In the "gen. char." for "*Staphylinus*", p. 115, the antennae are said to be monilicorn, but the "spec. char." and the figure (tab. 54) give them as serrated. It seems that Sowerby did not realize that the generic diagnosis must be broader than the specific.

It is not uncommon among contemporaneous authors, that in their species descriptions they use structures which are insignificant or hardly characteristic. One must, however, require that they do not contradict the genus diagnosis or disregard the publications referred to. Such a case is met with in the descriptions of *Ammophila* (p. 67). Although Sowerby had W. Kirby's good works available, he gives as species character the number of antennal joints, in one species as 14, in another as 13. This is, as was well known to Kirby, a sexual difference.

Another case is "*Apis flavicollis*" (probably *Bombus lapidarius* Linn. male), Part II, p. 39. "Gen. char." is nearly a literal translation of the genus diagnosis for *Apis* in Kirby's *Monographia Apum Angliae*, 1802. Kirby writes: "Os proboscide fracta, inflexa, linguam, cylindricam, elongatam, exerente . . .". Sowerby translates: "Proboscis broken, inflexed. Tongue elongated, cylindrical, exserted . . .". Everybody with knowledge of Latin will immediately see that there is an error in the translation. Moreover, it is obvious from Kirby's monograph (which I have consulted) that the lingua is part of the proboscis.

From what has been said it is obvious that Sowerby's "gen. char." are not, or only partly, written by himself from his own observations but taken from other authors.

The description of "*Gryllus viridulus*" (*Omocestus viridulus* Linn.) is also revealed to contain erroneous description. The figure shows clearly a female of the species. The "thorax" (= prothorax) is said to be "cruciate", a term used by Linnaeus but not by Fabricius and de Geer. As should be obvious to anyone illustrating the animal, this word is inappropriate. The prothoracic lateral keels are somewhat arched,

not as in some other related forms, as *Chorthippus biguttulus* Linn. sharply angulated, i.e. cruciate.

Sowerby describes and figures three species of *Acrydium* in Part II, pp. 27–28, tab. 74, *subulatum*, *undulatum* and *nigricans*. The books he cites are Linnaeus's *System. Naturae* and *Fauna Suec.*, deGeer's *Mémoire*, Fabricius's *Entom. System. emend.* and Geoffroy's *Histoire abrégé*. I have studied them to be able to decide what Sowerby may have taken from them for his "gen. char." and "spec. char.". Kevan attributes some significance to the reference to the elytra in the "gen. char.". Linnaeus and Fabricius say "elytris nullis". de Geer, however, has discovered the presence of a very small elytron and deals with it in detail, describing exactly its position, figures it and points out that it corresponds to the "étuis" (elytron) of other grasshoppers. It need not be presumed, therefore, that when Sowerby includes in his description: "Elytra very minute, lateral", he has himself examined the material.

The figures are drawn to natural size. After the "spec. char." for *subulatum* he gives some supplementary words, i.e. "The genus might be divided into two families; one with a straight scutellum, the other with an arched one, with the carina or keel very much elevated". In "spec. char." for *subulatum* he states: "Scutellum straight, longer than the body", and further down: "with its central carina not very much elevated". Sowerby's figure is good and must be interpreted as a female of *Tetrix subulata* Linn. f. *macroptera*. The body size is in full accordance with this. The figure is better than the two others. The hind wings are slightly visible below the pronotal process. The elytron is indicated quite clearly.

The "spec. char." for *undulatum*: "Scutellum the length of the body, arched, white with a red keel and two black undulated, interrupted longitudinal lines. Body griseus. 4 lines". From the supplementary description I cite: "It is principally distinguished by the red arched ridge of the scutellum . . . . The dilated sides of the scutellum are white . . .". The figure shows the insect in dorsal view. The form of the carina can thus not be seen, neither the abdomen, the wings or the elytra. The antennae are drawn a little too long.

To the third species, *nigricans*, we must pay some special attention. It is figured in side view. "Spec. char.": "Scutellum the length of the body, arched. The body black. Posterior thighs with a whitish spot. 3.3/4 lines". In the following text we find the words: "**It is one of that order in which the scutellum is arched and very much elevated** (underlined by K.A.). The description and figure do not agree well because the figure quite clearly shows that the pronotal process does not reach the abdominal end; the carina is somewhat arched. It must be pointed out that no hindwings are depicted; if existing in the actual specimen they should have been visible in the space between the body and the pronotal process. An elytron is indicated.

Judgement on *undulatum*: The smaller size, 4 lines = 8.4 mm, indicates that **the specimen must have been a male** (not discerned by Kevan) and the drawing is in full accordance with this. According to my experience the colour pattern of *undulatum* occurs somewhat more commonly as a variant in *subulatum* than in *vittata* Zett. I have, however, never met with a specimen with partially red carina. The words in the description which would speak in favour of a species of the *bipunctata*-group are: "scutellum arched". However, in *subulata* the carina is sometimes a little arched anteriorly, even discernible with the naked eye (several specimens in coll. K.A.); it is rarely straight. **Even in Sowerby's own picture of *subulatum* the carina is very slightly arched.** I must lay stress upon the fact that Sowerby divides the species in two groups, as remarked above, and that the words: "scutellum arched and very much elevated" **are repeated only for nigricans. In doing so, Sowerby himself has only placed nigricans in that group** (to which he presumably also assigned *scutellatum* de Geer, the figure of which he had seen). *A. undulatum* did not apparently differ so much from his *subulatum* as *nigricans* did. The words in the description: "The dilated sides of the scutellum" apply much better to a male of *T. subulata* than to a male of *T. vittata*.

Judgement on *nigricans*: The figure shows a specimen with a general shape, which I, being well-acquainted with *Tetrix*, must consider as belonging to a larva.

The reasons for this are: (1) the short pronotal process; no imago has such a short process. (2) Hind wings are not drawn in the figure; if an imago they must have been visible in the space between the process and the abdomen. (3) Larvae of *Tetrix* have a shorter pronotal process and always an arched carina. Only the small brown spot at the place of the elytra as figured in the plate suggests otherwise. Sowerby, however, is not always so exact in the details. The downwardly-bent margin of the pronotal process in larval specimens may easily be taken for an elytron by one not sufficiently acquainted with its morphology, especially when a small spot of different colour occurs on the same place; such specimens occur in coll. K.A. Such an error was made by the experienced orthopterist Fr. X. Fieber, when describing his *Tetrix schrankii*. The question cannot be decided with certainty.

In the light of my examinations of a number of Sowerby's descriptions, my investigation of his three *Acrydium* species leads me to the following interpretation of the three species: (1) *A. subulatum* is *Tetrix subulata* Linn. f. *macroptera*, female. (2) *A. undulatum* is most probably *Tetrix subulata* Linn. f. *attenuata* Sélys, male. (3) *A. nigricans* is probably a larval specimen which cannot be determined specifically; both *subulata* and *vittata* being possible. As Sowerby has got all the specimens from W. Kirby it might be that all have been captured at the same occasion and belong to the same species.

The descriptions of Sowerby do not give any support to the proposal of Kevan, as I have shown above. The proposed change of name is not justified.

In his paper in *Entom. Gaz.* **43**, 1953, Kevan deals with the present nomenclatural question. From it I cite: "This (the change of the name) is perhaps a little unfortunate since *Tetrix vittata* has now come to be more or less accepted as the name of the species . . . . The case for invoking the plenary powers in this instance is, to my mind, not strong enough . . . ". And later he writes about the characteristics of *undulatum* "a short, strongly keeled pronotum is emphasized . . .". As I have revealed above this is not at all the case, rather the contrary.

On Kevan's proposal in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **18**, 1961, pp. 380–82, I have a few remarks to make. On point **4**. Compare with my investigation given above, and note especially the differences in Sowerby's description of *undulatum* and of *nigricans* concerning the pronotal carina. On point **6**. Kevan only compares *undulatum* with *bipunctata* Linn., and not with *subulata* f. *attenuata* or *T. tenuicornis* J. Sahlb. It is true that the figure of *undulata* gives a more slender body-form, as Kevan remarks, but this fits well with the f. *attenuata* male. *T. tenuicornis* has never been reported from England but it occurs in northern France, Belgium and Holland. However, as late as in 1940, *T. ceperoi* I. Bol. was discovered in Britain and in 1930, *Chorthippus vagans* Eversm. was found there, both unexpected and until then overlooked. On point **8**: Kevan will select as a neotype a specimen from the Dale collection. This specimen must be about 150 years old, and the antennae are lacking. I find it very unwise to select such an old, mutilated specimen which has nothing to do with Sowerby's specimen, as a neotype. **This must be rejected as erroneous in principle.**

REPLY TO K. ANDER

By D. K. McE. Kevan (*Department of Entomology, Macdonald Campus of McGill University, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada*)

I have a high regard for Dr. Ander's expertise in respect of the western European TETRIGIDAE, and I agree with him that Sowerby's figure is poor. This latter point is not only mentioned by me in the 1961 application, but also a little earlier in the same year (Kevan, 1961, *Ent. Gaz.* **4** : 216–17) when the reasons for regarding Sowerby's species as having priority over *Tetrix vittata* (Zetterstedt, 1821) were quite fully given. I cannot, however, agree with Dr. Ander that Sowerby's description

(such as it is) applies to a form of *Tetrix subulata* (Linnaeus, 1761)—according to Dr. Ander, of f. *attenuata* Sélys, 1862, which is a junior subjective synonym of [f.] *bifasciata* Herbst, 1786. The description of *A. undulatum* mentions that the pronotum is short ("of the length of the body") and *strongly keeled* ("arched with a red keel"). The point is stressed in Sowerby's discussion of *A. subulatum*. As the specimen seems to have been an adult, the latter character, especially, rules out *T. subulata*, the pronotal keel of which is low. As I no longer have available to me the original Sowerby illustration, I can say no more, except that, as I recall it, it is not such that the nature of the pronotal keel (as mentioned in Sowerby's text) is very evident. Thus I cannot accept Dr. Ander's view (which is not strongly adhered to even by him as he uses the expression "more likely"). I am still convinced that *vittata* is a junior synonym of *undulata*. Whatever the shortcomings of Sowerby's work, I am not moved to change my opinion.

I do agree with Dr. Ander that Sowerby's *Acrydium subulatum* = typical (macropterous) *T. subulata* (Linnaeus). He applies the "form" name *macroptera* Haij, 1909, to this (presumably for clarity only, as this is the typical form and therefore a form name is redundant).

I might concede that Dr. Ander may be correct in believing that Sowerby's *A. nigricans* was a nymph (and thus could conceivably be regarded as a *nomen dubium*), but it also has a high pronotal crest. Nymphs of the only other British species, *T. subulatum* and *T. ceperoi* Bolívar, 1887, indeed have pronotal crests considerably higher than in the adults, but not so high as in *T. undulata* (= *T. vittata*). In any event I am not convinced that the specimen *was* immature as my sketch (from Sowerby) seems to show small tegmina. As I have no reason to believe that Sowerby's specimens were not British (he got them from W. Kirby), I see no reason to quibble over synonymizing *nigricans* with *undulata* (and *vittata*). To reopen the question could cause upset in nomenclatural stability, for, if *undulata* is not a senior synonym of *vittata*, then *nigricans* probably is so, and action would have to be taken to suppress (or recognize) the latter.

With regard to the usage of the name *T. undulata*; this seems to have been accepted by most orthopterists. Before the publication of the application, in 1961, and following the suggestion of Kevan, 1952 (*Trans. Soc. Brit. Ent.* **11** : 173) and the formal synonymizing by Kevan, 1953 (*Ent. Gaz.* **4** : 217), it was applied in the following general works by orthopterists:

Hincks, W. D. 1956. Dermaptera and Orthoptera. *R. ent. Soc. Lond. Handb. Ident. Brit. Ins.*, **1** (5) (revised ed.) : 19

Harz, K. 1957. Die Geradflügler Mitteleuropas : 280

—— 1960. Geradflügler oder Orthopteren *Tierwelt Deutschlands*, **46** : 143

Kevan. 1961. A Revised Summary of the Known Distribution of British Orthopteroids. *Trans. Soc. Brit. Ent.*, **14** (8) : 175

Subsequent to the submission of 1961, the following general works by orthopterists are among those that have used *T. undulata* instead of *T. vittata*:

Hoffman, J. 1962. Les Orthoptères du Luxembourg (2). *Arch. Inst. Sci. Luxemb.* (N.S.) **28** : 194

Beĭ-Bienko, G. Ya. 1964. Opreditel' Nasekomŷkh Evropeĭskoĭ Chasti SSSR **1** : 249

Götz, W. 1965. Orthoptera: Geradflügler. *Tierwelt Mitteleuropas*, **4** (2) [VI] : 42

Ragge, D. R. 1965. *Grasshoppers, Crickets and Cockroaches of the British Isles* : 226

Holst, K. T. 1970. Kakerlakker, Græshopper og Ørentviste. *Danmarks Fauna*, **79** : 139

There are also various less comprehensive works that have followed this course, but without a thorough search of the literature, I would not like to say how many. There seem to be relatively few works of any sort (again I have made no thorough search), especially by orthopterists, that have reverted to *T. vittata*. An exception is the popular work by L. Chopard, 1965. Altas des Aptérygotes et Orthoptéroides de France, *Nov. Atlas d'Ent.*, **2** (ed. 2) : 68, but this does not bring nomenclature in general up to date.

With regard to a neotype designation for *A. undulatum*, I can see no reason, after all this time, for "rocking the boat". The designation I think conforms to the letter of the law of Article 75 of the International Code (being a 1961 designation in terms of publication date, although the application was actually written earlier), no retroactive action is needed. It may be argued that some of the requirements are rather scantily met, but met they are (at least in my opinion). I can see some objection to the designation of a rather elderly [British] specimen without data and lacking antennae, but this is (or was) otherwise in good shape. That it has no data actually agrees with the original (lost) type! That it lacks antennae does not place its taxonomic identity in jeopardy (*cf.* Kevan, 1953, above). I doubt very much if a specimen more closely resembling Sowerby's figure would be readily found. I failed to find one at the time, which was the main reason for choosing the one that I did.

COMMENT ON *CORNUFER* TSCHUDI, 1838. Z.N.(S.) 1749
(see volume 32, pp. 53–56)

by Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts* 02138, *U.S.A.*)

1. There is neither synonymy nor homonymy between *Hylodes vitianus* Duméril and *Halophila vitiensis* Girard. The frogs to which these names refer belong to two very different genera and both species are currently recognized.

2. The type-species of *Cornufer* Tschudi was *unicolor* Tschudi. This species name, as Zweifel pointed out correctly, was based on two specimens, neither of which is a ranid. One is a leptodactylid of the genus *Eleutherodactylus*, and Zweifel was right to ask the Commission to suppress *unicolor* Tschudi to preserve *Eleutherodactylus*. There is no justification, however, for suppressing the universally known generic name *Cornufer*. All that is needed (having suppressed *unicolor*) is to designate a suitable type-species for *Cornufer* (see Darlington and others, *Bull.*, **24** : 192) and it can then present no threat to the stability of *Eleutherodactylus*.

3. Zweifel justified his proposal by saying that the "transfer of a generic name from the species and family with which it originally was associated to another species and family is a major exception to the rules of nomenclature" (*Bull.*, **24** : 328). But this misrepresents the situation. It overlooks the consistent use of *Cornufer* for over 100 years for ranid frogs. It was never used for a leptodactylid frog and, in spite of the misidentification of the type-species, there was never a transfer of the name *Cornufer* from one family to another. The proposal made by Darlington *et al.* would legitimize this usage.

4. Zweifel claims that "retention of *Cornufer* would be defensible only if the genus were of great importance in the literature or if there was the likelihood of serious confusion among workers using the specialized segment of the literature in which *Cornufer* assumes some importance; there is no evidence that either of these conditions obtains". This may be true for the strictly herpetological literature, but he forgets that *Cornufer* is celebrated in the zoogeographical literature as pointed out by Darlington, *et al.* Its preservation is of the broadest importance in zoology.

5. Furthermore, there are important reasons for not replacing *Cornufer* by *Platymantis*. Many authors, perhaps the majority, in the last 50 years have recognized both as valid genera and the species (at least 27) included in them have never been monographed by modern methods. When such a revision is made, there are strong reasons for thinking that both genera will be recognized.

6. Zweifel, when he fixed the type-species of *Platymantis*, chose the Philippine species *plicatus* (= *corrugatus*), which does not seem particularly close to the *vitiensis* group of Fijian frogs. If *Cornufer* is suppressed, this zoogeographically important group is likely to need a new name at the next revision. This change of name can

be avoided if the solution proposed by Darlington, *et al.* is adopted.

7. The Commission is therefore asked:
   (1) to use its plenary powers:
      (a) to suppress the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, 1838, as published in the binomen *Cornufer unicolor*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
      (b) to set aside all previous designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838 and to designate *Halophila vitiensis* Girard, 1854, as type-species of that genus;
   (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
      (a) *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in 1(b) above, *Halophila vitiensis* Girard, 1854;
      (b) *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril & Bibron, 1841 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Hylodes martinicensis* Tschudi, 1838;
   (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
      (a) *vitiensis* Girard, 1854, as published in the binomen *Halophila vitiensis* (specific name of type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in 1(b) above, of *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838);
      (b) *martinicensis* Tschudi, 1838, as published in the binomen *Hylodes martinicensis* (specific name of type-species of *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril & Bibron, 1841).

SOME REFERENCES TO *Cornufer*

More references could be found if a systematic search of the literature were undertaken, but the following will serve as an indication of usage. It should be noted that the name *Cornufer* was used exclusively for this group of frogs until 1918.

BARBOUR, TH. 1912. *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv.* **44** : 1–203 (Zoogeography)
BOULENGER, G. A. 1882. Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia s. Ecaudata in the British Museum (Natural History). 2nd Ed.
—— 1918. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (Ser. 9) **1** : 372–375 (Genus *Cornufer* divided into two genera, *Cornufer* and *Platymantis*)
BROWN, W. C. 1952. *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.* **107** : 1–64
—— 1965. *Breviora* No. 218: 1–16 (Assigns *Platymantis* to *Cornufer*)
—— and MYERS, G. S. 1949. *Am. Mus. Novit.* No. 1418: 1–10
DARLINGTON, P. J. 1957. *Zoogeography: the geographical distribution of animals.* John Wiley & Sons, New York
INGER, R. 1954. *Fieldiana Zool.* **33** : 197, 201, 248, 346, 348–370, 456, 492, 500 (*Platymantis* combined with *Cornufer*)
LATTIN, G. DE. 1967. *Grundriss der Zoogeographie.* Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart
MAYR, E. 1941. *Proc. Sixth Pac. Sci. Congress* (1939) Vol. IV (Zool): 207
NOBLE, G. K. 1931. *Biology of the Amphibia.* McGraw Hill, New York
WALLACE, A. R. 1876. *The geographical distribution of animals, with a study of the relations of living and extinct faunas as elucidating the past changes of the Earth's surface.* London. Vol. II: 219

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL TO CONSERVE *HYDROPHORUS* FALLÉN, 1823 AND TO SUPPRESS THE DESIGNATION OF MACQUART OF *HYDROPHORUS JACULUS* FALLÉN AS TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 2036

By George Steyskal (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.* 20560)

John A. Hendrickson, Jr. and Selwyn S. Roback have apprised me of their action in proposing an alternative type-species for the genus *Hydrophorus* to that being pro-

posed by me and others in this case (Z.N.(S.) 2036). I believe that I can speak for those who proposed the case along with me in objecting to the designation of *H. binotatus* Fallén as type-species. We have stated our reasons for selecting *H. nebulosus* in paragraph 6 of our proposal. Frey (1915, *Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn.*, **40** : 73) has stated that the hypopygium of *H. nebulosus* differs little ("wenig charakteristisch") from other species of the genus and is very similar to that of *H. alpinus*. Frey (l.c.), however, states that the external genital appendages of the male of *H. bipunctatus* Lehm. (syn., *H. binotatus* Fallén) are usually long and narrow and the whole hypopygium very large; he also (l.c., p. 72) describes *H. albiceps* as a species that has been confused with *H. binotatus* ("1861, Bonsd., F.D.I., 177, 1 [binotatus p.st.]"). We believe that except for the additional wing spots which make *H. nebulosus* easily recognizable it is entirely compatible with the traditional concept of the genus, and that stability of nomenclature would best be served by the designation of *H. nebulosus* as type of *Hydrophorus*.

COMMENT ON "*AMM. DEFOSSUS* SIMPSON, 1843 (AMMONOIDEA, JURASSIC), AN APPLICATION TO DESIGNATE AS LECTOTYPE A SPECIMEN OTHER THAN THAT WRONGLY IDENTIFIED AS THE HOLOTYPE". Z.N.(S.) 2039

(see volume **30** : 185–189)

By C. L. Forbes (*Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge, England*)

As the curator directly responsible for the proposed lectotype B.11946 and one syntype B.11945 in the Sedgwick Museum, it seems necessary to me to recommend that the application be modified. My reasons are:

(1) The proposed lectotype cannot be shown to be a syntype. Specimens B.11945–6 are described in the Application (p. 185, paragraph 2, line 4) as "on the same block" and a similar phrase was used by Donovan and Forsey (1973, p. 14, line 6 of the left-hand column). This block is a paper-covered wooden tablet to which the specimens were formerly glued, as proved by lumps of glue on the specimens matching scars on the paper. This pattern of tablet is a standard article in the Sedgwick Museum and must therefore post-date the purchase of the Leckenby Collection in 1871. It thus constitutes no evidence of association of the two specimens in 1843, the date of Simpson's description. For the earlier history of the specimens we must rely on Leckenby's notes and label:

(a) Leckenby's label, stuck to the tablet "*Ammonites defossus* Simpson. Marlstone. R[obin] H[oods] Bay" evidently refers to both specimens, otherwise there would have been two labels, (all old labels being preserved by the Sedgwick Museum, as a standard practice).

(b) Note on a piece of paper stuck to the tablet "Specimen marked X was Bean's type. Mr. B. first named and distinguished this species—the other specimen must be the same."

(c) Note on B.11945 "X Bean's type".

(d) Note facing p. 48 of Leckenby's copy of Simpson (1855) now in Sedgwick library identified by Leckenby's signature "John Leckenby Scarbro' " on the fly-leaf. "46 Am. defossus. Beans MSS—I have Bean's type specimen. (sic) which neither agrees with this description nor with the example in the Whitby Museum."

The signature noted in (d) serves to identify the handwritings as Leckenby's. He was a close associate of Bean (Duncan, 1878) and his work based on Scarborough was contemporaneous with that of Simpson in the neighbouring town of Whitby (Sheppard, 1918) so that his notes are authoritative and imply that there were two syntypes—B.11945 and "the example in the Whitby Museum"—for *Amm. defossus*

Simpson ex Bean ms. The phrase "the other must be the same" in note (c) whilst evidently referring to the proposed lectotype B.11946, need imply no more than Leckenby's opinion that it was conspecific with "Bean's type" B. 11945, not that it was in Bean's or Simpson's hands at the times of the original ms. and published descriptions.

Alternatively, Leckenby's notes imply that B.11945 is holotype by monotypy of *Amm. defossus* Simpson ex Bean ms., wrongly confused by Simpson with "the example in the Whitby Museum" but I prefer to follow Donovan and Forsey (1973, p. 13 last line and p. 14 first line) in regarding WM 103 as a syntype, being presumably "the example in the Whitby Museum".

(2) The proposed lectotype B.11946 and the syntype B.11945 are closely similar, perhaps even conspecific, contrary to the identifications in the Application (p. 185 line 12 of paragraph 2, B.11945 as *Aegoceras* Waagen and Line 16, B.11946 as *Oistoceras* Buckman).

The two specimens have ribs very similar not only in lateral view as shown by Donovan and Forsey (1973 pl. 4 figs. 1a, 2) but also in ventral view—Donovan and Forsey 1973 pl. 4 fig. 1b is in fact B.11946 not 11945, contrary to the plate explanation. The whorl-sections are also very similar, being rounded between ribs and more or less quadrate at the ribs in both cases. Both specimens are *Oistoceras sp.*

It follows from (2) that there would be no less effect in stabilizing nomenclature if B.11945 were chosen as lectotype instead of B.11946 and it follows from (1) that B.11945 has the advantage of being proved a syntype or holotype while the status of B.11946 is at best doubtful.

Hence the stability of nomenclature would best be served if the International Commission were to designate B.11945 as lectotype in place of B.11946 proposed in the original application.

References

Donovan, D. T. and Forsey, G. F. 1973. Systematics of Lower Liassic Ammonitina. *Paleont. Contrib. Univ. Kansas* Paper 64

Duncan, P. M. 1878. Presidential address with obituary of Leckenby. *Proc. geol. Soc. London Session* 1877–78, **34** : 35

Sheppard, T. 1918. Martin Simpson and his geological memoirs. *Proc Yorks. geol. Soc.* N.S., **19** : 298–315

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REPLY TO FORBES'S COMMENT ON "*AMM. DEFOSSUS* SIMPSON, 1843"

By T. A. Getty (*Portsmouth City Museums, Museum Road, Portsmouth, England*)

I originally looked at the specimens five years ago from the point of view of deciding whether *Defossiceras* was a synonym of *Gagaticeras* as suggested by Howarth (*in* Guérin-Franiatte, 1966). Now that I have seen the specimens again, I would agree that the two specimens are conspecific. The confusion, noted by Dr. Forbes, over the names arose from the fact that the original draft was written before the status of *Aegoceras* had been determined. At that time *Aegoceras* was included in *Androgynoceras*, of which *Oistoceras* was regarded as a subgenus (Dean, Donovan, and Howarth, 1961).

In 1969, I interpreted Leckenby's label for these specimens to mean that they were both Bean Collection, being impressed by the word "must". In the light of the remarks in Leckenby's copy of Simpson, 1843, which I had not seen previously, this cannot be upheld and, for this reason, therefore, I would agree with Dr. Forbes's amendment.

Therefore proposal 1(b) in the original application should be altered as follows:

1(b) select as lectotype of *Amm. defossus* Simpson, 1843, that one of the syntypes which is undoubtedly from the Bean Collection and which fits the original description most closely, i.e. the original of Donovan and Forsey, pl. 4, fig. 1 (Sedgwick Museum B.11945).

COMMENTS ON "*APIS ROTUNDATA* FABRICIUS, 1793 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA) PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF LECTOTYPE AND DESIGNATION OF NEOTYPE IN ACCORD WITH *MEGACHILE ROTUNDATA* AUCT." Z.N.(S.) 2042

(see volume **30** : 190–192)

1 By Frank D. Parker (*Bee Biology and Systematics Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, Utah State University, Logan, Utah* 84322)

I have reviewed the proposed suppression of the lectotype of *Apis rotundata* Fabricius. Dr. Roberts has listed his criteria for suppressing this species. This laboratory does not feel this action is warranted because: (1) the problem involved is a misidentification; (2) European authors are using *Megachile pacifica* (Dr. N. Holm, Dept. of Crops Husbandry and Plant Breeding of the Royal Veterinarian & Agricultural University of Copenhagen, Tastrup, Denmark; Dr. B. Petersen, Zoological Museum, Copenhagen); (3) only the U.S. Publications use *rotundata*; (4) we are using the name *pacifica* at this laboratory. In the past, our laboratory has done the identification for the bees from not only the United States but other parts of the world. On the identifications that I have sent out, I have used *Megachile pacifica*; (5) Dr. Robert's argument on economic importance has no precedence since names of many economic species have been changed.

2. Reply by Dr. R. B. Roberts (*Department of Entomology, Cook College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey* 08903, *U.S.A.*)

I prepared the petition on the alfalfa leafcutting bee upon the urging of prominent bee specialists in this country [U.S.A.]. It was, and is, my contention that the problem of conflicting usage should be resolved one way or another. Thus, the petition was submitted as a means for clearing the air and not because I felt strongly about the outcome. Prior to drafting the petition I had an opportunity to speak with many individuals from the U.S.A. and all were of the opinion that the name *Megachile rotundata* should be retained for the alfalfa leafcutting bee. Unfortunately, I did not have an opportunity to speak with Dr. Parker, and I should now like to comment on the following points raised by him.

1. I agree with Dr. Parker and others that the problem was caused by a misidentification. I clearly stated this at the beginning of the second paragraph of the petition.

2. I do not dispute the fact that some European authors (Holm & Skou) now use the name *Megachile pacifica*. Their publication is cited in the petition. I have seen very few references to the alfalfa leafcutting bee by European authors; perhaps because the bee is of little economic significance in Europe. Holm, Skou and a dozen others in seven European countries were sent copies of the petition. A quick check of the European literature shows that the majority of authors are still using the name *Megachile rotundata* (cf., appended references).

3. Dr. Parker is in error in his statement that only U.S. authors are using *Megachile rotundata*. The majority of non-U.S. authors are using the name *Megachile rotundata*. Some (e.g. Maeta, *et al.*, 1973) are aware of the name *M. pacifica* but continue to use *M. rotundata*. Additional references are included in the appended list of references.

4. Dr. Parker is quite correct in his statement that the name *pacifica* is used in his laboratory. As head in his laboratory his views can be expected to prevail. Nevertheless, as recently as 1973 workers at that lab. were using the name *rotundata* (Torchio, 1973).

5. In his argument that economic importance has no bearing on this issue, Dr. Parker seems not to understand why the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has the power to make exceptions to the rules of zoological nomenclature. There are some cases where nomenclatural stability is best served by suspending the Rules. Such cases often involve organisms of unusual economic importance with a correspondingly large volume of literature. I would not have submitted this petition to the Commission if the alfalfa leafcutting bee were not such a species.

Recent References Employing the Name *Megachile rotundata*

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Carlson, C. W. and Brosemer, R. W. 1973. Amino acid compositions of cytochrome C from four hymenopteran species: Evolutionary significance. *Syst. Zool.* **22** (1) : 77–83. (*rotundata*: U.S.A.)

Free, J. B. 1970. *Insect Pollination of Crops.* Academic Press, London and New York 544 pp. (*rotundata:* England)

Grassl, R. F. and Johansen, C. A. 1973. Insecticidal baits tested for controlling *Trogoderma variabile* and *Tribolium audax* in nests of alfalfa leafcutting bees. *J. econ. Ent.* **66** (2) : 454–456. (*rotundata:* U.S.A.)

Ibrahim, M. M. 1973. *Breeding and propagation of some efficient insect pollinators in newly reclaimed land in Egypt.* Annual Report on Project F-4-Ent-15, Cairo Univ. 67 pp. (*rotundata:* United Arab Republic)

Johansen, C. A. 1972. Toxicity of field-weathered insecticide residues to four kinds of bees. *Environ. Ent.* **1** (3) : 393–394. (*rotundata:* U.S.A.)

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Klostermeyer, E. C., Mech, S. J. Jr. and Rasmussen, W. B. 1973. Sex and weight of *Megachile rotundata* (Hymenoptera: Megachilidae)progeny associated with provision weights. *J. Kans. ent. Soc.* **46** (4) : 536–548. (*rotundata:* U.S.A.)

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Maeta, Y. M. and Hayakawa, R. 1973. Studies on the seed production of alfalfa by using the wild bees, I. Nest structures of *Megachile* (*Eutricharaea*) *rotundata* (Fabricius) and damage of leaf cuttings by the founding bees. *J. Japanese Soc. Grassland Sci.* **19** (2) : 161–170. (*rotundata:* Japan)

Michener, C. D. 1974. *The Social Behaviour of the Bees.* Belknap Press of Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass. 404 pp. (*rotundata:* U.S.A.)

Moore, J. L., Henry, J. E. and Smith, H. W. 1972. Inclusions in the fat body of the alfalfa leafcutter bee, *Megachile rotundata. Ann. ent. Soc. Am.* **65** (6) : 1286–1289. (*rotundata:* U.S.A)

Morgner, F. 1973. Aufzucht von Hummvölkern (*Bombus* spp.) und Blattschneiderbienen (*Megachile rotundata*) und ihr Einsatz zur Bestaubung Kleiner Vermehrungseinheiten. *Z. Pflanzenzücht.* **70** (3) : 246–258. (*rotundata:* German Federal Republic)

Nelson, E. V., Roberts, R. B. and Stephen, W. P. 1972. Rearing larvae of the leafcutter bee *Megachile rotundata* on artificial diets. *J. apic. Res.* **11** (3) : 153–156. (*rotundata:* U.S.A.)

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THORP, R. W. and BRIGGS, D. L. 1972. Mortality in immature alfalfa leafcutter bees in relation to alfalfa saponins. *Environ. Ent.* **1** (4) : 399–401. (*rotundata:* U.S.A.)

TORCHIO, P. F. 1972. *Sapyga pumila* Cresson, a parasite of *Megachile rotundata* (F.) (Hymenoptera: Sapygidae; Megachilidae): I. Biology and description of immature stages. *Melanderia* **10** : 1–32. (*rotundata:* U.S.A.)

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WACHMANN, E., RICHTER, S. and SCHRICKER, B. 1973. Feinstrukturen im Komplexauge der Blattschneiderbiene *Megachile rotundata* (F.) (Hymenoptera, Apidae). *Z. Morph. Okol. Tiere* **76** (2) : 109–128. (*rotundata:* German Federal Republic)

RECENT REFERENCES
EMPLOYING THE NAME *Megachile pacifica*

HOLM, S. N. and SKOU, J. P. 1972. Studies on trapping, nesting and rearing of some *Megachile* species (Hymenoptera, Megachilidae) and on their parasites in Denmark. *Entomol. Scand.* **3** (3) : 169–180. (*pacifica:* Denmark)

3. By Sv. Nørgaard Holm (*Royal Veterinary and Agriculture University, Højbakkegaard, Taastrup, Denmark*), J. P. Skou (*Agricultural Research Dept., Danish AEC Research Establishment Risø, Roskilde, Denmark*), and Børge Petersen (*Department of Entomology, Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

We should like to point out the technical error in the application, namely the use of the year 1793 (and 1795 ?misprinted). [This was, indeed, an uncorrected typographical error. MAG] instead of 1787. The first publication on *Apis rotundata* dates back to the latter year. It is meaningless to suppress anything about *A. rotundata* referring to the 1793 paper by Fabricius.

As correctly stated by Dr. Roberts (paragraph 5), the problem about the specific name of the alfalfa leafcutting bee could be considered resolved in 1967 when Hurd (1967) showed that the name *Apis rotundata* Fabricius, 1787 (not 1793 as erroneously used by Roberts) was no longer available, being a junior synonym of *Megachile* (*Megachile*) *centuncularis* (Linnaeus), and Rebmann (1967), a few months later, stated that the correct name is *Megachile* (*Eutricharaea*) *pacifica* (Panzer).

However, American authors, including the Entomological Society of America Committee on Common Names of Insects (Wressel, 1972), as pointed out by Roberts, have chosen to ignore the name *pacifica* (Panzer) after 1967. This illegal and recent activity has very substantially helped to give the name *rotundata* status as being in "general current use". In fact, if all of the illegal publications, which according to Roberts (paragraph 6) must number in the hundreds, are counted, they surely constitute nearly 100% of the total use of *rotundata*. Dr. Roberts now claims that this misuse of the name *rotundata* should be respected and the name preserved.

The name *rotundata* Fabricius has been in use for considerable time before 1967, mainly because Fabricius misidentified specimens of *pacifica* sent to him by Panzer (1806), but this use did not take effect before 1896, when the cataloguer, Dalla Torre, listed *pacifica* (Panzer) as a synonym of *rotundata* (Fabricius). The small number of European authors generally accepted this synonymy, but because of the intricate taxonomy of the group of bees in question we cannot be sure that the name *rotundata* always was used for one and the same taxon. Erlandsson (1960) stresses the difficulties and mentions a case in which *rotundata* was used for the bee now known as *Megachile* (*Eutricharaea*) *leachella* (Curtis) (= *argentata* auct. nec Fabricius). A consistent use of the name *Megachile rotundata* (Fabricius) for the alfalfa leafcutting bee was in fact

not accomplished before about the time when the bee became established in the United States (see Hurd, 1954) and became of economic importance to agriculture. The usage of the name was questioned already by Mitchell (1962).

When about to publish results from our investigations on the alfalfa leafcutting bee we tried to stop the illegal use of the name *rotundata* by a circular to colleagues we knew might be interested in the case. We proposed that the correct name *Megachile pacifica* (Panzer) be used in future publications. We had only three reactions, one negative (Dr. Roberts sent a copy of a letter to Dr. Sabrosky in which he asked for nomenclatural advice) and two positive (Dr. G. E. Bohart and Dr. Paul Hurd, both stating that they would use *pacifica* in the future). Therefore we used the name *Megachile pacifica* (Panzer) in our paper after a thorough morphological comparison of bees of North American origin with European ones (Holm and Skou, 1972).

In 1972 we decided *not* to ask the International Commission to legalize the name *rotundata* Fabricius. We found that the "current use" was of such recent nature that a name change would hardly cause any confusion within the still fairly small group of people for which the Latin name is of real interest. Of course the name change from *rotundata* to *pacifica* would cause some inconvenience in the beginning, but Article 79 of the Code is in our opinion not to be used in order to repair inconvenient situations, and especially not ones created by ignorance of the Rules. In fact, we hoped by our action to create less confusion in the future by using the unafflicted name *Megachile pacifica* (Panzer) rather than *rotundata* (Fabricius), which undeniably has been used for at least three different species of bees.

We are of the same opinion today and cannot support the proposals set forth by Dr. Roberts.

It is not important to us what Latin name be used for the alfalfa leafcutting bee, but for reasons of principle we find that the plenary powers should not be involved in the *rotundata*/*pacifica* case and the rules not be suspended. Moreover, the case is not exceptional enough to call for the unusual actions asked for, viz. a suppression of original type material in order to legalize a neotype which represents a taxon different from the original one, and which is not designated in accordance with Article 75 of the Code.

Additional References

Erlandsson, S. 1960. The occurrence of *Megachile argentata* F. and *rotundata* F. in the Scandinavian countries. *Ent. Tidskr.* **81** : 25–29

Fabricius, J. C. 1787. *Mantissa insectorum*, vol. 1 : 303

—— 1793. *Entomologica systematica*, vol. 2 : 332

REPLY TO PETERSEN, HOLM AND SKOU

By R. B. Roberts (*Department of Entomology and Economic Zoology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey*, 08903, *U.S.A.*)

I am very grateful to Petersen, Holm and Skou for taking the trouble to comment on my petition. As they point out there is continued confusion concerning the identity of *Megachile rotundata* auct. Their mention of *Megachile leachella* auct. nec Fabricius underscores the confusion.

If the Entomological Society of America Committee on Common Names of Insects have adopted the name "alfalfa leafcutting bee" for *Megachile rotundata* (Fabricius) they have done so against my advice. On June 30, 1972 I wrote a letter to H. B. Wressel which began, "I disapprove of the proposed common name 'alfalfa leafcutting bee for *Megachile rotundata* (Fabricius)". The letter concluded with the following remarks: "If the ICZN rejects my suggestion [to retain *rotundata*], the name 'alfalfa leafcutting bee' should be applied to *Megachile pacifica* Panzer. I believe it would be desirable to postpone the establishment of the common name, 'alfalfa

leafcutting bee' until this matter is resolved". In a second letter dated March 26, 1973, I informed Wressel that I had submitted a petition and stated, "I respectfully suggest that your committee take no action on the 'alfalfa leafcutting bee' case until the ICZN acts".

Obviously, the crux of this case is the question of whether the widespread use of the name *Megachile rotundata* auct. nec Fabricius for the alfalfa leafcutting bee justifies the suppression of other names for this animal. In the opinions of the majority of my colleagues, retention of the name *Megachile rotundata* for the "alfalfa leafcutting bee" is justified.

Note: The proposals presented by Dr. R. B. Roberts (*Bull.* **30** : 191) are supported by the following zoologists:

Fred D. Bennett (Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, Trinidad; Wallace E. LaBerge (Illinois Natural History Survey, U.S.A.); Prof. O. W. Richards (c/o British Museum (Natural History)); Professor Charles D. Michener (University of Kansas, U.S.A.); Roy R. Snelling (Natural History Museum, Los Angeles County, U.S.A.); J. van der Vecht (Putten, Netherlands); R. C. Plowright (University of Toronto, Canada); U. N. Lanham (University of Colorado Museum, U.S.A.); Prof. J. S. Moure (Universidade Federal do Parana, Brazil); Paulo Nogueira (Sao Paulo, Brazil); Professors A. R. Gittins, W. F. Barr, G. W. Bishop and L. E. O'Keeffe, R. W. Portman, H. W. Smith (University of Idaho, U.S.A.); Luis E. Pena G. (Santiago, Chile); F. N. Dingemans-Bakels (Maastricht, Netherlands); Professor C. A. Johansen (Washington State University, U.S.A.); R. Darchen (Université de Paris, Station biologique des Eyzies, France); Pastor Alayo D. (Habana); S. W. T. Batra (Beneficial Insect Introduction Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland, U.S.A.); George C. Eickwort (New York State College of Agriculture, New York, U.S.A.); M. S. Washbauer (Department of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento, California, U.S.A.); S. Kelner-Pillault (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France). M.A.G.

COMMENT ON *ERIOPHYES* SIEBOLD, 1851 AND *PHYTOPTUS* DUJARDIN, 1851 (ACARINA, ERIOPHYOIDEA): PROPOSAL FOR DESIGNATION, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, OF TYPE-SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT USE. Z.N.(S.) 2044

(see volume **30** : 196–197)

By H. H. Keifer (1112 *Swanston Drive, Sacramento, California* 95818, *U.S.A.*) and R. A. Newkirk (6717 *Vanessa Drive, Lanham, Maryland* 20801, *U.S.A.*)

This is in response to the petition of V. G. Shevtchenko on behalf of Soviet eriophyidologists. The applicant made a number of observations, not the least of these is "that the actions of Newkirk and Keifer are in complete formal agreement with the provisions of the Code" and for this we thank him. This, in our opinion, is one of the best reasons for refusing to accept his proposals. We believe that stability in nomenclature should be provided by following the Code, rather than by creating unnecessary exceptions.

The petition contains comments on five genera discussed by us. We shall comment on these in the same order as they appear in the petition.

(a) *Aceria* Keifer, 1944. The author of this genus now considers this taxon to be congeneric with *Eriophyes* Siebold, 1851. This synonymy appears acceptable to our colleagues; we may presume "wholehearted support" inasmuch as we have not learned of any objections other than the current one by Dr. Shevtchenko.

(b) *Eriophyes* Siebold, 1851. We call the Commission's attention to the fact that Keifer now recognizes that his designation of *Phytoptus vitis* Pagenstecher, 1857, in 1938 is not acceptable under the provisions of the Code, unless he had petitioned the Commission to exercise its Plenary Powers under Article 79 to suspend the requirements of Article 69(a) (ii) (2). We discussed at length this issue with other zoologists and concluded after such consultations that nomenclature based upon needless exceptions would not serve the stability and universality of nomenclature.

Friedrich August Willhelm Thomas copied and quoted the ineditus description in schedula of Johann Jacob Bremi-Wolf [1791–1857] which Thomas published as "*Eriophyes labiatiflorae* Bremi". We have declared this species as *E. labiatiflorae* Thomas, 1872, as the type-species of *Eriophyes* Siebold, 1851, by subsequent monotypy. We believe zoologists concerned with the nomenclature of this taxon will agree that the actions taken were in keeping with Articles 50 and 69.

(c) *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851. Again we call the Commission's attention to the fact that Keifer now recognizes that his designation of *Phytoptus avellanae* Nalepa, 1889, is not acceptable under provision of the Code. The same general comments as discussed in the first paragraph under (b) *Eriophyes*, above are applicable here.

We should like to comment further that the discovery of the type-species of both *Eriophyes* and *Phytoptus* was the result of many years of research in the taxonomy and nomenclature of Eriophyoidea. *Eriophyes labiatiflorae* is not a *nomen oblitum* within the meaning of Article 23. Selection by us of the type-species for *Phytoptus* was carefully made from the four equally eligible species to promote stability and universality of nomenclature and at the same time be in harmony with current use. Furthermore, the selection of *Phytoptus tiliae* Pagenstecher, 1857, is in harmony with the unnamed *Phytoptus* as originally proposed by Dujardin in 1851. Non-selection of the other three species left undisturbed currently established genera which these species had been referred to in later publications. Dr. Shevtchenko suggested that *Phytoptus avellanae* Nalepa, 1889 was accepted by all acarologists. His petition failed to take into account the status of *Phytoptus coryligallarum* Targioni Tozzetti, 1885, a senior subjective synonym of *P. avellanae*. We can find no record of the Commission ever declaring *P. coryligallarum* as a *nomen oblitum*.*

(d) *Phytocoptella* Newkirk and Keifer, 1971. Apparently Shevtchenko is able to associate the correct placement of this genus with the erroneously placed *Phytoptus avellanae* [*coryligallarum*].

(e) *Colomerus* Newkirk and Keifer. We believe we have adequately defined this genus in both text and key so that zoologists may readily separate it from its near relatives.

We now address our remarks to the considerations placed before the Commission:

(i) Shevtchenko's remark that "the changes made in the main genera of Eriophyoidea, *Eriophyes* and *Phytoptus* are not in accordance with the principles of stability of nomenclature and would cause the utmost confusion for many years" requires considerable amplification.

These changes were designed to establish stability based upon morphological and nomenclatural judgements which were the results of many years of research.

We had drafted a petition to the Commission proposing the suppression of certain names. After consultation with other interested zoologists, we concluded that nomenclature based upon needless and numerous exceptions would not serve the stability and universality of nomenclature.

We call to the Commission's attention the history of these two main genera as seen by Alfred Nalepa, the foremost authority of this taxon from 1886 to 1929. Nalepa had recognized the priority of *Eriophyes* over *Phytoptus* in his second publication on

* No application concerning this name has been received in the Commission's Office. R.V.M.

these mites (Nalepa, 1887 : 118–119). Yet he persisted in using what he believed to be a junior objective synonym, *Phytoptus*, because it was better described.

It was not until 1898 that Nalepa declared *Eriophyes* to be the correct name for the combined genera (Nalepa, 1898). By that time over two hundred species had been described, the majority of these had been referred to the genus *Phytoptus*; only one species had been referred to the genus *Eriophyes*.

It would be unscientific to declare the reason why Nalepa failed to account for *Eriophyes labiatiflorae* in his 116 publications on this taxon. We have evidence that Nalepa was familiar with publications in which *E. labiatiflorae* appeared.

Nalepa's action of transferring numerous species then (1898) in *Phytoptus* to *Eriophyes* met with some opposition in his day; several zoologists continued to use the more familiar *Phytoptus* well into the twentieth century. However, Nalepa's position prevailed and the taxon *Phytoptus* fell into disuse until Keifer (1938) separated the two taxa. The period of "utmost confusion" lasted for Nalepa's contemporaries from 1898 to about 1905. We anticipate a much shorter time for our colleagues. We believe that the statement that "the changes will cause the utmost confusion for many years" is not a scientific fact.

(ii) We agree with Shevtchenko that these genera contain species of great economic importance; however, this "many species of great economic importance" had not been fully documented. Only a few species are known vectors of plant viruses. These are known by their vernacular names and scientific nomenclature has little effect upon applied economic literature.

In summary we find the following main points in Dr. Shevtchenko's petition:

1. The recognition that the actions of Newkirk and Keifer are in complete formal agreement with the Code.

2. The claim that "utmost confusion for many years resulting from the formal application of the Rules of the Code" is speculative, exaggerated and not warranted when considered in the light of the relatively brief "confusion" that resulted after similar nomenclatural changes occurred.

3. The applicant indicates in a footnote that the date of von Siebold's publication is not certain. We have investigated this matter and concluded from sources other than the one cited by Shevtchenko that publication of the genus *Eriophyes* appeared in 1851. The Librarian of the Library, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, "The Agassiz Museum" wrote in a letter to Newkirk the following:

> "According to your request of March 23, 1967 we are sending you three xerox copies of pages 88–89 of the Jahresbericht der Schlesischen Gesellschaft fuer vaterlandische Kultur, three copies of page 69, where the Bericht begins, and three copies of the title page. We are also sending you a copy of page [3] which shows that at least one of the meetings was held on December 19 and therefore the book (which in fact is the minutes of meetings of the above society held in 1850), most likely was published in 1851 (the publication date is not given anywhere in the book)."

4. With the exception of Dr. Shevtchenko and the Soviet acarologists we have not learned of any other zoologists voicing any objections to our actions. We have noted that current publications have used combinations of binomina that are in agreement with our actions.

We therefore respectfully request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to:

(1) place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Eriophyes* von Siebold, 1851 (gender: masculine), type-species by subsequent monotypy *Eriophyes labiatiflorae* Thomas, 1872;
  (b) *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851 (gender: masculine), type-species by subsequent designation by Newkirk and Keifer, 1971, *Phytoptus tiliae* Pagenstecher, 1857;

(2) place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *labiatiflorae* Thomas, 1872, as published in the binomen *Eriophyes*

labiatiflorae (the specific name of the type-species of *Eriophyes* von Siebold, 1851);

(b) *tiliae* Pagenstecher, 1857, as published in the binomen *Phytoptus tiliae* (the specific name of the type-species of *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851)

Further note by Richard A. Newkirk (*6717 Vanessa Drive, Lanham, Maryland 20801, U.S.A.*)

I should like to draw the Commission's attention to the following publication: "EPA List of Insects and other organisms" (Second Edition) (for use with Volume III of the EPA Compendium of Registered Pesticides and on Pesticide Labelling), prepared by D. W. S. Sutherland, W. G. Harwood and J. L. Skaptason and dated June 28, 1974. This publication is produced by the Scientific Support Section, Information Branch, Technical Services Division, Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., U.S.A.

1. This list represents pest species and hence economic species.
2. Pesticides and the names of pests controlled are regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
3. Registration of a pesticide is granted if it can be demonstrated that the pest species requires control.
4. One-hundred and thirty species of Acarina, in 22 families are represented as economic pests. Of these, 29 species are members of ERIOPHYOIDEA. These represent the economic species of the United States and perhaps all of North America requiring any control.

The Commission is asked to note that the nomenclature used by the EPA is that employed by Newkirk and Keifer. The binomina formerly under *Aceria* Keifer, 1944, now are transferred to *Eriophyes* von Siebold, 1851. (Of the 18 species mentioned in Newkirk & Keifer's, 1971, Eriophyid Studies C-5, on page 2, to be transferred from *Aceria* only the following 6 are of sufficient importance to be included in the EPA List: *pecan leaf edgeroller, *Eriophyes caryae* Keifer, EPA List page 93; *Bermuda grass node mite, *Eriophyes cynodoniensis* Sayed, EPA List page 12; *Walnut erineum mite, *Eriophyes erinea* (Nalepa), EPA List page 136; *fig bud mite, *Eriophyes fici* Cotte, EPA List page 50; *wheat curl mite, *Eriophyes tulipae* Keifer, EPA List page 141; *citrus bud mite, *Eriophyes sheldoni* Ewing, EPA List page 29. *Phytoptus avellanae* Nalepa, 1899, now appears as *filbert bud mite, *Phytocoptella avellanae* (Nalepa), EPA List page 50 and *Phytoptus vitis* (Pagenstecher, 1857) is now recognized as *grape erineum mite, *Colomerus vitis* (Pagenstecher), EPA List page 59.

These changes apparently have not caused "utmost confusion" to the pesticide industry or to EPA.

In addition, the Commission is asked to note that, pest names marked with an asterisk in the EPA List and also in this note, are those names which are accepted by the Entomological Society of America. That Society, with world-wide membership also recognizes the nomenclature employed by Newkirk and Keifer.

I submit the above information in order to refute the claim made by Dr. Shevtchenko concerning the numbers of species involved and that these changes will lead to confusion among economic zoologists.

By Lee R. Jeppson (*College of Natural and Agricultural Sciences, University of California, Riverside, California* 92502, *U.S.A.*)

This communication refers to the petition from Dr. V. G. Shevtchenko, on the type-species of *Eriophyes* von Siebold and *Phytoptus* Dujardin. The petition states that types for these genera designated in *Eriophyid* Studies C-5, 1971, while in complete

formal agreement with the Code of Nomenclature, are not in accordance with the principles of nomenclatural stability, because the species *Phytoptus vitis* Pagenstecher, 1857 and *Phytoptus avellanae* Nalepa, 1889 have been known as the type-species of *Eriophyes* and *Phytoptus* respectively, for the period between 1938 and 1971. Dr. Shevtchenko, therefore states that any change in the types of these genera, regardless of how correct the changes may be, will cause "utmost confusion".

The revised types as designated in C-5, which conform with the Code and which were so published because the former so-called types did not conform, are: *labiatiflorae* Thomas, 1872, which according to the Code becomes the type of *Eriophyes* by monotypy; and *tiliae* Pagenstecher, 1887, which is among four species names first published binominally under *Phytoptus*. Neither *vitis* nor *avellanae* were among the first formal binominals published under either genus for which the petition requests their assignment.

This letter is to indicate that I favour the revised genotypes as published in C-5, 1971, by Newkirk and Keifer. My position is that stability of scientific names will be much better achieved in the long run by adhering to established rules, i.e. the Code, rather than by trying to arrive at stability by a series of special decrees. If the Commission decides to grant the proposals made in the petition, there will be increasing confusion developing through the years, because the student will have to search outside the Code for the explanation of the exceptions.

To follow the Code in this instance will cause some immediate shifting of specific names, especially from *Aceria* to *Eriophyes*, but after that stability will soon re-establish itself.

A new book, scheduled for publication early in 1975, will be issued by the University of California Press, 2223 Fulton Street, Berkeley, California, 94720. This book is entitled "Mites Injurious to Economic Plants" and is by L. R. Jeppson, E. W. Baker, and H. H. Keifer. This book is of world-wide scope and treats all phytophagous mites injurious to economic plants, including the ERIOPHYOIDEA. The student will be able to find all eriophyoid genera in this book, together with the proper genotypes. This book will help to clear up any possible confusion caused by genotype revisions in C-5.

The following zoologists support the views held by R. A. Newkirk and H. H. Keifer: Tokuwo Kono; F. M. Summers (Professor Emeritus, University of California, Davis, U.S.A.); E. W. Baker (Acarologist, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, ARC-west, Beltsville, Maryland 20705, U.S.A.); W. E. Styer (Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, Ohio 44691, U.S.A.); G. W. Wharton (Director, Ohio State University, U.S.A.). M.A.G.

By S. I. Sukhareva and F. D. Sapozhnikova (*Biologicheskii Institut, Leningradskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.*)

We study mites of the superfamily ERIOPHYOIDEA. Some species of the genus *Aceria* as well as of the genus *Eriophyes* are of great economic importance. Such species as *A. tritici*, *A. tulipae*, *E. vitis* a.o. are widely used by many acarologists all over the world. Therefore it is especially necessary to avoid confusion.

We are of the same opinion as V. G. Shevtchenko as far as the proposals of Newkirk and Keifer are concerned. It would be a sensible course of action to set aside all previous designations of type-species for the genera *Eriophyes* Siebold, 1851 and *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851 and designate *Phytoptus vitis* Pagenstecher, 1857 as type-species of *Eriophyes* and *Phytoptus avellanae* Nalepa, 1889 as type-species of *Phytoptus*.

REPLY TO KEIFER AND NEWKIRK

By V. G. Shevtchenko (*Vice-President of the Acarology Section, All-Union Entomological Society, U.S.S.R.*)

I should like to present some more evidence to the Commission to show that in spite of the fact that Newkirk and Keifer have acted in complete formal agreement with the provisions of the Code, their action does not help to stabilize the nomenclature of the Eriphyoid mites.

1. There are many important and influential works in which the authors use the generic names *Aceria*, *Eriophyes* and *Phytoptus* in a pre-Newkirk and Keifer, 1971 sense. Among them:

(a) Boczek, J. 1961. Badania nad rostoczami z rodzini Eriophyidae (speciel-owate w Polsze. 1. *Pr. Inst. Ochr. Rosl. Warszawa* **3**(2) : 5–85

(b) Boczek, J. 1966. Generic key to Eriophyoidae. *Zesz. probl. Post. Nauk. Roln.* **65** : 177–187

(c) Channabasavanna, G. P. 1966. *A contribution to the knowledge of Indian eriophyid mites.* Univ. Agric. Sci. Hebbal, Bangalore : 1–153

(d) Farkas, H. 1965. Spinnentiere, Eriophyidae (Gallmilben). *Tierwelt Mitteleur.*, B.3(3) : 1–155

(e) Fritzsche, R. 1964. Pflanzenschädlinge, B.3, Milben. Neumann Verlag, DDR : 1–141

(f) Hall, C. C. 1967. The Eriophyoidea of Kansas. *Kans. Univ. Sci. Bull.* **47** : 601–675

Besides those listed above, there are some publications, where the galls induced by Eriophyoidea are discribed. Among them:

(g) Buhr, H. 1964. Bestimmungstabellen der Gallen (Zoo- und Phytocecidien) an Pflanzen Mittel- und Nordeuropas

(h) Mani, M. 1964. The ecology of plant galls. *Monographiae biol.* **12** : 1–434

The existence of these influential works means that the mainstream of zoologists will follow their opinion. On the other hand there are few current publications in which the nomenclature of Newkirk and Keifer has been adopted. Not one Soviet acarologist follows them and as far as I am aware, at present I know of only one author who has used the new arrangement (Castagnolli, 1973).

2. The genera *Aceria*, *Eriophyes* and *Phytoptus* contain many economic species of great importance, which I have listed so that the extent of the changes instigated by Newkirk and Keifer might be seen.

Aceria Keifer, 1944: *Aceria carvi* (Nal.); *A. cajani* Channabasavanna; *A. calilupini* K.; *A. drabae* (Nal.); *A. diospiri* K.; *A. erinea* (Nal.); *A. ficus* (Cotte); *A. granati* (Can. et Mass.); *A. jasmini* C.; *A. löwi* (Nal.); *A. lycopersici* (Wolff.); *A. mali* (Nal.); *A. mangiferae* Sayed; *A. medicaginis* (K.); *A. mentharia* (Can.); *A. phloeocoptes* (Nal.); *A. sheldoni* (Ewing); *A. salviae* (Nal.); *A. theospyri* (K.); *A. tenuis* (Nal.); *A. tristriata* (Nal.). 21 species in all.

Eriophyes von Siebold, 1851: *Eriophyes emarginatae* K.; *E. feijoae* K.; *E. gracilis* (Nal.); *E. hyppophaenus* Nal.; *E. mori* K.; *E. malinus* (Nal.); *E. oleae* Nal.; *E. oculivitis* Hassan; *E. pistaceae* Nal.; *E. insidiosus* K. a. Wils.; *E. piri* (Pgst.); *E. padi* (Nal.); *E. vitis* (Pgst.). 13 species in all.

Phytoptus Dujardin, 18(51): *Phytoptus avellanae* Nal.

Therefore, there are 35 species of economic importance that will have to change generic name, of which 5 are vectors of different viruses (Proeseler, 1971). Thus it can be seen that these three generic names are very important in applied zoology.

3. A number of papers have been written on the eriophyid mites of economic importance from *Aceria*, *Eriophyes* and *Phytoptus* during the last twelve years and I include a list of such papers concerning the biology, ecology and control of some pest species. I have only quoted the author's name and year of publication, but the other bibliographic details may be found in *The Zoological Record* and *Referativnyi*

Zhurnal.
Aceria tulipae K. and *A. tritici* Shev. were discussed in:
Razvyazkina, Kapkova & Belyanchikova, 1963; Razvyazkina & Kapkova, 1964; Razvyazkina, 1965; Galochkina, 1966a, 1966b; Zemlina, Nikulina & Belyanchikova, 1966; Schtein-Margolina, Cherni & Razvyazkina, 1966; Schtein-Margolina & Razvyazkina, 1966; Oleinik, 1967; Razvyazkina, Belyanchikova & Pridantreva, 1967; Razvyzakina, Kapkova, Chevemyschkina & Yevemenko, 1969; Melnikova, 1969; Sapozhinokova & Sukhareva, 1970a, 1970b; Shevtchenko, De-Millo, Razvyazkina & Kapkova, 1970; Razvyazkina, 1971; Shcherban, 1971; Sapozhinkova & Sukhareva, 1973; Metyuz, 1973; Rosario & Sill, 1964; Orlob, 1966; Channabasavanna, 1966; Slykhuis, 1967; Nault, Briones, Williams & Barry, 1967; Nault & Briones, 1968; Proeseler, 1968; Nault & Styer, 1969; Oldfield, 1970; Nault & Styer, 1970; Proeseler, 1971; Flechtmann & Davis, 1971; Withmoyer, Nault & Bradfute, 1972; Watson & Gibbs, 1974.
Aceria sheldoni K. was discussed in:
Batyashvili, 1965; Constantino, 1963; Burdelez, 1965; Huang, 1966; Sternlicht, 1966, 1969, 1970; Sternlicht & Goldenberg, 1971; Ishaya & Sternlicht, 1969, 1971.
Aceria mangiferae Sayed in:
Rai, Shasi & Krishnan, 1967, 1968; Varma, Gadav, 1970.
Aceria tristraita (Nal.) in:
Ponomareva, 1965, 1966, 1969a, 1969b, 1970a, 1970b, 1973; Bagdasaryan, 1971; Gordyenko, 1973, 1974.
Aceria tristriata (Nal.) in:
Ponomareva, 1968, 1973.
Aceria löwi (Nal.) in:
Shvanderov, 1966, 1970; Boczek, 1966.
Aceria phloeocoptes (Nal.) in:
Vilintzkaya, 1966; Susha, 1965; Bagdasaryan, 1965; Nachev, 1968.
Eriophyes vitis (Pgst.) was discussed in:
Kiskin, 1964; Malenkova, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1973, 1974; Smith & Schuster, 1963; Balaj, 1965; Mather, 1965; Sarospataki, 1965, 1966; Colbrant *et al.*, 1966; Dieter, 1966; McLachlan, 1969.
Eriophyes piri (Pgst.) in:
Shevtchenko & Rupais, 1965; Vereshschagina, 1965; Susha, 1965, 1966; Begimbetova, 1966; Shvanderov, 1966; Borg, 1963; Iren, 1965; Kriegler, Myburgh, 1964; Wilson, 1965.
Eriophyes oculivitis Hassan in:
Malenkova, 1967; Bernstein, 1961; Bernstein & Harpaz, 1962; Hassan, 1967.
Eriophyes padi (Nal.) in:
Maksimova, 1969; Bagdasaryan, 1970; Shvanderov, 1970.
Eriophyes insidiosus K. a. Wils. in:
Johnes, Wilson, Burr & Barnes, 1970.
Eriophyes emarginatae K. in:
Oldfield, 1969.
Eriophyes hippophaenus Nal. in:
Prokofiev, 1963.
Eriophyes gracilis (Nal.) in:
Vadenko, 1964; Shvanderov, 1966.
Phytoptus avellanae Nal. in:
Bagdagsaryan, 1963; Corzzani, Sisto & Primo, 1964; Carmona, 1964; Planes, del Rivero, Marit & Carrero, 1965; Vidal-Barraquer, de Sivatte, de Mora & Miguel, 1966.

Altogether there are more than 100 papers, which must mean that these names are very important for practical workers.

4. I should like to take up the point made by Keifer & Newkirk in their comment on the status of *Phytoptus coryligallarum* Targioni Tozzetti, 1885. This, together with *Phytoptus pseudogallarum* (Vallot, 1836), is a senior subjective synonym of *Phytoptus avellanae* Nal., 1889. Neither of these two senior subjective synonyms has been

used within the last 50 years for the taxon generally known as *avellanae* Nalepa, 1889. The latter has been used by at least 9 authors in at least 10 publications since 1924 (Article 79(b)) and therefore I support my request that *avellanae* be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. The list of references is given at the end of this comment.

5. The date of publication of *Eriophyes* von Siebold, 1850 or 1851?

I do not think that the information which was sent to Newkirk by the Librarian at the Museum of Comparative Zoology adds any more light on the situation. Alfred Nalepa (1889) believed that *Eriophyes* von Siebold was published before *Phytoptus* Dujardin, although in that work he continued to use *Phytoptus* for the new species which he described. In his 1898 work he reverted to *Eriophyes* for these same species.

Dr. A. C. Oudemans' (1938: Verslag VII–VIII) presents evidence for declaring the date of *Eriophyes* von Siebold to be "niet voor Febr. 1852".

6. Perhaps, I should have mentioned in my application that the originally included species in *Eriophyes* von Siebold (1851), *Sarcoptes gallarum tiliae* is not accepted as the type-species by monotypy, as it is non-binominal.

7. Therefore I should like to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to also:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the following specific names:
  (a) *pseudogallarum* Vallot, 1836, as published in the binomen *Acarus pseudogallarum*
  (b) *coryligallarum* Targioni Tozzetti, 1885, as published in the binomen, *Phytoptus coryligallarum*

(2) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *pseudogallarum* Vallot, 1836, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above;
  (b) *coryligallarum* Targioni Tozzetti, 1885, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

N.B. I am aware of Dr. Nye's comment on unused senior synonyms, but would prefer to have these specific names placed on the Official Index.

The specific name *avellanae* Nalepa, 1889, was requested to be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology in proposal 3(b) *Bull.* **30** : 197.

Literature Cited

Castagnoli, M. 1973. Contributo all conoscenza degli acari Eriofidi viventi sul gen. *Pinus* in Italia. *Redia* **54** : 1–22

Nalepa, A. 1889. *Sber. Akad. Wiss. Wien* Abt 1. **98** : 112–156

Newkirk, R. A. and Keifer, H. H. 1971. Revision of types of *Eriophyes* and *Phytoptus*. Eriophyid Studies, C-5, Agric. Res. Serv., U.S. Dept. Agric. : 1–14

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[1] Oudemans draws attention to the following pages in *Jber. schles. Ges. Vaterl. Kult*, **28** : page 17 where is to be found "1. Bericht über die Thätigkeit der allgemeinen naturwissenschaftlichen Section der schlesischen Gesellschaft im Jahre 1851" by H. R. Göppert. In this section a number of meetings are reported including some dated 1850, some 1851 (the latest of which is 13 February '51) and some without the year. It is impossible to tell whether these last meetings are from 1850 or 1851 as the order is not chronological, e.g. 13 January 1851 (p. 22) precedes 1 May, 1850 (p. 24).

Page 45, footnote. Reference is made to Monatsbericht der berliner Akademie 1850 und 1851. On pages 146–147 of this work the paper referred to on page 45 of *Jber.* is mentioned in a report of a meeting of 6th March 1851. Thus it is likely that volume **28** of *Jber.* appeared after March 1851.

In the copy of volume **28** that is in the British Museum (Natural History), "1851" has been written on the title page. The handwriting is that of C. D. Sherborn, and both he in *Index Animalium* and Neave in *Nomenclator Zoologicus* quote *Eriophyes* von Siebold, 1850 (1851).

From the foregoing evidence there seems little doubt that *Eriophyes* was published in 1851. MAG.

OUDEMANS, A. C. 1938. *Tijdschr. Ent.* **38** : Verslag vii-viii
PROESELER, G. 1971. Gallmilben (Eriophyoidea) als Virusüberträger unter besonderer Berücksichtigung ihrer Morphologie, Ökologie und Bekämpfung. *Nova Acta Leopoldina* **36** (4) : 1–123
TARGIONI TOZZETTI, A. 1885. Di alcuni rapporti delle coltivazioni cogli insetti, e di due cas di infezioni del cagione nocciolo e dell olivo per di insetti. *Atti Accad. Geograf. Firenze* **4** (8) : 144
VALLOT, J. N. 1836. Sur quelques fausses galles. *Mém Acad. Sci. Arts bell. Lettr. Dijon* : 189

The following references are those which are required by Article 79(b) *for* avellanae *Nalepa*, 1889:

BUHR, H. 1964. Bestimmungstabellen der Gallen (Zoo- und Phytocecidien) an Pflanzen Mittel- und Nordeuropas. Pflanzengattungen A-M, G. Fischer, Jena **1** : i–xvi, 1–761
CARMONA, M. M. 1964. Contribuicão para o connecimento dos Acaros das plantas cultivadas em Portugal. *Agronomia lusti.* **24**(4) : 273–288
ESSIG, E. O. 1926. Insects of western North America. MacMillan Co., 1035 pp. Eriophyidae : 43–50
FARKAS, H. 1965. Spinnentiere, Eriophyidae (Gallmilben). *Tierwelt Mitteleur.* Vol. 3(3) : 1–155
FRITZSCHE, R. 1964. Pflanzenschädlinge. Vol. 3, Milben, Neumann Verlag : 1–141
KEIFER, H. H. 1940. Eriophyid Studies IX. *Bull. Calif. Dept. Agric.* **29** (2) : 112
—— 1952. The Eriophyid mites of California. *Bull. Calif. Insect Surv.* **2** (1) : 1–123
LIRO, J. and ROIVAINEN, H. 1951. Äkämäpunkit, Eriophyidae. *Suomi. Eläim.* **6** : 1–281
MASSEE, A. M. 1930. On some species of gall mites (Eriophyidae) found on *Corylus avellana* L. *Bull. ent. Res.* **21** : 165–168
ROIVAINEN, H. 1951. Contributions to the knowledge of Eriophyids of Finland. *Acta ent. Fenn.* **8** : 1–72

Letters have been received from the following zoologists in support of Dr. Shevtchenko's application: E. E. Lindquist (*Bull.* **32** : 17); S. I. Sukhareva & F. D. Sapozhnikova (Biologicheskii Institut, Leningradskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Leningrad, USSR); R. E. Pononareva (Forest Department of Kirghizian Academy of Sciences, Frunze, USSR.); Tz. I. Chubinishvili (Tbilisi, USSR.).

"GEN. N., SP. N." AFTER 1930: COMMENT ON DR. SABROSKY'S REQUEST FOR AN UNAMBIGUOUS DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLE. Z.N.(S.) 2054

By R. W. Crosskey (*Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), London SW7 5BD*)

Dr. Curtis Sabrosky's request (*Bull.* **30** : 210–216) to the Commission for an unambiguous declaration of principle on whether or not generic names proposed after 1930 in "gen. n., sp. n." situations are available is a matter closely affecting all zoologists concerned with nomenclature. Most zoologists will probably agree with the spirit of his aims, but it is another matter whether the Commission should act as Dr. Sabrosky requests. In my view it should not, for his proposal that generic names published post-1930 in "gen. n., sp. n." situations should be unavailable seems to lack a logical foundation and can have undesirable practical consequences.

2. Before commenting in detail it is necessary to clarify the following points:

(a) That the "gen. n., sp. n." situations concerned in these comments are only those involving monotypy and published after 1930.

(b) That it is not in dispute that the specific names (or epithets) in these situations are available.

(c) That it is not in question that monotypy after 1930 is a valid means of indication of a type-species, satisfying Article 13(b) of the Code. (The word "fixation" in this Article is used to cover both designation and indication, and monotypy is accepted as a method of indication under Article 67(b)).

(d) That Dr. Sabrosky's argument for holding that a generic name proposed in a post-1930 "gen. n., sp. n." situation is unavailable is that it is not accompanied by a typographically separate statement purporting to give characters differentiating the generic (as opposed to the specific) taxon—and therefore that it does not satisfy the requirements of Article 13(a)(i).

3. In introducing my comments on the logical aspect of the problem I cannot do better than to repeat the diagnosis, cited by Sabrosky (*op. cit.*: 215), that Osmólska, *et al.* (1972: 105) give for a new genus of dinosaur: "The genus is monotypic; the generic characters are those of the type-species". This statement is accompanied by unambiguous designation of the single species as type-species, but Sabrosky says of it that it "cleverly appears to avoid violation of the Code" and appears "technically to have satisfied the strict letter of the law". He goes on to describe the claim that all 29 pages of details in the species description are also generic characters as "patently exaggerated and unrealistic". But what have Osmólska, *et al.* done but to state the literal truth? For if a genus is monotypic all its characters are, and must be, coincident with those of its single included species.

4. In a genus with two or more included species it is possible to distinguish between those characters that are possessed by all constituent species (generic characters) and those that are not (specific characters). Clearly, however, if a genus is monotypic it cannot be distinguished on characters other than those possessed by its one included species, and the generic and specific taxa represented by that species are co-extensive. Logically, therefore, in the case of monotypy, a statement that purports to differentiate the specific taxon must also differentiate the generic taxon: one statement differentiates two taxa of different levels. It follows that a single combined "gen. n., sp. n." description serves to differentiate not only the new specific taxon but also the new generic taxon that is based upon it, and co-extensive with it. The combined "gen. n., sp. n." description must therefore be held to satisfy the availability criterion of Article 13(a)(i) for *both* the generic name and the specific name, for there is no logical ground on which availability could be granted to one name but not the other.

5. The practical consequences of Dr. Sabrosky's suggestion, if adopted, would be extremely harmful to taxonomy, for if generic names proposed in "gen. n., sp. n." situations after 1930 are declared unavailable this action will tend to promote confusion and undermine stability. This is particularly true because it is already forty-five years since 1930, and many generic names proposed in these situations have long been universally or widely accepted as available: indeed it continues to be normal practice to accept them as available. If they are made unavailable, then several undesirable consequences follow of which these are examples:

(a) A generic name found to be unavailable from its original publication may need to be supplanted by a name hitherto regarded as its junior synonym (promoting instability).

(b) Authorship and publication date of the generic name will change if a subsequent worker provides the criteria of availability (promoting confusion). (Such cases will be frequent and almost always unintentional on the part of the later author.)

(c) All shades of difference exist between clear-cut cases of "gen. n., sp. n." and doubtful cases that are tantamount to it (although differently expressed), and a zoologist will have to determine which situations he regards as coming within the meaning of "gen. n., sp. n." and which he does not. (Authors will not necessarily all agree on the interpretation.)

(d) It will force future describers to provide a typographically separate generic diagnosis to ensure availability, even when the circumstances make it self-evidently impossible to provide separate generic and specific characterisations (e.g. for fossil fragments that represent wholly new taxa but for which there is no meaningful way of distinguishing "generic" from "specific" characters).

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

6. The foregoing comments must not be taken as opposition to the spirit of Dr. Sabrosky's request to the Commission, with which I fully sympathise. It *is* desirable that a zoologist proposing a new genus based upon a single new species should, despite their logical unity, make a statement of the characters that he regards as justifying the erection of the new genus *if it is feasible* to do so. But it has to be recognized that a separate generic diagnosis for a new monotypic genus is different in kind from a diagnosis applying to a genus with two or more species—it means, in effect, no more than this: "These are the characters shown by this new species that prevent me from placing it in a previously described genus, and that I anticipate will be possessed by other species held to be congeneric with it in the future".

7. Nonetheless, whilst sympathising with Dr. Sabrosky's aim, it seems to me that his formal request to the Commission should be rejected. His proposal is logically rather weak, has wholly undesirable potential effects, and imposes constraints on zoologists that it is difficult to justify. I therefore ask the Commission not to accede to his request, but instead to act as follows when the forthcoming new edition of the Code is finalized:

(1) To ensure that generic names proposed after 1930 (as well as before) in single combined "gen. n., sp. n." descriptions, if monotypic, are available.

(2) To include a recommendation that a zoologist proposing a new genus for a single new species should include a generic diagnosis that is typographically separate from the specific description if it is possible to do so.

Reference

Osmólska, H., Roniewicz, E. and Barsbold, R. 1972. A new dinosaur, *Gallimimus bullatus* n. gen., n. sp. (Ornithomimidae) from the Upper Cretaceous of Mongolia. *Palaeont. pol.* **27** : 103–143

By W. O. Cernohorsky (*Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand*)

According to the amendments to the Rules, Art. 13c now states that after 1930 a name proposed by "indication" in Art. 16a(vi) is not available. The question is: in a description of new genus and species where there is a combined description for both genus and species, which is unavailable, the generic name, the specific name, or both? In Australian malacological literature, combined descriptions for gen. et spec. nov. in monotypical new genera are very common (e.g. *Eugemmula hawleyi* Iredale, 1931, (*Rec. Austr. Mus.* **18** : 226); *Pulchronisica delecta* Garrard, 1961, (*J. malac. Soc. Austr.* no. **5** : 1–36, and other cases).

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *EUPLILIS* RISSO, 1826 IN FAVOUR OF *RHOPALUM* STEPHENS, 1829. Z.N.(S.) 2056

By Michael C. Day. Michael G. Fitton and Barry Bolton (*Entomology Department, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD*) and

Ian D. Gauld (*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, c/o British Museum (Natural (History), London SW7 5BD*) (see vol. **30** : 219–220)

Thirty-nine years after Pate drew attention to the priority of *Euplilis* Risso, we are not convinced that the matter will best be solved by seeking the suppression of *Euplilis*,

and the validation of its junior objective synonym, *Rhopalum* Stephens. It would have been a satisfactory and appropriate course had this action been speedily concluded in the 1930's; however, the long delay must necessarily alter perspective. The statement "all Old World authors have chosen to ignore *Euplilis*" (para. 4) seems now to be the major justification for the proposal; though of course those authors were awaiting the official suppression of the name. Further, we do not believe the use of *-rhopalum* as a basis for names of allied genera to be of any significance to the argument.

Strict application of the Rules would in this case be conclusive, since no subjective synonymy or alternative interpretation exists to compound the problem. It also seems to us unnecessary to suppress a name that for 39 years has been correctly applied to a group of minimal economic significance. Such confusion as may exist is due as much to inadequate citations of synonymy as to the actual dichotomy of usage.

Euplilis is used for the genus in question in the following European key, which is not quoted by the authors of the petition:

Boucek, Z. and Snoflak, J., in Kratochvil, J. (Ed.) 1957. Klic Zvireny C.S.R. vol. 2 : 362

Our specialist interests lie not in the Sphecidae, but in other groups of Hymenoptera with similar nomenclatural problems, for which this petition has significance.

By Karl Krombein (*Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C.* 20560)

I wish to register my opposition to the petition by Menke, Bohart and Richards (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **30** : 219–220, 1974) to suppress *Euplilis* Risso, 1826, and to place *Rhopalum* Stephens, 1829, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. I do not dispute the nomenclatural history mentioned in the petition, but I do not agree with the thesis implicit in numbered paragraph 3 that somehow geographic records or biological studies are not as important as taxonomic studies. Very frequently ethological criteria are found to be as important, if not more so, in understanding the systematics of a taxon as the morphological criteria which are more easily used. Geographic records are eventually essential to understanding the zoogeography of a taxon. The number of new generic names based on one or other of the names should have no weight; actually *Eupliloides* is the only one listed that comes anywhere near the "parent" name in an alphabetical arrangement. There was merit in the 1937 application to suppress *Euplilis* immediately after the discovery that it was a senior synonym of *Rhopalum*. There is little justification 37 years later to set aside *Euplilis* after a number of authors, even though a minority, have observed priority and used it in their publications.

By A. S. Menke (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, U.S.D.A., c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington D.C.* 20560, *U.S.A.*)

The *Euplilis—Rhopalum* controversy was one of several nomenclatural problems that we faced in preparing our book on the sphecids of the world. Normally we would have followed priority, but because most modern work on the genus was done under *Rhopalum* we felt that this was sufficient grounds for its conservation. In essence we are condoning those who have ignored the Law of Priority, but faced with the prospect that the dichotomy will continue as long as the current major workers, most of whom are in the Old World, are active, we feel that the conservation of *Rhopalum* is the best course. It was our feeling based on what we knew of various sphecid workers, that most would favour the action requested in our petition. Had we perceived otherwise, we would have opted for strict priority. Of course, we could not predict the response from non-sphecid workers.

I have the following comments on the position taken by Day *et al.* First of all, they have missed the main point of our argument for rejecting *Euplilis*. It is not that "all Old World authors have chosen to ignore *Euplilis*", but rather that the majority of the important taxonomic work on that genus in the last 39 years has been done under the name *Rhopalum* (see our paragraph 4). Also, I dispute their claim that the "use of *-rhopalum* as a basis for names of allied genera" has no significance in the case. Surely it would be more desirable to have the parent name in use instead of *Euplilis* for allied genera such as *Isorhopalum* etc. I cannot agree with the thought implied in the last paragraph in Day, *et al.* Our petition on *Rhopalum* is not the first case, nor will it be the last to request the suppression of the older of two generic names for the sake of maintaining common usage. No precedent will be set by this particular petition, and in any event, each case has to be considered on its own merits, not those of some prior one.

As far as Krombein's comment is concerned I agree that published biological and geographic data are important, but the fact remains that taxonomic work is still the most basic tool in biology. Ethologists and zoogeographers generally rely on the latest taxonomic revisions for their names. Since the majority of the modern taxonomic work on this genus has been done under the name *Rhopalum*, it is logical that non-taxonomists will use this name in their work. Under these circumstances it seems logical to me to conserve *Rhopalum*.

By R. M. Bohart (*College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, University of California, Davis, U.S.A.*)

I have seen considerable correspondence on the case of *Euplilis* Risso vs. *Rhopalum* Stephens and I am still firmly of the opinion that an arbitrary ruling should be made in favour of *Rhopalum*. The main argument for this course of action is, as I see it, a matter of usage, and particularly usage in papers containing much of original taxonomic content. After Pate revealed his findings and published a few new species descriptions under *Euplilis*, taxonomic work in this country languished. Some good papers did appear on biology and the Hymenoptera Catalogue used *Euplilis*. In other countries during this period extensive papers of real merit were written by J. Leclercq and K. Tsuneki using *Rhopalum*. It is unfortunate that the Commission did not rule in favour of *Rhopalum* in 1935 but since it did not do so, it is all the more appropriate for such a ruling to be made now.

Two events which may not have much bearing on the case but which should be mentioned are (1) the publication this year of a taxonomic revision of *Rhopalum* in America north of Mexico (of which I am the author), the first such revision since the papers of W. J. Fox in the last century; (2) the world generic revision of SPHECIDAE by Bohart, Menke, *et al.* is in page proof and it uses *Rhopalum*. Again the weight of the argument is on the side of usage.

Ordinarily, I would be in favour of strict application of priority. However, I do not see this as a precedent setting situation but rather as a reasonable solution to a special taxonomic dilemma.

By H. E. Evans (*Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado* 80521, *U.S.A.*)

I have used *Rhopalum* because I have been following the standard work on this subfamily, namely Leclercq's monograph of 1954. Menke tells me that he and Bohart are using *Rhopalum* in their forthcoming book. These two works will stand for a long time as the definitive studies on this group, and both are from a world point-of-view. I can see no justification for continuing to use *Euplilis* and I would therefore support the four requests made by Menke, Bohart and Richards in the last paragraph of their petition.

By A. K. Merisuo (*Ylännekatu* 16*J*82, *Turku, Finland*)

Dr. Arnold Menke has kindly asked for my opinion in the case of *Euplilis* Risso, 1826 versus *Rhopalum* Stephens, 1829. He has also sent me a copy of the petition in the case where the two alternative solutions of the problem are described.

My answer is:

1. The precedence of the name *Euplilis* Risso, 1826, over the name *Rhopalum* Stephens, 1829, has indeed its rights under the international Law of Priority.
2. Although *Rhopalum* has been used exclusively in numerous publications by Old World authors, the Commission has not, in my opinion, an insuperable problem before it.
3. I have naturally become accustomed to use the name *Rhopalum*, but I should not oppose a change if the Commission decided to recommend that the name having priority (*Euplilis* Risso, 1826) should be used.

By A. Willink and L. A. Stange (*Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina*)

We feel that the overriding consideration to use *Rhopalum* and to suppress *Euplilis* is the use of *Rhopalum* as the base for six other generic names in the same group. Future revised nomenclature may well be based on the use of a common stem name for related groups since this would be a logical system for computerized retrieval systems as well as an aid to memory.

Furthermore the use of the two names since 1935 according to the summary given by Menke, *et al.* indicates that the more important papers have used *Rhopalum* instead of *Euplilis*. Apparently more than 100 years have gone by between the proposal of the name *Euplilis* by Risso in 1826 and the discovery of this name by Pate in 1935. This alone would argue in favour of the petition of Menke *et al.* since all papers written between these dates would clearly have been using *Rhopalum* Stephens in dealing with the numerous species found throughout the world. Obviously this is another case where usage pre-empts strict priority.

Letters in support of the proposals by the applicants have been received from: J. P. van Lith (Rotterdam, The Netherlands); O. Lomholdt (Universitetets zoologiske Museum, København Ø, Denmark); K. Tsuneki (Former Professor of Fukui University, Japan); P. M. F. Verhoeff (non-professional entomologist, Utrecht); A. R. Gittin (University of Idaho). M.A.G.

COMMENT ON THE REQUEST FOR THE SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF HYPACANTUS RAFINESQUE, 1810 (PISCES), CARANGIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 2058

By Cdt. J.-Y. Cousteau (*Secrétaire Général, Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la mer Méditerranée, 16 Boulevard de Suisse, Principauté de Monaco*)

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer d'une recommandation qui a été présentée par le Comité des Vertébrés marins et céphalopodes au Bureau Central de la Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la mer Méditerranée.

En effet, au cours du XXIV Congrès—Assemblée plénière de la C.I.E.S.M. qui vient d'avoir lieu à Monaco, le Comité des Vertébrés marins et céphalopodes réuni à cette occasion a également traité du problème de la nomenclature. On remarque en effet qu'on veut assez souvent changer—pour des raisons purement formelles (priorité

absolue)—des noms bien connus depuis longtemps. Cette procédure est particulièrement regrettable lorsqu'on l'applique à des espèces—comme plusieurs poissons—qui ont aussi un intérêt pratique. Les membres du comité sont donc unanimes pour demander que—même dans le cadre des règles prévues par le Code de nomenclature—les changements soient évités autant que possible.

A titre d'exemple, on doit appuyer la récente demande présentée par Monsieur le Professeur Tortonese (Museo Civico Storia Naturale "G. Doria") à la Commission Internationale pour la nomenclature sur la zoologie pour garder le nom de *Lichia* Cuvier (Pisces, Carangidae) et ne pas remplacer par *Hypacanthus* (Rafinesque) qui demeure tout à fait inconnu. On ne peut pas oublier que la terminologie intéresse tous les biologistes et non seulement les systématiciens. Qu'il nous soit alors permis de souhaiter une plus grande stabilité dans la nomenclature.

COMMENT ON THE CASE OF THE NEW SPECIFIC NAMES PROPOSED IN *HETERODERA* (NEMATODA) BY COOPER, 1955. Z.N.(S.) 2066

(see volume **31** : 225–227)

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*)

Dr. Stone's application is quite interesting, but personally I see no great problem here. I would not hesitate to declare Cooper's (1955) new specific names in the genus *Heterodera* perfectly available. He provided the names and diagnoses for each (in the key) and even illustrated some of them.

As to the 4 points in which the Secretary's views are expressed, I may say the following:

1. The fact that the names are proposed conditionally does not render them unavailable, since, as he points out, the provision that such names are unavailable only refers to names proposed after 1960. Whether or not the author considers the description sufficient taxonomically (it is a pure surmise here that he does not do so) is immaterial so long as it fulfills the requirements set by the Code.
2. Also a mere statement by the editor cannot change the status of the names.
3. For what purpose other than taxonomic use are names published in a key?
4. The fact that the author refers to an ultimate description means that his 1955 descriptions are preliminary. Fortunately there is no provision in the Code ruling that names proposed in preliminary descriptions are unavailable. Article 13a(i) states that a name "must be accompanied by a statement that purports to give characters differentiating the taxon". What clearer statement can you have than a key?

I believe therefore that there are no grounds to rule any of these names unavailable.

OPINION 1036

PTERNISTES AFER VAR. *ANGOLENSIS* BOCAGE, 1893 (AVES) RULED A *LAPSUS CALAMI* FOR *PTERNISTES AFER* VAR. *BENGUELLENSIS* BOCAGE, 1893

RULING.—(1) It is hereby ruled that the subspecific name *angolensis* Bocage, 1893, as published in the combination *Pternistes afer* var. *angolensis*, is a *lapsus calami* for the subspecific name *benguellensis* Bocage, 1893, as published in the combination *Pternistes afer* var. *benguellensis* and that as such it has no status in zoological nomenclature.

(2) The subspecific name *angolensis* Bocage, 1893, as published in the combination *Pternistes afer* var. *angolensis*, declared in (1) above to have no status in zoological nomenclature, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology, with the Name Number 1002.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1548)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by B. P. Hall in July 1962. Mrs. Hall's application was sent to the printer on 15 February 1969 and was published on 8 August 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **26** : 91–92. The plenary powers were not invoked. The application was supported by Professor J. M. Winterbottom.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 March 1971 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (71)3 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **26** : 92. A note from Dr. Sabrosky was circulated with the voting paper which stated: "In my opinion the Commission should not attempt to rule on whether something is or is not a *lapsus calami*. Even if the Bocage case was an example of a *lapsus*, there is no way of telling whether *benguellensis* or *angolensis* was the *lapsus*. The indisputable fact is that the two names were published simultaneously based on the same description. A choice was clearly made by the first reviser, Bowen (1930). The question of whether *angolensis* Rothschild is of sufficient importance to justify plenary action to save it is a separate question which should be met squarely on its own merits." At the close of the voting period on 22 June 1971 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—nine (9), received in the following order: Mayr, Melville, Vokes, Jaczewski, Alvarado, Eisenmann, Binder, Bonnet, Brinck

Negative votes—seven (7): Holthuis, Lemche, Tortonese, Simpson, Sabrosky, Kraus, Starobogatov

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Forest. Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Munroe, Ride

In returning their voting papers the following comments were made by Commissioners:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (31.iii.71): "I fully agree with Sabrosky's statement."

Dr. E. Mayr (30.iii.71): "All other solutions would require a more elaborate mechanism."

Dr. H. Lemche (3.iv.71): "Sabrosky's comment is correct. The rejection of the present proposal, cannot, however, prevent a future proposal of preserving *angolensis* Rothschild under the plenary powers."

Professor H. E. Vokes (14.iv.74): "This seems clearly the simplest way of ensuring uniformity and the least amount of confusion."

Professor E. Tortonese (20.iv.71): "I share Sabrosky's opinion."

Professor G. G. Simpson (23.iv.71): "I agree that we cannot determine that a *lapsus* occured or, if any, which name is the *lapsus*. The first reviser rule takes care of the case without action on our part."

Professor Dr. O. Kraus (21.vi.71): "I vote against the proposal for the reasons mentioned by Commissioner Sabrosky."

Original References

The following is the original reference for the name placed on the Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

angolensis, Pternistes afer var., Bocage, 1893, *Jorn. Sci. math. phys. nat.* (2) **3** : 154

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (71)3 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that Voting Paper have been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1036.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
6 *December* 1974

OPINION 1037

CURRUCA AFFINIS BLYTH, 1845 (AVES) SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *affinis* Blyth, 1845, as published in the binomen *Curruca affinis* is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *althaea* Hume, 1878, as published in the binomen *Sylvia althaea* (Name No. 2546);

(b) *blythi* Ticehurst and Whistler, 1933, as published in the combination *Sylvia curruca blythi*, and interpreted by reference to the British Museum specimen No. 98.9.101 (Name No. 2547).

(3) The specific name *affinis* Blyth, 1845, as published in the binomen *Curruca affinis* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1003.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1866)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by George E. Watson in November 1968. The application was sent to the printer on 24 January 1969 and was published on 12 May 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **26** : 39–41. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nom.* **31** : 97) and to twelve ornithological serials. The application was supported by Dr. Charles Vaurie on behalf of the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 13 August 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)30 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **26** : 41. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 13 November 1970 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—sixteen (16), received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Vokes, Tortonese, *Holthuis, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Binder, Lemche, Mayr, Bonnet, Starobogatov, Kraus, Alvarado, Simpson

Negative votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Forest

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Munroe, Ride

Dr. Brinck returned a late affirmative vote. *Dr. Holthuis was only partially in favour of the proposals.

In returning his Voting paper Dr. Holthuis made the following comment (4.ix.70): "Ticehurst and Whistler (1933, *Ibis* **1933**: 556) when proposing

Sylvia curruca blythi nom. nov. definitely did not do so to replace *Sylvia affinis* Blyth, which they clearly stated to be synonymous with *Sylvia althaea* Hume. They use the expression nom. nov. erroneously since they consider it a new name for the species indicated by Hartert without a name. They should have written spec. nov., and their type selection of the specimen from Cawnpore is entirely valid. There is no need therefore to make this specimen the type under the plenary powers."

This comment has been taken into account in the writing of this Opinion.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

affinis, Curruca, Blyth, 1845 *J. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* **14** : 564
althaea, Sylvia, Hume, 1878 *Stray Feathers* **7** : 60
blythi, Sylvia curruca, Ticehurst & Whistler, 1933, *Ibis* **1933** : 26

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)30 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1037.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
10 *December* 1974

OPINION 1038

ARGIOPE AUDOUIN, 1826 (ARACHNIDA, ARANEA): PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Argiope* Audouin, 1826 (emended by Audouin, 1827 from *Argyope* Audouin, 1826) is hereby validated.

(2) The generic name *Argiope* Audouin, 1826 (gender: feminine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Bonnet, 1955, *Aranea sericea* Olivier, 1798, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2009.

(3) The specific name *lobata* Pallas, 1772, as published in the binomen *Aranea lobata* (the valid name of the type-species of *Argiope* Audouin, 1826) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2548.

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, with the Name Numbers as specified:

(*a*) *Argyope* Audouin, 1826 (ruled under the plenary powers to be an incorrect original spelling for *Argiope* Audouin, 1826) (Name No. 2056);

(b) "*Argyopes* Latreille" Agassiz, 1846 (an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Argiope* Audouin, 1826) (Name No. 2057);

(c) "*Argiopes* L. Agassiz" Levi, 1970 (an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Argiope* Audouin, 1826) (Name No. 2058).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1798)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Professor H. W. Levi in March 1967. The application was sent to the printer on 1 July 1970 and was published on 23 December 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **27** : 200–201. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications. (Constitution Article 12b; *Bull. zool. Nom.* **21** : 184). The application was supported by the following zoologists: J. A. L. Cooke; C. F. Cowan (*Bull.* **28** : 7–8); A. M. Chickering; N. Platnick; R. Leech; C. D. Dondale; H. K. Wallace; J. E. Carico; M. H. Muma; V. Roth; N. J. Gertsch; P. N. Witt; B. J. Kaston; Å. Holm; G. H. Locket; J. Braendegård; J. Denis; R. Legendre; W. B. Peck; P. L. G. Benoit; A. R. Brady; L. Leguelte; A. H. Homann; O. Kraus; A. F. Millidge; J. Prószyński; W. Staręga; K. H. Hyatt; J. A. Beatty; P. Tongiorgi; B. S. Gerschman de Pikelin; R. D. Schiapelli; V. V. Hickman; B. Main; J. W. Abalos; P. M. Brignoli; J. L. Cloudsley-Thompson; H. Lemche; R. R. Forster; Prof. Bonnet.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 4 January 1973, the Members of the Commission were invited to vote

under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72)19 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **27** : 201. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 4 April 1973 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Munroe, Lemche, Dupuis, Mayr, Sabrosky, Eisenmann, Vokes, Habe, Rohdendorf, Starobogatov, Binder, Tortonese, Bayer, Brinck, Bernardi, Simpson, Ride, Corliss, Alvarado, Nye, Willink

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Erben

Mr. Heppell and Dr. O. Kraus returned late affirmative votes.

In returning their voting papers the following comments were made by Commissioners:

Dr. C. Dupuis (1.i.73): "[Je vote 'for'] (à l'éxclusion de Argyopes Latreille, qui n'existe pas en tant que nom latin, cf. Cowan) NB. in Cowan **(28:7)** ligne 3, à partir du bas, lire 1842 et non 1824."

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (20.iii.73): "Proposal 4(b) may require emendation—see Cowan p. 7 para. 5. The Secretary should take this action if examination of the literature supports Cowan's statement that it is a vernacular in Latreille, 1829."

Dr. R. Alvarado (27.iii.73): "I support specially this case in connection with the rejection of *Argiope* Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1824 [sic, due to misprint *Bull.* **28** : 7] (Brachiopoda) as suggested by C. F. Cowan."

Following these comments, the Secretary, Mr. R. V. Melville, investigated this case further and then published a comment (*Bull.* **30** : 134–135) in which he included a proposal that the plenary powers should be used to suppress *Argiope* J. A. Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1842 (Brachiopoda).

Dr. Herbert Levi then wrote a reply to this comment (30.xii.74): which is reproduced below:

"Melville (1974) questions the validity of the recent action of the Commission, by unanimous vote, to preserve the name *Argiope* Audouin, 1826. Following Cowan (1971), Melville argues that the name *Argiope* (spelled with an 'i') was an emendation by Thorell, 1869, of the name *Argyope* Audouin, 1826 (spelled with a 'y') and therefore a junior homonym of *Argiope* Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1842, a brachiopod. Melville states that since *Argiope* Thorell was a junior homonym when published, the name of the brachiopod genus has to be suppressed. The validity of this interpretation depends entirely on the decision whether to consider *Argiope* Audouin 1827 a *lapsus* or an emendation.

"As stated previously (Levi, 1970), the name *Argyope* Audouin, 1826 was emended in 1827 to *Argiope* by the author himself. Consequently, the name *Argiope* Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1842, was a junior homonym of *Argiope* Audouin, 1827 when established, and thus is to be rejected. Melville followed Cowan's (1971) claim that *Argiope* Audouin, 1827 (spelled with an 'i') was a *lapsus* and not an emendation.

"*Argiope* Audouin, 1827 (with an 'i') is not a misprint, since it occurs in two places: on p. 328 and p. 466. *Argyope* with a 'y' is the vernacular French cited before *Argiope* with an 'i'. Despite the fact that Audouin was inconsistent,

spelling the generic name with a 'y' in the text on p. 329, and in the headings on pp. 331 to 335, the 'i' spelling has to be considered an emendation. It would be unlikely to have the same mis-spelling occur twice in the same volume. The more likely interpretation is that Audouin meant to spell the generic name with an 'i' and did so in the two important places in the text, but in other lines slipped back in the vernacular French. The interpretation that Audouin (1827) spelling with an 'i' is an emendation was accepted by Neave (1939), by Kaston (1948), and by Bonnet (1955) and is thus listed in their publications. Further, the name *Argiope* is based upon the Greek word Αργιοπη and the correct transliteration from the Greek requires an 'i' and not a 'y' (ICZN, Appendix B). Thorell (1869) referred to Audouin's 1827 emendation, it was not a new proposal by him. Spider specialists have consistently made the assumption that the original *Argyope* with 'y' of Audouin was an unintentional error following the vernacular French spelling with a 'y' and that this error was corrected by Audouin in the later volume.

"Melville makes two other points peripheral to the preservation of the generic name *Argiope* Audouin. One concerns the spelling of *Argyopes* Latreille in Agassiz 1846. He is correct, as was also Cowan (1971), that Levi (1970) incorrectly spelled it with an 'i'.

"Melville questions the lack of proposals to preserve the family name ARGIOPIDAE Simon, 1890. In my application of April 1967 I suggested the preservation of the family name ARGIOPIDAE. A subsequent informal poll indicated, however, that the majority of specialists preferred the older name ARANEIDAE for the family. Thus (in a letter dated 1 April 1969 to the Secretary), I asked that all reference to family names in the manuscript be deleted.

"The oldest family name is ARANEIDAE. It was published as Araneides Latreille, 1806, and emended to ARANEIDAE by Dahl, 1912. ARANEIDAE has the type genus *Araneus* Clerck, 1758. A junior synonym is EPEIRIDAE Sundevall, 1833, with the type genus *Epeira* Walckenaer, 1805. *Epeira* (type-species designated by Latreille, 1810, *Aranea diadema* Linnaeus) is a junior subjective synonym of *Araneus* (type species by subsequent designation of Simon, 1893, *A. angulatus* Clerck). ARGIOPIDAE Simon, 1890, has the type genus *Argiope* Audouin and is a valid subfamily name (ARGIOPINAE).

"The facts here presented indicate that the previous vote of the Commission was correct and that no further action is needed."

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REPLY TO DR. LEVI. BY R. V. MELVILLE:

"I have re-examined the two editions of Audouin's work and gladly admit that Dr. Levi is right in saying that *Argiope* Audouin, 1827, is an unjustified emendation of *Argyope* Audouin, 1826, and not an erroneous subsequent spelling. The two editions differ, so far as I can tell without rigorous and detailed reading, only in the following respects: the French spelling is modernised (e.g. from 'connoissoit' to 'connaissait'); a number of words spelt with capital initial letters in the first edition have lower-case initial letters in the second; and the generic name *Argyope* in the first edition is spelt *Argiope* in the second. All these changes must be regarded as equally intentional. I may plead that Dr. Levi's frequent mention of Thorell, 1869, as the author of the spelling *Argiope* distracted my attention from Audouin's second edition.

"Dr. Holthuis has written to me to point out that the Commission's vote already taken on this application has the effect of giving *Argiope* Audouin priority as from 1826. In consequence, *Argiope* J. A. Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1842, is a stillborn junior homonym. My intervention published in *Bull.* **30** : 134 was therefore ill-considered and unnecessary and no further action by the Commission is called for."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Argiope Audouin, 1826, *In* Savigny, *Explication sommaire des planches d'Arachnides de l'Egypte et de la Syrie*, Vol. 1, part 4, p. 121
"*Argiopes* L. Agassiz", Levi, 1970, *Bull. zool. Nom.* **27** : 201
"*Argyopes* Latreille" Agassiz, 1846, *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, Soloduri: 2
Argyope Audouin, 1826, *In* Savigny, *Explication sommaire des planches d'Arachnides de l'Egypte et de la Syrie*, Vol. 1, part 4, p. 121
lobata, Aranea, Pallas, 1772, *Spicilegia Zoologiae.* Fasc. 9, p. 46

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72)19 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1038.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
6 *February* 1975

VULPES FRISCH, 1775 (MAMMALIA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 977

By Juliet Clutton-Brock & G. B. Corbet (*British Museum (Natural History) London SW7 5BD*)

1. A reassessment of the taxonomy of the family Canidae, using numerical methods (Clutton-Brock, Corbet & Hills, in press), has indicated that there is a strong case for uniting the genera *Fennecus* Desmarest, 1804, containing only the fennec, or desert, fox *F. zerda* (Zimmerman, 1780), and *Vulpes*, containing most other species of foxes. This raises a nomenclatural difficulty because of the confusion surrounding the early uses of the name *Vulpes*. The name *Vulpes* was first used in the post-Linnean period by Frisch in *Das Natur-System der vierfüssigen Thiere* which was published in 1775 and in which he described the common fox under the names *Vulpes vulgaris* and *Vulpes crucifer*. This work was rejected and declared to be unavailable for purposes of nomenclature by the International Commission in 1954 (Opinion 258) because the author did not adhere to the principles of binominal nomenclature.

2. The name *Vulpes* was next used by Skjöldebrand in 1777 for the fennec fox which he described as *Vulpes minimus Saarensis*. This little known Swedish zoologist stated that he was a follower of Linnaeus and it is unlikely that his work would be found to be invalid on nomenclatural grounds. He has never been considered as an available author for *Vulpes*, however, because it has been usual to include the fennec fox in the separate genus *Fennecus*. If *Vulpes* Skjöldebrand, 1777 were now to be made available it would lead to very great confusion for it would entail transforming the type species to the fennec fox, whereas, since the beginning of this century, there has been universal acknowledgement of *Vulpes vulpes* (Linnaeus, 1758), the common fox, as the type-species. There would also be the added complication that the name of the fennec fox would have to be changed to the unknown *minimus* or *saarensis* from *zerda* Zimmermann, 1780, a very well known name that has been placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* (name No. 671, Opinion 384). It therefore seems necessary to request the International Commission to suppress the name *Vulpes minimus Saarensis* Skjöldebrand, 1777.

3. The generic name *Fennecus* was first used by Desmarest in 1804 and, if *Vulpes* Skjöldebrand, 1777 is invalidated, this antedates the next available author for *Vulpes* who is now Fleming, 1822 or possibly Bowdich, 1821 although the latter author did not name a species in his subgenus *Vulpes*. (*Fennecus* Desmarest, 1804 also antedates *Vulpes* Oken, 1816 so it is immaterial that the work of Oken has also been declared unavailable, see Opinion 417). In order that the proposed classification of the Canidae may be implemented it is therefore necessary either to make *Vulpes* a junior synonym of *Fennecus* or to validate the authorship of *Vulpes* as of Frisch, 1775. The first course of action would clearly lead to great disorder and, as the name *Vulpes* is recognized throughout the world, it is unlikely that any change would be willingly accepted by zoologists. The most recent number of the *Zoological Record* (for 1971) lists

forty references under the genus *Vulpes*, and this is without the very large number to be found in more popular articles and books. The genus includes the following species: *V. vulpes*, *V. corsac*, *V. ferrilata*, *V. bengalensis*, *V. cana*, *V. rueppelli*, *V. pallida*, *V. chama*, and *V. velox*.

4. There is a precedent for the validation of *Vulpes* Frisch, 1775 as an analogous situation arose over the name *Dama* Frisch, 1775. In 1950 Morrison-Scott pointed out that the unavailability of Frisch would involve a confusing transfer of the name *Dama* from the European fallow deer (Frisch, 1775), to the American Virginian deer (Zimmermann, 1777). This would have necessitated the use of the almost unknown generic name *Platyceros* Zimmermann, 1777 for the fallow deer. In order to avoid this obviously impractical change the International Commission resolved to validate the name *Dama* Frisch, 1775 and this was agreed in Opinion 581.

5. Ellerman & Morrison-Scott (1966: 3) believed that apart from the confusion caused by the generic name *Dama* the unavailability of Frisch appeared to cause no inconvenience. Unfortunately the change of name from *Vulpes* to *Fennecus* for the common fox and all other species within this large genus would lead to even greater confusion and inconvenience than a change in name for the fallow deer.

6. As it is a declared aim of the International Commission that stability of nomenclature should be preferred to a strict following of the law of priority and as the name *Vulpes* Frisch, 1775 has been used by Simpson (1945) in his classification of mammals which has been widely followed, we believe that this name should be made available.

7. Therefore the International Commission is requested to:

(1) use its plenary powers:

(a) to declare that the generic name *Vulpes* Frisch, 1775 (a name published in a work placed on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoology by the ruling given in Opinion 258) is available for the purposes of zoological nomenclature;

(b) to set aside all previous designations of type-species for the genus *Vulpes* Frisch, 1775 and to rule that *Canis vulpes* Linnaeus, 1758 is the type species;

(c) to suppress the species-group names *minimus* and *saarensis* Skjöldebrand, 1777 as published in the combination *Vulpes minimus Saarensis*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) place the generic name *Vulpes* Frisch, 1775 (gender: feminine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in 1(b) above, made available under the plenary powers under 1(a) above, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) place the specific name *vulpes* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Canis vulpes* (the specific name of the type species of *Vulpes* Frisch, 1775—see 1(b) above) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) place the generic name *Vulpes* Skjöldebrand, 1777 (a junior homonym of *Vulpes* Frisch, 1775) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

(5) place the species-group names *minimus* and *saarensis* Skjöldebrand, 1777 as published in the combination *Vulpes minimus saarensis*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in 1(c) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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RETICULATA C. P. THUNBERG, 1787 (*AMPHISBAENA*): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS (REPTILIA SQUAMATA). Z.N.(S.) 1468

By Carl Gans (*University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan* 48104, *U.S.A.*)

(*Note by the Secretary to the Commission.*—The application that follows was first published in 1961 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 223–4); the only comment received prior to voting was a favourable one from Professor Hobart Smith. The Commission voted in favour of the application in 1962 (Professor Per Brinck commented in voting that the authorship of *Amphisbaena reticulata* is to be attributed to C. P. Thunberg), but because of the pressure of work in preparation for the Washington (1963) Congress and the subsequent confusion over Article 23b, no Opinion was ever issued.

In view of the lapse of time and changes in the Code since 1962, the application is re-published here. It now falls to be dealt with under the revised Articles 23a–b and 79b. Professor Gans has provided the following list of 10 publications by five different authors, as required by these provisions. He assures me that, to his knowledge, the senior synonym has been published only in the original description and as cited in his application to the Commission.

If no adverse comments are received, the previous vote of the Commission will be treated as effective, and an Opinion based on it will be published after the comments period has elapsed.

R. V. MELVILLE (*February* 1975)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress the specific name *reticulata* Thunberg, 1787, as published in the combination *Amphisbaena reticulata.*

1. Thunberg (1787: 30) described the new species *Amphisbaena reticulata* in the footnote to a very rare dissertation, generally cited under the name of Carl Peter Thunberg who examined the candidate, L. R. Holmer. The name *reticulata* was mentioned by Donndorff (1798: 221) and for the third and last time by Merrem (1828: 160). It has been omitted from all subsequent papers, handbooks and compendia.

2. Thunberg's description was brief but diagnostic. It is almost certain (Gans, 1961) that it refers to the form generally listed as *Blanus cinereus* (Vandelli, 1797: 69). The description did not include a figure, designate a type, or list the type-locality. The typical material has presumably been lost.

3. The form in question is one of the best known amphisbaenians and has been referred to by the name *cinereus* more than one hundred times in the technical literature during the last 130 years. *Amphisbaena cinerea* is the type-species by monotypy of the genus *Blanus* Wagler, 1830: 197.

4. In order to avoid the confusion that would result from the resurrection of Thunberg's name, I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *reticulata* Thunberg, 1787, as published in the binomen *Amphisbaena reticulata*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Blanus* Wagler, 1830 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Amphisbaena cinerea* Vandelli, 1797, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *cinerea* Vandelli, 1797, as published in the binomen *Amphisbaena cinerea* (type-species of *Blanus* Wagler, 1830) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the specific name *reticulata* Thunberg, 1787, as published in the binomen *Amphisbaena reticulata* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

There are no family-group names based on the generic name *Blanus*.

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CYPRAEA PIPERITA GRAY, 1825 (MOLLUSCA: GASTROPODA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. A HISTORY OF THE CASE. Z.N.(S.) 1510

By Margaret Green (*Scientific Assistant, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

The following is a summary of the history of the case which was submitted to the office of the Commission by Lt.-Col. R. J. Griffiths and was first published in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **19** : 317–322. No decision has yet been made by the Commission since there was a disagreement between specialists concerning the first part of the application as to whether two species (one with two sub-species) or three species are involved. Therefore it has been decided to re-open the case and seek further advice from specialists with a view to a further vote by the Commission.

A. SUMMARY OF THE APPLICATION BY LT.-COL. GRIFFITHS (*Bull.* **19** : 317–322)

The three specific names which are involved are *Cypraea piperita* Gray, 1825, *Cypraea comptonii* Gray, 1847 and *Cypraea angustata* Gmelin, 1791. In effect there are two cases to be considered; the first concerning *C. piperita* and *C. comptonii*, and the second *C. angustata*.

Case 1:—*Cypraea piperita* was named by Gray (1825 : 498). No illustration was given and no holotype was designated but five specimens from Gray's collection named in his handwriting "*Cypraea piperita* Solander" are in the British Museum (Natural History). All five specimens are considered by F. A. Schilder and accepted by Griffiths on Schilder's authority, to belong to the species *C. comptonii* (auctorum). *Cypraea comptonii* was named by Gray (1847 : 356) and both the figure and the specimens in the British Museum show this to be a slightly different form of the species *C. piperita* (original sense). Thus, *C. comptonii* Gray, 1847 should be called *C. piperita* Gray, 1825.

The error in the use of the name *piperita* seems to have been due to Sowerby. In 1832, he repeated Gray's description, but illustrated the species by a dorsal view of a specimen of *C. piperita* (auctorum), as well as a base view of what may be a specimen of *C. pulicaria* Reeve, 1846. The first figure has led later writers to accept the incorrect identification. A list of various authors using *piperita* and *comptonii* is given in Appendix A (*Bull.* **19** : 320). To change *C. comptonii* Gray, 1847 to *C. piperita* Gray, 1825 would cause great confusion, as "modern usage" has been current for over a century, and the majority of collections, both public and private are arranged accordingly. Thus, it is suggested that *piperita* Gray, 1825 be suppressed under the plenary powers.

Also, Gaskoin (1849) reviewed *C. piperita* (auctorum) and described a different form of this variable species as *C. bicolor*. Therefore, *C. piperita* (auctorum) should be called *C. bicolor* Gaskoin, 1849, under the Rules.

Lectotypes of *C. bicolor* Gaskoin, 1849 and *C. comptonii* Gray, 1847 were designated in the application and it was hoped that the Commission would

place *bicolor* and *comptonii* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

Case 2:—*Cypraea angustata* Gmelin, 1791, is quoted below, as a separate issue.

B. COMMENTS WHICH WERE RECEIVED

Comments from Ray H. Summers and Professor E. Mayr were published in *Bull.* **20** : 104. Ray Summers supported Griffith's recommendations with the exception of the alternative to retain *C. piperita* and rule *bicolor* a synonym.

Professor Mayr wrote suggesting that the alternative mentioned by Griffiths would have his support and suggested that a neotype for *piperita* in accordance with modern usage would be entirely in accordance with stability.

Lt.-Col. Griffiths was informed of Prof. Mayr's comment and replied (28.x.1962): "There are indeed advantages in adopting the course recommended by Prof. Mayr. The only reason I did not put this idea forward in the first place is stated on page 320 of my submission. If the Commission feels, as the Professor does, that this objection has little weight, I should be happy to see the name *Cypraea piperita* retained for the species so described in The Cowry 1961, **1** (2) : 13 'Notocypraea—The Shells', species 8, figures 26–30.

" If a neotype is required, I think it should be the shell nominated as a lectotype for *C. bicolor* Gaskoin, 1849. B.M.N.H. Reg. No. 54.1.28.11. I shall be ready to make this nomination if the Committee considers it desirable or necessary."

Prof. Dr. F. A. Schilder (30.i.1963) wrote the following: "I am sorry that I cannot agree with the arguments of R. J. Griffiths.

"*Cypraea piperita* was described by Gray in 1825 (*Zool. Journ.* **1** : 498) in a very precise way, and his original specimens are still preserved in the British Museum (Natural History); the largest specimen (27.5 mm long) should be designated as holotype, as Gray indicated the length of 11/10 of an inch.

"Twenty-one years later, the same author Gray described two similar shells as *Cypraea comptonii* (in Jukes, *Narr. Voy.* 'Fly', vol. 2, App. p. 356, 1847) without indicating differences from any other species; the type shell measuring 27.1 × 16.6 mm is preserved in the British Museum too. The problem whether *comptonii* is a distinct species or only a variety of *piperita* is not yet solved definitely I think.

"In March 1849, Gaskoin (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* for 1848, p. 92) described another allied cowry, *Cypraea bicolor*, which seems to have been mixed with *piperita* before: he indicated the characters distinguishing *bicolor* from *piperita*, and so restricted *piperita* Gray to the species originally described under this name.

"In 1865 Angas (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865**, p. 170) published a review of the chief differences between *comptonii*, *piperita* and *bicolor*; this revision (which has been evidently overlooked by Griffiths) should be regarded as definite.

"The sad fact that later writers (myself included) have confounded these allied species in various ways, should not prevent the use of the name *Cypraea piperita* Gray, 1825, in its original meaning as defined by description and type

specimens. Otherwise, many other old names of cowries should be rejected by similar reasons.

"In 1961, I have published this my opinion in *Archiv f. Molluskenk.* **90** : 152–153.

"Therefore I must reject the Griffith's motion concerning *Cypraea piperita* Gray, 1825; but I agree with the second proposition to restore *Cypraea angustata* Gmelin, 1791 in the sense as interpreted by Gray, 1825."

In reply to this comment, Lt.-Col. Griffiths wrote (15.xi.1974): "With reference to Schilder's remarks, I do not agree that *C. piperita* in the sense used by the Schilders in *P. Malac. Soc.* 1939 is distinct from *C. bicolor* Gaskoin, but consider that they belong to one species. My object in this submission was to prevent the change of name of two species. Since they had been known in the form stated in Schilder's above-mentioned paper for scores of years, to modify them now, even in accordance with the rules of nomenclature can only increase confusion in an already very confused group."

C. VOTING PAPER (64)11

On 1 July 1964, the Members of the Commission were invited to vote on Voting Paper (64)11, under the Three-Month Rule. The voting paper consisted of two parts: Part 1, for or against the use of the plenary powers in the present case; Part 2, either for Alternative A (the designation of a neotype in accordance with accustomed usage of *C. piperita* Gray, as set out in detail in the Secretary's accompanying note) or for Alternative B (the suppression of *C. piperita* Gray, as set out in *Bulletin* **19** : 319–320).

At the close of the voting period on 1 October 1964, the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1: Affirmative votes: sixteen. Negative votes: four. Voting Papers not returned: two. Late affirmative votes: three. Abstentions: two.

Part 2: For Alternative A—Affirmative votes: fourteen. For Alternative B—Affirmative votes: two.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their Voting Papers:

Dr. H. Lemche (7.vii.1964): "Of these two completely separate cases, the first one is not ripe for voting, as Griffiths has made no comments on Schilder's statement that *three* possible taxonomic units are to be distinguished, namely *comptonii*, *piperita*, and *bicolor*.

"If Schilder is right, the Commission would take steps in taxonomy by throwing *piperita* and *bicolor* together. The only nomenclatural decision possible under these circumstances will be to let all three names remain available, in their accustomed sense.

" No alternative to such an effect is placed before the Commission for voting action, and I therefore must question the validity of the present voting. There is no possibility for separate action concerning the case of *Cypraea angustata* but I hope that a separate Voting Paper is being issued (with lectotype designations omitted, as these are the responsibilities of authors, not of Commissioners)."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (12.ix.1964): "I agree completely with Schilder's comment."

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (18.ix.1964): "While I am in favour of the use of the plenary powers for Alternative A, I am unable to vote because Prof. Schilder's letter is incomplete in my copy of the Secretary's note."

Dr. O. Kraus (24.ix.1964): "After careful consideration of the case, after discussions with authorities in malacology (especially Dr. Zilch of the Senckenberg-Museum), and with reference to the comments made by F. A. Schilder I must conclude that the names involved are not important enough to justify a decision by the Commission. The taxonomy of the *Notocypraea*-group still seems to be unsettled, there are not even generic-name-problems being involved."

Dr. C. L. Hubbs (28.ix.1964): "Lacking opportunity to vote for what I believe to be a more desirable alternative I vote for Alternative A as listed in conformity with Dr. Mayr's suggestion.

"I would like to have it ruled, by the Plenary powers, that *Cypraea piperita* Gray, 1825 be suppressed, along with all other usages of this name prior to the proposal of *C. piperata* Sowerby, 1832. The species name would thereby be preserved in the 'modern sense' (according to Lt.-Col. Griffiths). This would render available (for subspecies or species) the name *bicolor*, indicated as having been based on 'a different form of the somewhat variable species'. The valid name would on this basis have been *C. piperata* Sowerby, 1832.

"The case on *angustata* and *verconis* seems simpler."

D. THE PRESENT SITUATION: *PIPERITA* AND *COMPTONII*

Therefore, as stated in the opening paragraph, as there is disagreement between specialists, it has been decided to re-open this issue, with a view to a further vote by the Commission.

There appear to be four possible courses of action:

1. Direct application of the Code: *piperita* and *comptonii* can then represent two species with *bicolor* as a subspecies of one of them; or the three names can represent three species.

2. The plenary powers may be used to designate as neotype for *piperita* the lectotype of *bicolor* so that the latter disappears as a junior objective synonym of the former.

3. The plenary powers may be used to suppress *piperita* so that only *comptonii* and *bicolor* survive as valid names.

4. The plenary powers may be used as suggested by Dr. Hubbs.

E. THE PRESENT SITUATION: *ANGUSTATA*

The Voting Paper (64)11 was set out in such a way that the case on *angustata* Gmelin, 1791 was not sufficiently separated from the previous case and therefore it must be re-presented. The facts of the case are reproduced below with the proposals written separately from those on *piperita* and *comptonii*.

Cypraea angustata

1. The case against the name *C. angustata* Gmelin, 1791, rests on different grounds. Gmelin's description was brief, no type-locality was designated, and the figure referred to (Gualterius, 1742, t. 13, fig. QQ) is an engraving giving only a poor illustration of the shell. Many names proposed in the same period, and with similarly small description, are now, however, accepted without question.

2. Gray in 1825 redescribed *C. angustata*, adding the locality "New Holland". Wood (1828) under the same specific name gave a clearly recognisable figure of *C. angustata*. In 1832 Sowerby published a further description and figure. He added the locality "South Africa", but this does not seem to have been based on any definite evidence.

3. Until 1924, there was no dispute on the species, but then Iredale rejected the name for any Australian species on the grounds that no South Australian shell could have reached Europe by 1742, the date of publication of Gualterius's figure. He also quoted Sowerby's doubtful locality of South Africa. Cotton and Godfrey (1932) accepted this argument, and renamed the Australian species *Notocypraea verconis* (: 41). Allen (1956) in a popular work on cowries used the name *verconis*, and, following Steadman and Cotton (1946), gave the name *angustata* to a South African species generally known as *C. fuscodentata* Gray, 1885.

4. Against Iredale's argument can be set the voyages of the Dutch, who visited the area inhabited by the Australian species on a number of occasions in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is therefore evident that shells of the species could have found their way to Gualterius by 1742. Furthermore, Gmelin's description uses the words "maculis ad latus rufescentibus". This makes it clear that the sides of the shell are spotted. Since those of *C. fuscodentata* are always without spots, the assumption that this species is the basis for the name *angustata* cannot be correct.

5. Appendix B lists the writers who have used the names *angustata* or *verconis* for the Australian species. For the sake of brevity only the more important and relevant papers are included. The majority of authors have accepted the older name. Most public and private collections also use it.

6. Contrary to the opinion of some authors, the name *Cypraea subcarnea* Beddome, 1896, is not acceptable as an alternative to *C. angustata*. Examination of what is probably the holotype in the British Museum shows it to be more likely a member of the species known as *C. molleri* (Iredale) 1931, but this cannot be finally established until specimens similar to the holotype are found, and the radula is examined.

7. In order to preserve the name *Cypraea angustata* Gmelin, 1791, and to place its interpretation on a secure basis, the holotype of *C. verconis* (Cotton and Godfrey) is here selected as neotype of *C. angustata* Gmelin. The shell is in the South Australian Museum, Adelaide, South Australia.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is hereby requested to:

(1) place the specific name *angustata* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Cypraea angustata*, and as interpreted by the neotype desig-

nated in paragraph 17 (*Bull.* **19** : 319) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(2) place the specific name *verconis* Cotton & Godfrey, 1932, as published in the binomen *Notocypraea verconis* (a junior objective synonym of *Cypraea angustata* Gmelin, 1791) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

N.B.—In a letter to the Commission's office, R. J. Griffiths wrote (15.i.1975): "After further consideration of the remarks made by Dr. Hubbs, I think his suggestion would be most suitable. It would get round the argument on whether *C. piperita* (old usage) and *C. bicolor* are separate species, and still prevent the need for name changes. So proposal D4 seems to me to be the best decision.

AMENDED APPLICATION CONCERNING THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *LYDA INANIS* KLUG, 1808. Z.N.(S.) 1944

(see *Volume* **29** : 25)

By Karel Beneš (Prague)

At the time of my original application Article 79(b) had not been incorporated into the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. To conform with the requirements of the Article, I now repeat from my original application that to the best of my knowledge the name *Pamphilius inanis* (Klug, 1808) has never had valid use this century, and add to my original application the following twelve references by 14 different authors, in which *Pamphilius alternans* (Costa, 1859) has been used as a valid name.

Hedicke, H. 1930. *Tierwelt Mitteleur.* **5**(1) : 12.
Schmiedeknecht, O. 1930. *Hym. Nord- u. Mitteleuropas* (*2nd ed.*) G. Fischer, Jena: 27.
Reichert, A. 1933. *S.B. naturf. Ges. Leipzig* **56–59** : 33.
Gussakovskij, V. V. 1935. *Fauna SSSR* **2**(1) 9 165, 177, 375.
Stritt, W. 1935. *Mitt. bad. Landesver. Naturk.* **3**(12) : 162.
Klima, A. 1937, *in* Hedicke, H. *Hym. Cat.* **3** : 49.
Gregor, F. & Bata L. 1940. *Prodromus Hym.* **4** : 217.
Berland, L. 1947. *Faune Fr.* **47** : 48.
Stritt, W. 1952. *Beitr. naturk. Forsch. Südw Dtl.* **11**(1) : 40, 43.
Precupetu, A. 1958. *Comunle. Acad. Rep. pop. Rom.* **8**(10) : 1045, fig. 2.
Wolf, F. 1965. *Bull. Inst. Agron. Stns. Rech. Gembloux* **33** (3): 458.
Moczár, L. & Zombori L. 1973. *Fauna Hung.* **111**: 31.

I agree with the comment by Nye (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **30**: 140, 141) that in such cases of subjective synonymy the priority of the unused senior name should be suppressed but that it should remain nomenclaturally available. I therefore wish to amend item 5 of my original application as follows.

(5) Since the name *Pamphilius alternans* (Costa, 1859) has been used in the same sense for more than 110 years and the change of the name would cause unnecessary confusion, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the specific name *alternans* as published in the binomen *Lyda alternans* Costa, 1859, be given precedence over the specific name *inanis*, as published in the binomen *Lyda inanis* Klug, 1808, by any person who regards them as applying to the same species-group taxon.

(2) to place the specific name *alternans* Costa, 1859 as published in the binomen *Lyda alternans* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with an endorsement stating the ruling given under the plenary powers in (1) above.

(3) to place the specific name *inanis* Klug, 1808, as published in the binomen *Lyda inanis* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with an endorsement stating the ruling given under the plenary powers in (1) above.

PROPOSED CONSERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE NAME *PHLOEOTRIBUS* LATREILLE, 1804 (INSECTA: COLEOPTERA, SCOLYTIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 2068

By Stephen L. Wood (*Department of Zoology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84601*)

The genus *Phloiotribus* was named and described by Latreille (1796 : 50) without any included species. Latreille (1802/3 : 204) later added *Hylesinus* (validated as *Bostrichus*) *oleae* Fabricius, 1792 (= *Scolytus scarabaeoides* Bernard, 1788), to this genus. He subsequently cited *Phloiotribus* at least three times (Latreille, 1807 : 280; 1810 : 224; 1829 : 92) and on one occasion described and cited it and the type-species under the emendation *Phloeotribus* (Latreille, 1804 : 108). This genus evidently was not cited by contemporary or subsequent authors until Erichson (1836 : 56) listed it as *Phloeotribus*. Since 1836 the spelling *Phloeotribus* has been used consistently except for the erroneous placement of an ANOBIIDAE (Motschulsky, 1866 : 402) and for a citation by Barr (1969 : 642).

2. The type series of *Scolytus scarabaeoides* is lost (Menier, personal communication dated 22 May 1974). Bedel (1887 : 191) proposed the synonymy of it and *Bostrichus oleae* Fabricius, without establishing a basis for his action, although both descriptions are sufficiently clear that accurate identification is possible without consulting the type specimens. Three female specimens of *B. oleae* are in the Kiel part of the Fabricius collection at Copenhagen. One of them was treated under species 152/23 as an incorrectly identified representative of *Hylesinus oleiperda* Fabricius, and the other two as *H. oleae*, 152/24 (Fabricius, 1801 : 395). Only the latter two are regarded as syntypes. Of these, the syntype lacking the left elytron is in better condition and is here designated as the lectotype of *Bostrichus oleae* Fabricius. This lectotype is also designated as the neotype of *Scolytus scarabaeoides* Bernard. This action makes *B. oleae* an objective synonym of *S. scarabaeoides* and also provides an objective means of defining the names *Phloiotribus* and *Phloeotribus*. As the senior objective synonym, *S. scarabaeoides* replaces *B. oleae* as the name of the type-species of the genus.

3. This genus contains more than 100 nominal species that are distributed throughout the northern hemisphere, South America and Australia. Several species are common and widely distributed, a few are of economic importance. The literature contains several thousand references to the name *Phloeotribus*, but only the one erroneous usage and the one valid reference, cited above, to the name *Phloiotribus* since 1836. Seven subjective junior synonyms include: *Phloeophthorus* Wollaston, 1854, *Dryotomus* Chapuis, 1869, *Phthorophloeus* Rey, 1883, *Elzearius* Guillebeau, 1893, *Eulytocerus* Blandford, 1897, *Comesiella* Del Guercio, 1925, and *Dryotomicus* Wood, 1962. The family-group name Phloeotribini of some authors, originally established as Phloeotribidae Chapius, 1869, was based on *Phloeotribus*. No family-group name has been based on *Phloiotribus*.

4. In the interest of preserving nomenclatural stability the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to exercise its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Phloiotribus* Latreille, 1796, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to rule that the generic name *Phloeotribus* Latreille, 1804, is an unjustified emendation of *Phloiotribus* Latreille, 1796;

(3) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Phloeotribus* Latreille, 1804 (gender: masculine), type-species by monotypy *Hylesinus oleae* Fabricius, 1792;

(4) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *scarabaeoides* Bernard, 1788, as published in the binomen *Scolytus scarabaeoides* (the valid name of the type-species of *Phloeotribus* Latreille, 1804);

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Phloiotribus* Latreille, 1796, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

References

Barr, B. A. 1969. Sound production in Scolytidae (Coleoptera) with emphasis on the genus *Ips*. *Can. Ent.* **101** : 636–672.

Bedel, L. 1887. Communiqué diverses observations relatives à des Scolytides. *Annls ent. Soc. Fr.* (*Sér.* 6) **7** (Bull. Séanc. Soc. ent. Fr.): cxci.

Erichson, W. F. 1836. Systematische Auseinandersetzung der Familie der Borkenkäfer (Bostrichidae). *Arch. Naturgesch.* **2** (1) : 45–65.

Latreille, P. A. 1796. *Précis des caractères génériques des insectes, disposés dans un ordre naturel.* Brive; Bourdeaux, 201 p.

—— 1802/3. *Histoire naturelle générale et particulière des crustacés et des insectes.* Dufart; Paris. Vol. **3**, 467 p.

—— 1804. Familien, Gattungen und Horder der Käfer, Coleoptera. *Magazin Insektenk.* **3** : 1–138.

—— 1807. *Genera crustaceorum et insectorum secundum ordinem naturalem in familias disposita, iconibus exemplisque plurimis explicata.* Paris. Vol. **2**, 280 p.

—— 1810. *Considérations générales sur l'ordre naturel des animaux composant les classes des crustacés, des arachnides et des insectes avec un tableau méthodique de leurs genres disposés en familles.* Paris. 444 p.

—— 1829. Les crustacés, les arachnides et les insectes, distribués en familles naturelles. *In*: Cuvier, G. C. L. D., *Règne animal*, ed. 10. Paris. Vol. **5**, 584 p.

Motschulsky, V. von. 1866. Essai d'un catalogue des insectes de l'ile Ceylan. *Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou* **39** : 393–446.

TANYSTROPHEUS H. v. MEYER, 1855 (REPTILIA): REQUEST FOR CONSERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2084

By Rupert Wild (*Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, W. Germany*)

In his publication, H. v. Meyer (1847-1855 : 42) cites the name *Macroscelosaurus* G. zu Münster [nec *Macroscelesaurus* Haughton, 1918, a synapsid reptile from the Upper Permian of South Africa] without giving any reference to its publication.

This name appears to be a *nomen nudum* and was probably published privately, if at all, after 1834 (Peyer & Kuhn-Schnyder, 1955 : 57f) as G. zu Münster did not mention the name *Macroscelosaurus* Münster (1834) in his review of "Vorläufige Nachricht über einige neue Reptilien im Muschelkalke von Baiern". *Macroscelosaurus* Münster refers to the same genus which H. v. Meyer named *Tanystropheus* Meyer, 1855 (1847–1855 : 42). The name *Tanystropheus* Meyer, 1855 has been applied almost exclusively since then. I am requesting that this name is placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology and have included a list of ten references by eight different authors who have used *Tanystropheus* since 1924, thus fulfilling the requirements of Article 79(b). Some authors have mentioned *Macroscelosaurus* (e.g.: Huene 1907–1908 : 226; Broili, 1915 : 51), and O. Kuhn (1934 : 118; 1966 : 43; 1971 : 11) has tried to reintroduce this name, in spite of the fact that it was almost a *nomen oblitum*.

The second problem concerns the name *Zanclodon laevis* T. Plieninger, 1847. In 1847, Plieninger (152ff.; Taf. 3, figs. 3–8) described a fragment of an upper jaw, vertebrae, phalanges and dermal ossifications from the Lettenkeuper of Gaildorf/Württemberg as *Zanclodon laevis*. All these specimens have been lost with the exception of the upper jaw, which is housed in the collection of the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (Ludwigsburg).

By reason of the form of the teeth and their implantation, this specimen cannot belong to *Tanystropheus* H. v. Meyer, 1855. Of the other bones, the dermal ossifications are probably those of Placodonts and one vertebra seems to belong to *Nothosaurus*. Only two vertebrae *may* belong to a skeleton of *Tanystropheus*. In order to protect *Tanystropheus* from being declared a junior synonym of *Zanclodon* simply because two vertebrae *may* belong to *Tanystropheus*, I ask that an endorsement be placed against *Tanystropheus* on the Official List to the effect that any zoologist who thinks that *Tanystropheus* and *Zanclodon* are congeneric shall give the former precedence over the latter.

Therefore, I formally request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to:

(1) use its plenary powers to

(a) suppress the generic name *Macroscelosaurus* G. zu Münster *in* H. v. Meyer, 1855 and in any previous publication for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) to rule that the generic name *Tanystropheus* H. v. Meyer, 1855 (gender: masculine), type-species by monotypy *Tanystropheus conspicuus* H. v. Meyer, 1855, is to be given precedence over the genus name *Zanclodon* Plieninger, 1847, by any zoologist who considers that these names apply to a single genus.

(2) place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Tanystropheus* H. v. Meyer, 1855 (gender: masculine), type-species by monotypy *Tanystropheus conspicuus* H. v. Meyer, 1855 with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence over *Zanclodon* Plieninger, 1847, by any zoologist who considers that the two are congeneric;

(b) *Zanclodon* Plieninger, 1847 (gender: masculine), type-species by monotypy *Zanclodon laevis* Plieninger, 1847, with an endorsement that it is not to be given precedence over *Tanystropheus* H. v. Meyer, 1855 by any zoologist who considers that the two are congeneric.

(3) place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *conspicuus* H. v. Meyer, 1855, as published in the binomen *Tanystropheus conspicuus* (type-species of *Tanystropheus* H. v. Meyer, 1855)

(b) *laevis* Plieninger, 1847, as published in the binomen *Zanclodon laevis* (type-species of *Zanclodon* Plieninger, 1847)

(4) place the generic name *Macroscelosaurus* G. zu Münster, 1855, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

References

*Those marked with * fulfil the requirements of Article* 79 (*b*) *for Tanystropheus.*

*Adam, K. D. 1953. Ein *Tanystropheus*-Fund aus dem Hauptmuschelkalk bei Schloss Stetten (Kreis Künzelsau). *Neues Jb. Geol. Paläont. Mh.* **1953** : 40–43.

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*Edinger, T. 1924. Rückenmark im Wirbelkörper! *Anat. Anz.* **57** : 515–519.

*Haas, G. 1970. Eine bemerkenswerte Interclavicula von (?) *Tanystropheus* aus dem Muschelkalk des Wadi Ramon, Israel. *Palaeont. Z.* **44** : 207–214

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TETHYUM SOCIABILE GUNNERUS, 1765 (TUNICATA, ASCIDIACEA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2087

By Jon-Arne Sneli and Björn Gulliksen (*Biologisk stasjon, N-7001 Trondheim, Norway*)

Gunnerus (1765 : 81–102) gave a clear description of an ascidian species from Trondheimsfjorden which he named *Tethyum sociabile*, a binominate name for Bohadsch's species *Tethyum fasciculatum*.

2. The species *Ciona intestinalis* was described by Linnaeus (1767 : 1087) under the binomen *Ascidia intestinalis*, and three years later Gunnerus stated that his *sociabile* was the senior synonym of *A. intestinalis* (Gunnerus 1770 : 166–167).

3. Hartmeyer (1914a : 432; 1914b : 1112) reused the name *sociabile* and the year after Hartmeyer (1915a : 321) stated that *sociabile* was the correct name for the species. In the same year, 1915, *intestinalis* was designated a "nomen conservandum" for the species (Hartmeyer, 1915b : 254; Hartmeyer *et al.*, 1915 : 185). *Ascidia intestinalis* Linnaeus, 1767 is the type-species by monotypy, of the genus *Ciona* Fleming, 1822 (p. 512).

4. The name *intestinalis* has been in general current use for many years and is the name used in the standard zoology text-books (e.g. Borradaile, Eastham, Potts & Saunders, *The Invertebrata*). To the writers' knowledge the name *sociabile* has not been used as a valid name, although it may sometimes appear as a synonym (Hartmeyer, 1924 : 90; Van Name, 1945 : 160). A list of authors who have used the name *intestinalis* is given at the end of this paper.

5. The genus *Ciona* Fleming, 1822 has been in general use since the year of publishing. We feel that the opportunity now should be used for placing it on the Official List.

6. Therefore in the interest of nomenclatural stability for this species that is studied throughout the world, the Commission is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, the specific name *sociabile* Gunnerus, 1765, as published in the binomen *Tethyum sociabile*;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, the name *Ciona* Fleming, 1822 (gender: feminine), type-species by monotypy *Ascidia intestinalis* Linnaeus, 1767;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, the name *intestinalis* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Ascidia intestinalis* (the specific name of the type-species of the genus *Ciona* Fleming, 1822);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology, the name *sociabile* Gunnerus, 1765, as published in the binomen *Tethyum sociabile*, and suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

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Those marked with an asterisk indicate papers in which the name *intestinalis* has been used; this is to meet the requirements of Article 79(b).

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The authors are aware of the comment by Dr. I. W. B. Nye (*Bull.* **30** : 140–141) on the suppression of unused senior subjective synonyms and would still like the Commission to place *sociabile* Gunnerus, 1765, on the Official Index. The two main reasons for this are:

1. Gunnerus himself states (1770) that his species named *sociabile* and the one described by Linnaeus (*intestinalis*) are (taxonomic) conspecific. Thus the subjective synonymy has not been recently established.

2. All later studies of specimens found in Trondheimsfjorden (type-locality of *sociabile*) have not indicated any differences from specimens of *intestinalis* found elsewhere in the world.

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5 SEP 1975

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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25 SEP 1975

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* [those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23(a–b) and 79(b)]:

(1) *Chaitophorus* Koch, 1854 (Insecta, Hemiptera): designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 1003.

(2) TETHYIDAE Fischer, 1886 (Gastropoda): designation of type-genus. Z.N.(S.) 1780.

(3) *Paraonis* Grube, 1873 (Polychaeta, Paraonidae): designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 1993.

(4) *Petromyzon* Linnaeus, 1758 (Pisces): ruling on gender and stem of generic name for purposes of Article 29. Z.N.(S.) 2045.

(5) *Xiphidium glaberrimum* Burmeister, 1838 and *Orchelimum cuticulare* Audinet-Serville, 1838 (Orthoptera): suppression; designation of *Orchelimum vulgare* Harris, 1841 as type-species of *Orchelimum* Audinet-Serville, 1838. Z.N.(S.) 2060.

(6) *Simrothiella* Pilsbry, 1898 (Mollusca, Solenogastres): designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2083.

*(7) *Polycarpa* Heller, 1877 (Tunicata, Ascidiacea): designation of type-species; *Cynthia pomaria* Savigny, 1816 to be given precedence over *Ascidia singularis* Gunnerus, 1770 and *Distomus mamillaris* Pallas, 1774. Z.N.(S.) 2088.

(8) *Hiltermannicythere* Bassiouni, 1970 (Crustacea, Ostracoda): designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2089.

(9) *Rhiniodon* Smith, 1828 (Pisces): proposed suppression in favour of *Rhincodon* Smith, 1829. Z.N.(S.) 2090.

*(10) *Gecarcinus hirtipes* Lamarck, 1818 (Crustacea: Decapoda): proposed suppression. Z.N.(S.) 2096.

*(11) *Monstrilla intermedia* Kriczagin, 1877 (Copepoda, Monstrilloida): proposed suppression. Z.N.(S.) 2098.

(12) *Cossmannella* Mayer-Eymar, 1896 (Mollusca, Bivalvia): designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2106.

(13) *Polydrusus* Germar, 1817 (Insecta, Coleoptera): designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2107.

*(14) *Thamnophilus ruficollis* Spix, 1825 (Aves, Formicariidae): proposed suppression. Z.N.(S.) 2108.

(15) *Notozus* Förster, 1853 (Insecta, Hymenoptera, Chrysididae): designation of type-species; *Elampus* Spinola, 1806 proposed suppression. Z.N.(S.) 2109.

(16) *Microdryas* Laseron, 1950 (Mollusca: Gastropoda): designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2121.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, SW7 5BD, England
July 1975

MARGARET GREEN
Scientific Assistant
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

OBITUARY: JAMES CHESTER BRADLEY

We announce with deep regret the death, on 25 February 1975 in his 92nd year, of Professor James Chester Bradley, formerly President of the Commission.

Professor Bradley was born in Pennsylvania in 1884 and published his first scientific paper at the age of 15. He graduated from Cornell University in 1907; and apart from various spells of study and work in California and Georgia between then and 1913, worked at Cornell for the rest of his life, becoming Professor Emeritus in 1952. He did some work on Coleoptera and PHASMATIDAE, but most of his work, comprising over 250 papers and books, was on Hymenoptera, especially wasps. He was primarily a field entomologist and took part in many expeditions in the Americas. Three of these are particularly memorable: the exploration of the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia in 1912; the transcontinental expedition across the southern United States in 1917; and the Cornell Entomological Expedition to South America in 1919–21, the riches of which are even yet not exhausted. He suffered a severe stroke in 1959 which seriously handicapped him physically, but he retained his mental alertness and scientific activity until a few weeks before his death. In all his work he showed a meticulous care for detail combined with a complete grasp of his subject and of matters related to it.

Bradley was elected a member of the Commission in 1944 and its President in 1952. At the XIV International Congress of Zoology in Copenhagen, 1953, he was given the onerous task of preparing the draft of the new International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. This entailed putting together the *Règles* of 1905 with the various amendments to them adopted up to 1935 and with the profound and extensive changes that had been incorporated at Paris in 1948 and at Copenhagen; and all this in time for the English text of his draft to be published more than six months before the London (1958) Congress. Though he acknowledged the help of many friends, the work stands as a monument to his industry and attention to detail. Even if little of it is immediately recognisable in the present Code, the document we now have would never have come into being without the support of the foundation that he laid. He retired from the Commission in 1963.

He was always interested in young people and was active in the Boy Scout movement for most of his life. He was an honorary member of the Royal Entomological Society of London and a member of the entomological societies of Belgium, France, Germany and Italy. He had been President of the Entom-

ological Society of America in 1951. He was for many years a member of the executive committee of the International Congress of Entomology and would have been a guest of the 1972 congress in Australia if his health had permitted him to attend. His death removes from the world a figure of special authority in entomology and in zoological nomenclature.

This notice has been compiled with the help of information provided by Dr. Sabrosky and Professor L. L. Pechuman of Cornell University.

COMMENTS ON AUTHORSHIP AND DATE OF FAMILY-GROUP NAME THRAUPIDAE (AVES). Z.N.(S.) 1976

(see volume **29**, pages 28–29)

(a) By Eugene Eisenmann, *Chairman, Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress, and Chairman, Committee on Classification and Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union (American Museum of Natural History, New York, N.Y.* 10024, *U.S.A.*)

On behalf of the two ornithological committees concerned with the family-group name of the exclusively American birds known as tanagers, a comment has been submitted previously supporting the name THRAUPIDAE (currently on the Official List), and also supporting Dr. Kashin's proposal to attribute that name to its first author and date, i.e. Cabanis, 1847, in place of "Wetmore & Miller, 1926" (as presently appearing on the Official List).

This additional comment is required because of the counter-proposal of Dr. H. Lemche (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **31** : 171–172, Dec. 1974), opposing Dr. Kashin's proposal, which Dr. Lemche designates Alternative A, and proposing instead an Alternative B that would preserve (contrary to the Law of Priority) the authorship and late date "Wetmore & Miller, 1926". We all agree with Dr. Lemche in wishing to preserve the well-known family-group name THRAUPIDAE (or THRAUPINAE if deemed a subfamily). Dr. Kashin's proposal would not change *the name*. Dr. Lemche, not being an ornithologist, apparently is not aware that his proposal would greatly weaken the status of the name on the Official List, because of the existence of synonymous family-group names based on other genera than *Thraupis*, which were introduced before 1926, hence have priority over THRAUPIDAE *if* that name is credited to Wetmore & Miller. Dr. Kashin's proposal will give the name much stronger status by dating it back (as the Code provides) to its earliest author, Cabanis, 1847 (sub nom. THRAUPINAE), who employed it in a family-group sense almost eighty years earlier. Before the Code, priority did not determine the status of family-group names in ornithology, and names were changed whenever the type-genus was regarded as a junior synonym (or junior homonym). As a consequence, there is no full published synonymy of family-group names in ornithology. Moreover, even the most technical ornithological works usually omit authorship and date of the family-group name adopted.

There is nothing sacred about the authorship and date "Wetmore & Miller, 1926". That work was a useful nominal list (without giving authorship or date) of the families and subfamilies of birds known to occur in temperate North America. THRAUPIDAE replaced the previously used TANAGRIDAE (because *Tanagra* Linnaeus, 1766 was found to be a homonym of *Tanagra* Linnaeus, 1764), being based on *Thraupis* Boie, 1826, a synonym of *Tanagra* Linnaeus, 1766. Wetmore & Miller did not indicate the reason for the change of family name, for it was well known to ornithologists; nor did they claim to be inventing a new name. THRAUPINAE had been adopted long before by Cabanis. When the Commission in Opinion 852 (*Bull.* **25** : 74–75, 1968) placed TANAGRIDAE on the Index and THRAUPIDAE on the Official List, there was no considera-

tion of earlier family-group names prior to the 1926 publication by Wetmore & Miller; in fact the application dated back before the Code. To refuse to give THRAUPIDAE its correct 1847 date and authorship would destroy the priority of that well-known name. Without attempting an exhaustive bibliographic research, this is apparent from Sclater's Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, **11** : 49–50, 1886, which under the family TANAGRIDAE recognized five additional subfamilies (none based on the nominal genus *Thraupis*), all of which have priority over THRAUPIDAE Wetmore & Miller, 1926. The priority of THRAUPIDAE is saved (correctly under the Code) by crediting it to Cabanis, 1847. We do not ask for the suppression of the other subfamily names, for, to the extent that they are junior in date to Cabanis' THRAUPINAE, hence not competitive, some of them may prove useful in the tribal category, or even possibly as subfamily names.

Under the Code as presently written, inclusion of a name on the Official List gives precedence over only such earlier names as were considered by the Commission. Listing of a junior family-group name does not automatically invalidate a senior name not considered. Because of the introduction of the priority rule for family-group names under the Code, the recognition that universally used names were often not the oldest, and the fact that in many disciplines family-group synonymies are lacking, the Code encourages the Commission to maintain usage by placing current family-group names on the Official List (see Art. 23d). Often it is not feasible to undertake the seemingly non-zoological work of thoroughly checking family-group synonymy when an application to list a universally used name is made. To protect such names, once on the Official List, the Commission should be willing to change date and authorship, where the effect is to strengthen status. After all, under the Code neither date nor authorship is part of the name.

We therefore urge the Commission to vote in favour of Dr. Kashin's proposal to credit the family-group name THRAUPIDAE (as THRAUPINAE) to Cabanis, 1847 (Alternative A, if the case is submitted in the manner proposed by Dr. Lemche). We oppose Alternative B, because it would tend to defeat the stated purpose of Dr. Lemche's proposal (preserving the name THRAUPIDAE) by allowing other names to gain unjustified priority.

(b) by H. Lemche (*Copenhagen*)

The difference between Dr. Eisenmann's view and mine is simply that whereas he is interested in the details of the THRAUPIDAE case, I am concerned about the fate of the Official Lists. I may say that I have met the same problems in the opisthobranch molluscs as Dr. Eisenmann finds in birds.

It is always awkward to have to decide on a matter of principle on the basis of a particular case where the general issue is obscured by details. It is better to discuss and decide the general issue first and then treat the special cases in the light of the general rule.

Much of my time in the last 25 years has been spent clearing up the tangled nomenclature of the opisthobranchs and in getting a set of names on the Official Lists, in the belief that they would thereby become relatively safe. Of course I knew that in some cases further work might unearth synonymies that would affect the status of such names, but I imagined that names on the Lists were under considerable protection, so that they could not disappear except after application to the Commission. If the names on the Lists have no special protection, I wonder why we have any Lists at all.

If the status of names on the Lists is brought up for general discussion and clarification now, in time to have the result incorporated in the new edition of the Code, I am willing to accept—without prejudice—"Alternative A" of my proposals on the THRAUPIDAE case.

Additional note by the Secretary

The five additional subfamilies mentioned by Dr. Eisenmann are: PROCNIATINAE based on *Procnias* Illiger, 1816 (recte 1811); EUPHONIINAE based on *Euphonia* Desmarest,

1805 (recte [1806]); LAMPROTINAE based on *Lamprotes* Swainson, 1837 (a junior homonym); PHOENICOPHILINAE based on *Pheonicophilus* (recte *Phaenicophilus*) Strickland, 1851; and PITYLINAE based on *Pitylis* Cuvier, 1829 (recte 1817). These names all date from Sclater, 1886, if not earlier. Thus the ruling given in Opinion 852 concerning THRAUPIDAE Wetmore & Miller, 1926 is defective: that name could not have been placed on the Official List unless the five names mentioned above had first been suppressed under the plenary powers (except for the objectively invalid LAMPROTINAE). The same is true of Dr. Lemche's counter-proposal.

It is accordingly essential to correct the defect in Opinion 852. Dr. Kashin's proposal provides a way of doing so by a simple and direct application of the Law of Priority—i.e. by giving THRAUPIDAE its true author and date. No use of the plenary powers is called for.

R.V.M.

COMMENT ON "*HYMENOSOMA LAEVE* TARGIONI TOZZETTI, 1877 (CRUSTACEA, BRACHYURA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2014

(see volume **31**, pages 142–143)

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

The family HYMENOSOMATIDAE is a group that is badly in need of a revision, and it is most fortunate that Dr. Lucas is now working on straightening this out. How confused the situation was is clearly shown by the following statement by Bennett (1964, *Mem. New Zealand oceanogr. Inst.* **22** : 63, 64) in his monograph "*The Marine Fauna of New Zealand: Crustacea Brachyura*": "Although well represented in New Zealand, this family [HYMENOSOMATIDAE] has had to be omitted from the present survey. The problems which it presents are so complex that any attempt to deal with them in geographical order, as distinct from the taxonomic order, would be premature".

It seems to me that Dr. Lucas, in straightening out the taxonomy (and necessarily also the nomenclature) of the HYMENOSOMATIDAE might do well, as his revision will be a new starting point for the study of the family, to apply the Rules strictly here. The change from *Hymenosoma australe* to *H. laeve* will not be the only one that has to be made on a specific or generic level. The species *Hymenosoma australe* (or *Halicarcinus australis*) is not of economic importance, neither has it been frequently mentioned in applied science or popular literature. Hale's (1927) *The Crustaceans of South Australia* is the only faunistic handbook listed by Dr. Lucas as using the specific name *australis*, and Dakin, Bennett & Pope's (1952) *Australian Seashores* is the only popular book (the name is also used in Healy & Yaldwyn's, 1970, popular *Australian crustaceans in colour*: 84), most of the other 13 publications are highly specialized. The name *H. laeve* has not been used for other species, so that its introduction cannot cause confusion.

This case of specific synonymy in my opinion is not of enough importance to justify the use by the Commission of its plenary powers to save the junior name. There must be hundreds of similar cases in zoology in which taxonomists just apply the priority and use the oldest name.

COMMENT ON THE REQUEST FOR A RULING ON THE AUTHORSHIP OF *CONUS MOLUCCENSIS*. Z.N.(S.) 2059

(see volume **31**, pages 156–158)

By H. A. Rehder (*Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

1. It appears to me that the name *Conus moluccensis* as cited by Dillwyn in his remarks under the species *Conus augur* Lightfoot, 1786 cannot, in the strictest interpretation of the rules, be considered to have been validated by him.

2. The main part of Dillwyn's remarks is taken up by a discussion of the possible

artificial origin of "punctured striae" described for a number of species. In the course of these comments he cites as possible examples four species, one of which is the validly described *Conus pertusus* Hwass in Bruguière. The other three are taken from non-binominal authors; two of these species were described and figured by Chemnitz in a work declared to be non-binominal (Opinion 184 and Direction 1); the other is cited as a vernacular name from a non-Linnean work. In the index to Dillwyn's work the two Chemnitzian names cited here—*moluccensis* and *acutangulus* are both printed in italics, which signifies (Dillwyn, vol. 2 Index, p. 1) that the author considered them to be synonyms. Such names, even though they are accompanied by a bibliographic reference, are strictly speaking not valid (Article 11(d)).

3. Cernohorsky feels that if *Conus moluccensis* is declared not available as of Dillwyn, problems may arise regarding other similarly proposed names. I feel that the opposite will be true, namely that possible future changes will be necessary if these names are declared to be available. I know of no name in Dillwyn, proposed in a manner similar to *Conus moluccensis*, that is now in use. On the other hand, I have come across several names in Dillwyn that would be validated if these names are ruled available. These names, not now accepted, would preoccupy later names, although in the instances I have noted, no name now in use would be threatened. This is not to say that a thorough search of Dillwyn might not result in a replacement of a name in current use.

4. I, therefore, urge the Commission to vote for Alternative A, and thereby retain the name *Conus moluccensis* Küster, 1838, as used and accepted by all recent workers.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSALS CONCERNING *ORCHELIMUM* AUDINET-SERVILLE, 1838 (ORTHOPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 2060

(see volume **31**, pages 218–219)

By H. Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum*, 2100 *Copenhagen Ø, Denmark*)

The formal proposals in this case fail to establish a type-species for *Orchelimum* Audinet-Serville, 1838, in place of the suppressed one. When, under proposal (1) (b) the nominal species *cuticulare* Audinet-Serville, 1838, has been suppressed, there is no longer any such species to serve as type of the genus, and another one must be introduced for this function. From the text of the application it is evident that *Orchelimum vulgare* Harris, 1841, is the species in question, but this intention has not been brought out in any of the formal proposals. The situation can be remedied by rewording proposals (1) and (2) as follows:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to suppress the following specific names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(i) *glaberrimum* Burmeister, 1838, as published in the binomen *Xiphidium glaberrimum*;

(ii) *cuticulare* Audinet-Serville, 1838, as published in the binomen *Orchelimum cuticulare*;

(b) to direct that the nominal species *Orchelimum vulgare* Harris, 1841, is to be type-species of the genus *Orchelimum* Audinet-Serville, 1838;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Orchelimum* Audinet-Serville, 1838 (gender: neuter), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above, *Orchelimum vulgare* Harris, 1841;

There should also be added at the end of proposal (3):

. . . (specific name of type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above, of *Orchelimum* Audinet-Serville, 1838);

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF FOUR GENERIC NAMES OF SCOLYTIDAE (INSECTA: COLEOPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 2069–2072

(see volume **31**, pages 230–237)

By D. E. Bright (*Biosystematics Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada*)

Dr. S. L. Wood has requested the International Commission to conserve the generic names *Xyleborus* Eichhoff, *Dryocoetes* Eichhoff, *Liparthrum* Wollaston and *Phloeosinus* Chapuis. I wish to record here my support for the conservation of these names, with minor reservations in the case of *Liparthrum*.

The generic names *Xyleborus*, *Dryocoetes* and *Phloeosinus* are all well established names. Each genus contains a large number of species, many of which have economic importance. To resurrect old, forgotten names will accomplish nothing except to cause unnecessary confusion. I fully support, without reservation, the conservation of the above three names.

The case of *Liparthrum* Wollaston is somewhat different. The original spelling of this name was *Leiparthrum* and this spelling was used by Wollaston in several papers following the original publication. In 1864, Wollaston dropped the "e" from the name without giving any reasons, although the change was evidently intentional. The emended spelling was then used until 1968 when I reverted to the original spelling in a short paper describing a new species from Baja California. According to Article 32, the original spelling is to be maintained unless (1) it contravenes . . . Articles 26 to 31 (which the original name does not) or (2) . . . evidence of an inadvertent error in the original publication (there is none) or (3) . . . family group names . . . (does not apply). *Liparthrum* must be considered an "unjustified emendation" and is a junior objective synonym of *Leiparthrum*. The only basis to support conserving *Liparthrum* is the fact that the name was incorrectly spelled about 150 times by all authors since 1864 and thereby incorrect usage can be made correct. Even though Wollaston himself intentionally changed the spelling in 1864, it is still improper. If *Leiparthrum* was a large genus of economically important species I would have no reservations supporting Wood's proposal to conserve the emended name. I will still support Wood's proposal, however, on the grounds that the change in spelling involves only one letter and is therefore a minor problem and will not seriously affect future usage regardless of how the International Commission decides.

I wish to again state my full support without any reservations whatsoever for the conservation of the other three generic names in Wood's proposals.

By R. K. Brooke (*Durban Museum, Smith Street, Durban*, 4001, *R.S.A.*)

The application to use the plenary powers to suppress the original spelling of Wollaston's generic name *Leiparthrum*, 1854, and to validate a subsequent erroneous spelling is one which I hope the International Commission will reject. No good reason for departing from the provisions of Article 32(a) has been given. A recent revision by Bright in 1968 has used the correct spelling. The number of zoologists other than entomological systematists interested in these beetles is very few and they can readily understand and apply the provisions of Article 32(a). It has not been argued, let alone shown, that confusion will be caused or perpetuated by the rejection of the application. In fact, no compelling reason other than the weight of erroneous usage has been offered in support of the proposed conservation. It is not the purpose of the plenary powers to canonize by subsequent edict errors for which wide support can be cited when the inconvenience caused by application of the provisions of the Code is minimal. The plenary powers are not, surely, a half way stage to a Declaration that the latest used form of a name is the valid name of that taxon irrespective of its history and the provisions of the Code.

OPINION 1039

ULOMA DEJEAN, 1821 AND *PHALERIA* LATREILLE, 1802 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Uloma* Dejean, 1821 and for the nominal genus *Phaleria* Latreille, 1802, made prior to this Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Tenebrio culinaris* Linnaeus, 1758 and the nominal species *Tenebrio cadaverinus* Fabricius, 1792, are hereby designated to be the types of those genera respectively.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Uloma* Dejean, 1821 (gender: feminine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Tenebrio culinaris* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 2010);

(b) *Alphitobius* Stephens, 1829 (gender: masculine), type-species by monotypy, *Helops picipes* Panzer, 1794 (Name No. 2011);

(c) *Gnatocerus* Thunberg, 1814 (gender: masculine), type-species by monotypy, *Gnatocerus ruber* Thunberg, 1814 (Name No. 2012);

(d) *Phaleria* Latreille, 1802 (gender: feminine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Tenebrio cadaverinus* Fabricius, 1792 (Name No. 2013);

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *culinaris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Tenebrio culinaris* (the specific name of the type-species of *Uloma* Dejean, 1821) (Name No. 2549);

(b) *laevigatum* Fabricius, 1781, as published in the binomen *Opatrum laevigatum* (Name No. 2550);

(c) *cornuta* Fabricius, 1798, as published in the binomen *Trogosita cornuta* (Name No. 2551);

(d) *cadaverinus* Fabricius, 1792, as published in the binomen *Tenebrio cadaverinus* (the specific name of the type-species of *Phaleria* Latreille, 1802) (Name No. 2552).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1979)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. J. T. Spilman in August 1971. The application was sent to the printer on 23 September 1971 and was published on 1 May 1972 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 32–34. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12(b); *Bull. zool. Nom.* **31** : 97) and to eight entomological serials.

An amendment to the proposals was published in *Bull.* **29** : 194–195. The proposals were supported by Dr. John T. Doyen and by Dr. Heinze Freude.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 September 1974 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)10 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 34 and *Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 195. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 6 December 1974 the state of the voting was as follows:

For or against proposals set out in Bull. **29** : 34

Affirmative votes—sixteen (16), received in the following order: Melville Holthuis, Vokes, Lemche, Willink, Simpson, Mayr, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe, Binder, Bayer, Heppell, Nye, Alvarado, Ride

Negative votes—none (0)

Abstentions—one (1): Eisenmann

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Drs. Corliss, Sabrosky and Starobogatov returned late affirmative votes. Dr. Dupuis returned a late negative vote.

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Kraus, Munroe, Erben, Bernardi

For or against proposals set out in Bull. **29** : 195

Affirmative votes—sixteen (16), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Vokes, Lemche, Willink, Simpson, Mayr, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe, Binder, Bayer, Heppell, Nye, Alvarado, Ride

Negative votes—none (0)

Abstentions—one (1): Eisenmann

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Drs. Corliss, Sabrosky and Starobogatov returned late affirmative votes. Dr. Dupuis returned a late negative vote.

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Kraus, Munroe, Erben, Bernardi. It should be noted that a strike of French postal workers prevented the voting papers of Dr. Dupuis and Dr. Bernardi from being returned before the closing date.

In returning their voting papers the following comments were made by Commissioners:

Dr. E. Eisenmann (11.ix.74): "I hesitate to vote in favour of the two proposals as the evidence supplied is far from clear that overwhelming usage supports the interpretation of *Uloma* and *Phaleria* favoured by the applicant. I note that J. T. Doyen and H. Freude supported 'the application' but were they aware that Latreille's type of *Phaleria* was *Tenebrio culinaris* (which the applicant would now change)? What is R. B. Madge's opinion?"

Prior to June 1974, no comments had been received from specialists on this case and the applicant was invited to ask colleagues to whom he had sent copies of his two papers if they would inform the Commission of their opinion. Dr. Doyen (8.vii.74) and Dr. H. Freude (8.viii.74) replied to this invitation. Dr. R. B. Madge was also asked for his views on the subject. He replied that he worked on SILPHIDAE, not TENEBRIONIDAE and did not feel competent to

give an informed opinion. He had merely noticed Latreille's 1810 type-species designation and brought it to the attention of the applicant. M.A.G.

Dr. C. Dupuis (*undated, received* 2.i.75): "L'Opinion XI de la Commission a depuis longtemps tranché en faveur de désignation de types par Latreille, 1810 et je refuse de prendre la responsabilité d'une opinion contradictoire."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Alphitobius Stephens, 1829, *The Nomenclature of British Insects*, London : 19
cadaverinus, Tenebrio, Fabricius, 1792, *Entomologiae Systematica* Volume 1 : 113
cornuta, Trogosita, Fabricius, 1798, *Supplementum Entomologiae Systematica*: 51
culinaris, Tenebrio, Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* Edition 10, Vol. 1 : 417
Gnatocerus Thunberg, 1814, *K. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* 1814 (1) : 47
laevigatum, Opatrum, Fabricius, 1781, *Species Insectorum*, Volume 1 : 90
Phaleria Latreille, 1802, *Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière des Crustacés et des Insectes* Vol. 3 : 162
Uloma Dejean, 1821, *Catalogue de la collection de Coléoptères* [Edition 2] : 67

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)10 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1039.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
13 *March* 1975

OPINION 1040

ONISCIDIA MÖRCH, 1852 (MOLLUSCA): PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Oniscidia* Mörch, 1852 (gender: feminine), type-species by monotypy, *Oniscia cancellata* Sowerby, 1824 (Name No. 2014);

(b) *Morum* Röding, 1798 (gender: neuter), type-species by monotypy, *Morum purpureum* Röding, 1798 (Name No. 2015).

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *cancellata* Sowerby, 1824, as published in the binomen *Oniscia cancellata* (the specific name of the type-species of *Oniscidia* Mörch, 1852) (Name No. 2553);

(b) *oniscus* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Strombus oniscus* (Name No. 2554).

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Oniscidia* Swainson, 1840 (an incorrect subsequent spelling for *Oniscia* Sowerby, 1824) (Name No. 2059);

(b) *Oniscidia* Gray, 1847 (an incorrect subsequent spelling for and published in synonymy of *Oniscia* Sowerby, 1824) (Name No. 2060).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1983)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. W. O. Cernohorsky in October 1971. Mr. Cernohorsky's application was sent to the printer on 12 January 1972 and was published on 1 May 1972 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 41–42. Further remarks on this case by the applicant were published in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **30** : 3–4, and a comment by P. A. Maxwell and A. G. Beu was also published (*Bull.* **30** : 4).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 September 1974 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)11 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 42, and modified in *Bull.* **30** : 4. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 6 December 1974 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—sixteen (16), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Vokes, Lemche, Willink, Eisenmann, Mayr, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe, Bayer, Heppell, Nye, Alvarado, Ride

Negative votes—one (1): Simpson

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Late affirmative votes were returned by Drs. Corliss, Sabrosky and Starobogatov. Dr. Dupuis returned a late voting paper and abstained.

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Kraus, Munroe, Erben, Bernardi

In returning his voting paper, Professor G. G. Simpson wrote (25.ix.74): "The argument that *Oniscidia* Mörch was not a repetition of Swainson's misspelling is unconvincing. Mörch himself attributed it to Swainson. The same applies to *Oniscidia* H. & A. Adams. Cernohorsky, Maxwell and Beu have not given evidence as to current usage. If usage does support conserving *Oniscidia* this could be done by suspension of the rules and use of the plenary powers on other grounds than those presented."

Dr. C. Dupuis (received 2.i.75) commented: "Abstention. Etant donné l'exemple donné par Beu à propos de l'opinion 989, j'estime qu'il faut attendre."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index given in the present Opinion:

cancellata, Oniscia, Sowerby, G. B., I, 1824, *The Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells*, (24), London: No pagination, but follows plate 233

Morum Röding, 1798, *Mus. Bolten* (2) Hamburg: 53

Oniscidia Gray, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* pt. 15: 137

Oniscidia Mörch, 1852, *Catalogus Conchyliorum quae reliquit D. A. d'Aguirra & Gadea, Comes de Yoldi* etc., Hafniae: 111

Oniscidia Swainson, 1840, *A Treatise on Malacology* etc., London: 299

oniscus, Strombus, Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* ed. 12: 1210

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)11 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1040.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
7 *April* 1975

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES FOR THE NOMINAL GENUS *CHAITOPHORUS* C. L. KOCH, 1854, A GENUS BASED UPON A MISIDENTIFIED TYPE-SPECIES (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HEMIPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 1003

By D. Hille Ris Lambers (*Bladluisonderzoek, T.N.O., Bennekom, Netherlands*) and H. L. G. Stroyan (*Plant Pathology Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, Harpenden, England*)

1. The purpose of the present application is to ask for a Ruling from the International Commission on the question of which species is to be accepted as the type-species of the nominal genus *Chaitophorus* C. L. Koch, 1854. The originally included nominal species which was later designated as the type of the genus was quite clearly misidentified by Koch.

2. In 1758 Linnaeus (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 453) published *Aphis populi* as a nomen nudum with only the words "*A. populi tremulae Habitat in* Populo *tremula*". The name *Aphis populi* was later provided by Linnaeus with two more ample descriptions: (1) 1761 (*Fauna Svecica* (ed. 2): 261) which reads "Corpus ovatum, lividum, maximum, margine utrinque punctis 5 albis prominulis. Cornicula nulla. Alarum rudimenta acuta"; and (2) 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 736) which read "Habitat in Populo tremula, sub foliis fornicatis".

3. C. L. Koch, 1854 (*Die Pflanzenläuse, Aphiden:* 1) published the new generic name *Chaitophorus* without designating a type-species. In his generic diagnosis he wrote "Honigröhrchen. Sehr kurz, dick, stumpf, nicht so lang als dick". Amongst the species included in the genus he listed (*ibid.*: 12) "*Ch. populi* L.". His description of this species contains the reference "*Kaltenbach* p. 126", but no similar reference to Linnaeus. Koch's description and figure (Pl. 3, figs. 16, 17) are of a species agreeing with his generic diagnosis in having short stumpy siphunculi (Honigröhrchen of Koch, cornicula of Linnaeus).

4. The first person to designate a type-species for *Chaitophorus* Koch was Gerstaecker, 1856, (*Arch. Naturgesch.* **1854** : 162) who so indicated *Aphis populi* Linnaeus. Passerini, 1860 (*Gli Afidi:* 28), in apparent ignorance of Gerstaecker's action, cited *Aphis aceris* Fabricius, another of Koch's originally included species, as the type-species. Van der Goot, 1913 (*Tijdschr. Ent.* **56** : 150), evidently also unaware of Gerstaecker's and Passerini's citations, selected yet another of Koch's originally included species, *Ch. leucomelas* Koch, to be the type-species.

5. It appears certain that the species *Chaitophorus populi* Linnaeus of Koch, 1854, is not the same species as that described as *Aphis populi* by Linnaeus, since this species was described in 1761 as having no siphunculi, whereas the species placed by Koch in *Chaitophorus* all possess well-developed if short and stumpy siphunculi. Hille Ris Lambers (in Danielsson, 1974, *Ent. Tidskr.* **95** : 70) has concluded that of the known species of aphids living on *Populus tremula* L. only *Pachypappa grandis* Tullgren, 1925, accurately

agrees with Linnaeus's descriptions. It also appears that Koch took his concept of *populi* L. not from Linnaeus' own writings, but from those of Kaltenbach, 1843 (*Monographie der Pflanzenläuse:* 126). This is to be inferred from the fact that Koch's description of *Ch. populi* contains the page reference to Kaltenbach, but not one to Linnaeus, although very many other Linnaean species treated by Koch do have page references to *Systema Naturae* or (rarely) to *Fauna Svecica.*

6. The generic name *Chaitophorus* Koch has been consistently used in a sense agreeing with Koch's description, i.e. for species with short, thick, stumpy siphunculi. But the species originally selected as type-species by Gerstaecker, *Ch. populi* (L.) of Koch but not of Linnaeus, has not been consistently interpreted. It has rather commonly been regarded as identical with *Aphis populeti* Panzer, 1805, but this was not accepted by C. Börner, 1952 (Europae centralis Aphides, *Mitt. thüring. bot. Ges.*, Beiheft 3 : 220), who believed that Panzer described another species also generally placed in *Chaitophorus* Koch. The species chosen as type-species by Passerini, *Ch. aceris* (F.) of Koch, is a mixture of two species, now both placed in the genus *Periphyllus* van der Hoeven, 1863. The consequence of accepting this fixation would therefore be to cause the name *Chaitophorus* to be applied to, and to replace, *Periphyllus*, which in view of the close relationship of the two genera would result in great confusion. On the other hand *Chaitophorus leucomelas* Koch, 1854, selected as type-species of *Chaitophorus* by van der Goot, has never been misidentified. Börner (1952) transferred it to the genus *Eichochaitophorus* Essig, 1912, but all later authors consider *Eichochaitophorus* to be a junior subjective synonym of *Chaitophorus* Koch. *Chaitophorus leucomelas* is one of the commonest species of the genus *Chaitophorus* in Europe, and is also rather widely distributed in North America.

7. Article 70 of the International Code requires that, where a type-species is held to have been misidentified by the author of a genus, the case be referred to the International Commission with a request that it should designate as type-species whichever species will in its judgment best serve stability and uniformity of nomenclature.

8. We therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Chaitophorus* C. L. Koch, 1854, prior to the Ruling now requested, and, having done so, to designate *Chaitophorus leucomelas* C. L. Koch, 1854, to be the type-species of this genus, as proposed originally by van der Goot (1913);

(2) to place the generic name *Chaitophorus* C. L. Koch, 1854 (gender: masculine; type-species, by designation under the Plenary Powers in (1) above, *Chaitophorus leucomelas* C. L. Koch, 1854) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *leucomelas* C. L. Koch, 1854, as published in the binomen *Chaitophorus leucomelas* (type-species of *Chaitophorus* C. L. Koch, 1854, by designation under the Plenary Powers in (1) above) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO OPINION 740: CORRECTION OF NAME NUMBER 2087 ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY. Z.N.(S.) 1521

By Harald A. Rehder (*Department of Invertebrate Zoology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.* 20560)

I am very grateful to Walter O. Cernohorsky (Auckland Institute and Museum, New Zealand) for drawing my attention to an error in Opinion 740 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **22** : 171–172). The error was first published in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **20** : 215–216 when I requested that the International Commission should place the specific name *striata* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Murex striata,* (oldest available name for the type-species of *Pisania* Bivona, 1832) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

The specific name *striata* Gmelin, 1791, was in fact published in the binomen *Voluta striata.*

I therefore propose that the entry (3) of Opinion 740, set out on page 171 of *Bull. zool. Nom.* **22,** be altered to read:

(3) The specific name *striata* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Voluta striata*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2087.

and that the first line on p. 172 be changed to read:

striata, *Voluta*, Gmelin, 1791, *in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13), **1** : 3455.

TETHYIDAE AND APLYSIIDAE (GASTROPODA): REQUEST FOR THESE NAMES TO BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES. Z.N.(S.) 1780

By Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

1. The purpose of this application is to secure a ruling as to the name of the family typified by the genus *Tethys*. An opinion has already been rendered on this genus (Opinion 200; *Opin. Decl. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **3** (19) : 239–266, 1954) but at that time the family-group name was not dealt with. One would think that it should be TETHYIDAE but there are some peculiar complications which make a supplementary Opinion seem desirable.

2. The name *Tethys* was first used by Linnaeus in 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) vol. 1: 653) for a Tectibranch mollusc. Later, in 1767, it was used by Linnaeus again, this time for a Nudibranch mollusc not very closely related (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) vol 1: 1089). In Opinion 200 it was decided that less confusion would result if the original use of the generic name were to be abandoned, and the later use validated, than if the Law of Priority were strictly adhered to. Accordingly this action was taken, and *Tethys* Linnaeus 1767 was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, Name No. 631, while *Tethys* Linnaeus 1758 was placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, Name No. 7, but no action was taken on the family name.

3. The first writer to establish a name for the family containing the genus *Tethys* seems to have been Paul Fischer 1885 (*Manuel de Conchyliologie* [etc.] Paris: 553) who called it TETHYIDAE, but unfortunately Fischer was confused in his own mind as to which of the two genera called *Tethys* he was supplying a name for. He cited the date of publication of *Tethys* as 1758, which would indicate the Tectibranch, and he also cited as type the species *Tethys leporina* (Linnaeus *loc. cit.*) which is also a Tectibranch. On the other hand, he placed this family among the Nudibranchs, and included in it another genus whose affinity to the Nudibranchs has never been questioned. This is the genus *Melibe* named by Rang in 1829 (*Manuel de l'Histoire naturelle des Mollusques*, Paris: 129–130).

Apparently Fischer did not realize that the genera called *Tethys* by Linnaeus in 1758 and 1767 were not identical, but thought *Tethys* Linnaeus 1758 was the same genus to which Linnaeus had later given the same name in 1767.

4. The next writer to suggest a family name for the genus called *Tethys* by Linnaeus in 1758 was Bergh 1890 (*Bull. Mus. comp. Zool., Harvard* **19** (3) : 155) who called it TETHYMELIBIDAE, a name derived from those of the two genera *Tethys* and *Melibe*. This family name was accepted subsequently by the Rev. A. H. Cooke for use in the *Cambridge Natural History 1895* (vol. 3: 432) but as there seems to be no provision in the Code for the derivation of a family name from two generic names I consider this name to objectionable and I think it had best be forgotten. Pelseneer 1908 (*Treatise on Zoology* (edited by E. Ray Lankester) vol. 5 London: 175) and Thiele 1931 (*Handb. Syst. Weichthierkunde* vol. 1: 477) reverted to Fischer's name TETHYIDAE. Bergh (*loc.*

cit.) was reporting on the Nudibranchs collected in the Gulf of Mexico, and then described under the genus *Tethys* "*Tethys* L.", a variety of *T. leporina* L.

5. Tryon (*Structural and Systematic Conchology* vol. 2 Philadelphia: 381, 1883) used the name *Tethys* (credited to Linnaeus without date) for the Nudibranch, and in the same publication (p. 363) used the name *Aplysia* for the Tectibranch (credited to Gmelin without date), thus anticipating Opinion 200, but in 1895–6 (*Manual of Conchology* (*Ser. 1*) vol. 16: 65) Pilsbry reversed this usage and used *Tethys* for the Tectibranch, but retained the family name APLYSIIDAE for the corresponding family. In this reference the Nudibranchs were not included so that it was not necessary for Pilsbry to use another name for the family in that suborder. His usage was in accordance with the Code in effect at that time, and his argument, expressed to me verbally, was so convincing to me that I followed him in my revision of West Coast Shells by Josiah Keep, and I also went beyond Pilsbry in calling the family by the name TETHYIDAE. Since Opinion 200 has settled the meanings of the two generic names *Tethys* and *Aplysia*, it now seems highly desirable for the family names TETHYIDAE and APLYSIIDAE to be stabilised so as to make them apply to the families typified by the genera from the names of which the corresponding family names have been derived. Under the rules in current use the family name TETHYIDAE is the legal name for the family to which the genus *Tethys* does not belong. This is an anomalous situation which should be corrected at once under suspension of the rules, if necessary.

Therefore, the International Commission is requested:

(1) to rule under the plenary powers that the type-genus of the nominal family TETHYIDAE Fischer, 1886, is *Tethys* Linnaeus, 1767 (Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, Number 631);

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) TETHYIDAE Fischer, 1886, type genus *Tethys* Linnaeus, 1767 (Official List of Generic Names, Number 631);

(b) APLYSIIDAE Pilsbry, 1895–6, type genus *Aplysia* Linnaeus, 1767 (Official List of Generic Names Number 630).

(3) to place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(a) TETHYMELIBIDAE Bergh, 1890;

(b) TETHYIDAE Baily, 1935 (*West Coast Shells, Josiah Keep, revised edition*, p. 271).

PARAONIS GRUBE, 1873 (POLYCHAETA, PARAONIDAE): PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT USE. Z.N.(S.) 1993

By V. Strelzov (*Murmansk Institute of Marine Biology, Academy of Sciences, Dalnie Zelentsi, Mourmansk, USSR*)
and P. Uschakov (*Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, USSR*)

This paper is a revision of an earlier application that we submitted on this subject (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 209–211, 1972). The object is the same—to preserve the generic name *Paraonis* and the family-name PARAONIDAE in the meanings that have been given to them since 1909.

HISTORY OF THE NAME *PARAONIS*

2. The generic name *Paraonis* was first published by Grube (1873: 57) for a nominal genus with a single included species, *P. tenera* Grube, 1873 (*ibid.*), which is thus the type-species by monotypy. The species was based on a single specimen from the Adriatic. The genus was placed in the family "Spiodeen" (SPIONIDAE).

3. Six years later, the generic name *Aricidea* was first published by Webster (1879: 255) for a nominal genus with a single included species, *A. fragilis* Webster, 1879 (*ibid.*), which is thus the type-species by monotypy. The species was based on material from the Atlantic (Virginia). The genus was placed in the family ARICIIDAE. Webster made no reference to Grube's work.

4. Mesnil (1897: 93) re-studied the type-specimens of two species, *Aonides fulgens* Levinsen, 1883 and *Aonides gracilis* Tauber, 1879, and established the new genus *Levinsenia* for them. Mesnil and Caullery (1898) gave a more detailed study of *Levinsenia fulgens* and established a new family for *Levinsenia* and *Aricidea*. In those days it would have been normal to base the family-name on the name of the older of the two included genera (*Aricidea*), but in order to avoid confusion with the existing family-name ARICIIDAE, they based their new name on the generic name *Levinsenia*, in the form "Levinséniens". The difference between *Levinsenia* and *Aricidea* consists, according to Mesnil and Caullery, in the absence in the former and the presence in the latter of a dorsal antenna on the prostomium. Neither Mesnil (1897) nor Mesnil and Caullery (1898) make any reference to Grube's work.

5. Cerruti (1909) took account of Grube's work of 1873. He considered that *Paraonis* Grube, 1873 was a senior synonym of *Levinsenia* Mesnil, 1897, and established the new family PARAONIDAE for *Paraonis* (including *Levinsenia*) and *Aricidea*. Since that time, all the paraonids lacking the dorsal antenna on the prostomium have been referred to *Paraonis* and PARAONIDAE. No family-group name based on the invalid name *Levinsenia* has ever come into general use.

THE TRUE IDENTITY OF *PARAONIS TENERA*

6. The grounds on which Cerruti synonymised *Levinsenia* with *Paraonis*

are found, for the former, in Mesnil and Caullery's work and, for the latter, in a particular passage in Grube's work which reads: "Fühler und Fühlercirren nicht bemerkbar". The inference that the dorsal antenna is lacking in both nominal genera would be incontestable but for the fact that, in another passage (1873: 58) Grube said: "Auf dem halbkreisförmigen Kopflappen . . . eine kleine, platte, längliche, bis auf's zweite Segment reichende Karunkel, jederseits neben ihr ein schwarzer Langsstrich". Cerruti, when considering this passage, wrote (1909:497–8): "Io credo di esser nel vero paragonando i due 'Langsstriche' agli organi nucali e nel ritenere che per l'essere questi profondamente contratti nel-l'esemplare studiato dal Grube la porzione di capo compresa fra essi si presentava prominente e distinta come una caruncola". But such a way of treating the "caruncle" is hardly worth criticism, since Grube himself said that it extended as far as the second segment. From experience of the characters of various members of the PARAONIDAE, it can be affirmed without doubt that this "caruncle" is nothing but the dorsal antenna. It follows that Cerruti misunderstood the genera *Paraonis* and *Levinsenia*. *Paraonis* is strictly speaking a senior subjective synonym of *Aricidea* (since both genera possess a dorsal antenna on the prostomium), and *Levinsenia* is the oldest available name for the species that lack a dorsal antenna.

7. Unfortunately, a strict application of the Law of Priority to the situation just described would not only disturb a usage that has been stable since the work of Cerruti (1909); it would also promote a nomen dubium to the status of a valid name. The reason for this is that *P. tenera* Grube, 1873—the type-species, by monotypy, of *Paraonis* Grube, 1873—was based on a single incomplete specimen which was given only a brief description without illustrations ("nach einem sehr zarten und schwer zu behandelnden, hinten nicht vollständigen Exemplar"—Grube, 1873: 58). Moreover, no subsequent worker has ever claimed to recognise Grube's species.

8. In our earlier application, we asked the Commission to suppress *Paraonis* Grube, 1873 and all subsequent usages prior to Cerruti, 1909, for the purposes of the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy; and one of us (Strelzov, 1973: 50) has treated the name as though it had been proposed by Cerruti, 1909. It has been pointed out to us, however, that this position is untenable for two reasons. First, there is no such nominal genus as *Paraonis* Cerruti, 1909; Cerruti was plainly adopting Grube's generic name, not proposing a new one. Secondly, if *Paraonis* Grube, 1873 is suppressed, it is not "*Paraonis* Cerruti, 1909" that replaces it as the valid name for the species that lack a dorsal antenna, but *Levinsenia*—a name that has not been used as a valid name for over 60 years.

9. It is for this reason that we seek a solution to the problem by varying the type-species of *Paraonis* Grube, 1873. We ask the Commission:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to suppress all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Paraonis* Grube, 1873, hitherto made and to designate the nominal species *Aonides fulgens* Levinsen, 1883, to be the type-species of that genus;

(b) to rule that the family-name LEVINSENIIDAE (correction of "Levinséniens") Mesnil and Caullery, 1898, is not to be used to displace the family-name PARAONIDAE Cerruti, 1909, by any zoologist who believes those names to apply to the same family-group taxon;

(2) to place the generic name *Paraonis* Grube, 1873 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above, *Aonides fulgens* Levinsen, 1883, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *fulgens* Levinsen, 1883, as published in the binomen *Aonides fulgens* (type-species, by designation under the powers in (1)(a) above, of *Paraonis* Grube, 1873) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the family-name PARAONIDAE Cerruti, 1909 (type-genus, *Paraonis* Grube, 1873) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence over LEVINSENIIDAE Mesnil and Caullery, 1898, by any zoologist who believes that both names apply to the same family-group taxon;

(5) to place the family-name LEVINSENIIDAE on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with an endorsement that it is not to be given precedence over PARAONIDAE Cerruti, 1909, by any zoologist who believes that both names apply to the same family-group taxon.

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A CHALLENGE TO THE FAMILY NAME ATTACIDAE (INSECTA: LEPIDOPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 1997

By Curtis W. Sabrosky and Douglas C. Ferguson (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA*)[1]

The widely and predominantly used name for the family of giant silk-worm moths was and is SATURNIIDAE. However, the name ATTACIDAE has recently been applied to them—with regret, clearly—by Lemaire (1971), who explained in a footnote (p. 9) that Opinion 450 unfortunately placed ATTACIDAE Burmeister, 1878, on the Official List and thus required the adoption of ATTACIDAE over SATURNIIDAE Boisduval, 1837, even though the name SATURNIIDAE was unquestionably the name of choice from the standpoint both of priority and of long and overwhelming usage. The present application is concerned with that anomalous situation.

2. In Opinion 124 (1936) the Commission ruled that the subdivisions of genera in Linnaeus (1758) were "not to be accepted as of this date (1758) as of subgeneric value", i.e., they are unavailable names. However, the Commission agreed to consider individual cases in which application of the ruling was regarded as abetting confusion. Thus, about two decades ago, the Commission had before it several applications dealing with the Linnaean subdivisions of the lepidopterous genus *Phalaena*, seven published in 1758 and one, *Attacus*, in 1767 in the 12th edition of the *Systema Naturae*. In Opinion 450 (1957), the Commission, acting under its plenary powers, validated the eight names and family-group names based upon them, and placed the sixteen names on the respective Official Lists. The Opinion was chiefly devoted to discussions of the seven generic names dating from 1758. The name *Attacus* presented no special problems and was added because it had been proposed in the same manner as the others, albeit at a later date.

3. Significantly, the proposal to place ATTACIDAE on the Official List was not part of the original applications dealt with in Opinion 450 and it was never published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. The main and comprehensive application by Franclemont was published in the *Bulletin* in 1952 (repeated in Opinion 450, pp. 268–280). The names and type-species for the seven generic names of 1758 were listed in two columns of a table, and in a third column the family-group names based upon them. The Commission was asked to use its plenary powers (a) to suppress *Phalaena*, and (b) to validate the seven names as of subgeneric status, to designate their type-species, and "(iii) to direct that the Families in which the subgenera specified in Column (1) are placed shall bear the names specified in Column (3) below". Finally, in a paragraph (c) under use of the plenary powers Franclemont asked the Commission (i) to validate *Attacus* Linnaeus, 1767, and (ii) to designate its type-species. *He did not request the Commission for a family name based on Attacus*, undoubtedly because he knew that SATURNIIDAE was the name of choice for the

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family to which *Attacus* belonged. The other application before the Commission at that time, by Paclt, dealt with some of the original seven genera and did not mention *Attacus*.

4. In Opinion 450 (1957), Parts (1) to (3) follow Franclemont's proposals exactly, except for slight changes of wording. In (1) (b), Franclemont's table is repeated for the 7 generic names of 1758, and the family names are in a third column labelled "Family-group name which under the Plenary Powers is to be used for the corresponding nominal genus specified in Column (1)". *Attacus* is treated by itself in (1) (c), p. 255, still a part of the action taken under plenary powers, and here, just as requested by Franclemont, (i) *Attacus* was validated, and (ii) its type-species was designated. Later in the Ruling, in part (5), family-group names for the seven were placed on the Official List. Then follows this Section: "(6) The under-mentioned family-group name, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1) (c) above, is hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name Number 142: ATTACIDAE Burmeister, 1878. . . ."

But it was not validated in (1) (*c*)! Perhaps this was merely a slip in composing the Ruling, but the fact remains that the action was not actually taken. The Voting Paper sent to the Commission included only the Franclemont proposal as outlined above (Opinion 450, p. 300, paragraph 22) [cf our paragraph 5 following].

5. Separate votes were taken by the Commission on (1) the nominal genera and their type-species and (2) the family-group names based on those generic names. The problems involved in the family-group names were investigated by Secretary Hemming in the light of actions taken by the 14th International Congress of Zoology (Copenhagen, 1953). He prepared a paper on "Family-group-name problems involved in the decision . . .", with several appendices listing the family-group names and bibliographical references. This paper was submitted to the Commission as basis for their vote on adding the names to the Official List, and it was published in Opinion 450 as part of the documentation (pp. 302–318) but it was never published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. In that paper, the name ATTACIDAE was added to the other family-group names, making a list of eight (pp. 313–314), and in its separate vote the Commission duly added those to the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology. The first seven, as already noted (our paragraph 3), were actually a part of the Franclemont application, and there is no question of proper action on these. The eighth, ATTACIDAE, was never published in the *Bulletin* and thus violated the requirement that a proposal for action to be taken under plenary powers should be published beforehand in order that zoologists would have opportunity to comment.

6. Apparently the Commission did not realize that the oldest proposed name and the name in general use for the family of giant silkworm moths was SATURNIIDAE, not ATTACIDAE, the latter having had only rather rare and infrequent usage. Clearly, the Commission should not have placed ATTACIDAE on the Official List while neglecting or ignoring the correctness of SATURNIIDAE. It is perhaps possible to argue that the Commission did not intend the name to take over at the family level but only to be available for those who regarded a

taxon based on *Attacus* as distinct. Recent classifications recognize ATTACINI and SATURNIINI as distinct tribes, and in such context ATTACINI is proper. It would then compete on its own merits with SATURNIINI in the subfamily and family ranks. However, whether or not that was the intention, the fact remains that the presence of ATTACIDAE on the *Official List of Family-Group Names* inevitably leads workers (e.g., Lemaire, 1971) to believe that ATTACIDAE must be the official name of the family to which *Attacus* belongs.

7. Several points will undoubtedly continue to cause confusion and lack of universality in the nomenclature of the family, namely the priority of the name SATURNIIDAE over ATTACIDAE for the family of the giant silkworm moths, the unquestionably overwhelming usage of SATURNIIDAE, the violation of procedural rules by adoption of ATTACIDAE in Opinion 450 without prior publication of the proposal, and the possible different interpretations of the structure of the Opinion. We believe that the situation can best be relieved by placing *Saturnia* Schrank and the family name SATURNIIDAE on their respective Official Lists, while at the same time making it clear that ATTACIDAE as an available name for a family-group taxon is junior in priority to SATURNIIDAE.

8. Fortunately the essential facts regarding *Saturnia* are clear. The genus was proposed by Schrank (1802: 149) for the following four species: *pyri*, *spini*, and *carpini* of [Denis and Schiffermüller], 1775, and *tau* Linnaeus, 1758. The earliest available type-species designation appears to be that of Grote (1895: 267), who named as the type *S. pavonia major* Linné, but clearly indicated that he considered *pyri* [Denis and Schiffermüller] to be a synonym. A prior designation by Westwood ([1840]: 89) of *Phalaena* (*Bombyx*) *pavonia minor* Linnaeus, 1758 (=*Saturnia pavonia* (Linnaeus)) is unavailable because neither Schrank nor Westwood indicated synonymy to relate it to one of the originally included nominal species (Art. 69a, iv). A review of Duponchel's remarks under the genus *Attacus* ([1842]: 320) reveals that his apparent type citation for *Saturnia* also is invalid. He cited *Attacus atlas* as the type of the exotic species and *Saturnia pyri* as the type of the indigenous species without recognizing these two groups as separate genera, and with no clear statement of how the generic names would be applied if they were treated as distinct. The earliest proposal of a family-group name based on *Saturnia* is by Boisduval (1837: 170), who used the name SATURNIDES. Incidentally, Lemaire also noted that the earliest use of ATTACIDAE is actually by Duponchel (1844), not by Burmeister (1878) as given in the Opinion.

9. Usage of SATURNIIDAE is overwhelming. For example, Schüssler, in the *Lepidopterorum Catalogus* (1933: 1–7, 85; 1934: 496–499), a standard reference which itself uses the family name SATURNIIDAE (with SATURNIINAE and ATTACINAE as subfamilies), gives a total of 179 references to SATURNIIDAE (including the variant spellings SATURNIADAE and SATURNIDAE) and only four to ATTACIDAE. Virtually all subsequent authors have used SATURNIIDAE and some of them also the superfamily name SATURNIOIDEA. These authors include Bouvier (1936), McDunnough (1938), Remington (reviser), *in* Brues, Melander and Carpenter (1954), Oiticica (1956), Common (1970), Brock (1971) and the last major reviser, Michener (1952). W. T. M. Forbes (1952), in a long review of Michener's revision, also did not question the use of SATURNIIDAE.

10. In view of the foregoing considerations, the Commission is asked to take the following actions:

(1) to place the name *Saturnia* Schrank, 1802 (gender: feminine), type-species by subsequent designation by Grote, 1895, *Bombyx pyri* [Denis and Schiffermüller], 1775, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(2) to place the specific name *major* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Phalaena* (*Bombyx*) *pavonia major* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the family name SATURNIIDAE Boisduval, 1837 (type-genus *Saturnia* Schrank, 1802) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(4) to retain the family name ATTACIDAE on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology, but with its authorship and date corrected to Duponchel, 1844.

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REQUEST FOR A RULING ON THE STEM OF THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME BASED ON THE TYPE-GENUS *PETROMYZON* LINNAEUS, 1758: REVISED APPLICATION. Z.N.(S.) 2045

by V. D. Vladykov (*Dept. of Biology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa K1N 6N5 Canada*) and C. G. Gruchy (*Ichthyology Section, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa K1A 0M8 Canada*)

The central issue of this application is to ask for a ruling on the family-group name based on *Petromyzon* Linnaeus, 1758. In the original application (*Bull.* **30** : 198–9), the Commission was asked to rule whether the stem of the generic name was to be (a) PETROMYZONT-, (b) PETROMYZON- or (c) PETROMYZ-. The likely etymology was discussed and the point was made that no one spelling is in general use.

Following comments by Professor C. L. Hubbs (*Bull.* **32** : 18) and Mr. C. G. Gruchy (*Bull.* **32** : 19), we should like to extend the proposal put to the Commission previously, and ask that the generic name *Petromyzon* Linnaeus, 1758 be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. Vladykov, Hubbs, and Gruchy mention that the gender of the name is considered masculine. Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* ed. 10: 230) included three species in *Petromyzon*: *marinus*, *fluviatilis* and *branchialis*, in that order. According to Jordan (1917, The Genera of Fishes, *Stanf. Univ. Publs* No. 27: 11) "The types of most of the Linnaean genera have been accepted by common consent. As a rule we have not questioned the current application unless compelled to do so by the insistence of established rules.

"*Petromyzon* Linnaeus, 230, after Artedi; type *Petromyzon marinus* L. unquestioned".

As far as we are aware no one prior to Jordan (1917) had designated either of the other originally included species as the type-species and therefore, under Article 69(a)(iii) Jordan may be credited with the subsequent designation of *Petromyzon marinus* as the type-species. No designation has been made since Jordan's, and subsequent authors have accepted it (Jordan, Evermann & Clark, 1930; Berg, L. S., 1948).

Therefore, the Commission is requested to:

(1) use its plenary powers to:
  (a) direct that the gender of *Petromyzon* shall be masculine, for the purposes of zoological nomenclature;
  (b) rule that the stem of the genus-group name *Petromyzon* Linnaeus, 1758 for the purposes of Article 29 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature is PETROMYZON-;

(2) place the generic name *Petromyzon* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender: masculine, as ruled under the plenary powers in 1(a) above), type-species by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1917, *Petromyzon marinus* Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) place the specific name *marinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the

binomen *Petromyzon marinus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) place the family-group name PETROMYZONIDAE Risso, 1826 (as "Petromyzides") (type-genus *Petromyzon* Linnaeus, 1758) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(5) place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:

PETROMYZIDES Risso, 1826, an incorrect original spelling of PETROMYZONIDAE;

PETROMYZIDAE Yarrell, 1836;

PETROMYZONTIDAE Owen, 1846.

SOLENOPUS MARGARITACEUS KOREN & DANIELSSEN, 1877 (MOLLUSCA, SOLENOGASTRES): PROPOSED DESIGNATION AS TYPE-SPECIES OF THE GENUS *SIMROTHIELLA* PILSBRY, 1898. Z.N.(S.) 2083

By L.v.Salvini-Plawen (*I.Zoologisches Institut der Universität Wien, Dr. Karl Lueger-Ring* 1, *Wien, Österreich*)

Pilsbry (1898, p. 296) created a new genus *Simrothiella* for *Solenopus sarsi* Koren & Danielssen, 1877 and *Solenopus margaritaceus* Koren & Danielssen, 1877 and designated "*S. sarsii*" as the type-species. Both these species remained *species incertae* since neither Koren & Danielssen (1877, 1879), nor Hansen (1889), nor Pilsbry (1898) characterized them well enough to be recognized.

Nierstrasz (1903) described a new genus and species, *Kruppomenia minima* and a few years later Heath (1911) described a new genus and species, *Dorymenia acuta*.

In 1921, Odhner redescribed both *Simrothiella* species, by means of the type-specimens and stated that *Simrothiella sarsi* Kor. & Dan., 1877 is congeneric with *Dorymenia* Heath, 1911 were synonymous: *Dorymenia sarsi* (Kor. & Dan., 1877). He also stated, of *S. margaritacea* however, that "the characters of which distinguish it from all the known genera of Solenogastres, must be established as the type of a distinct genus to which Pilsbry's appellation suitably may be applied" (p. 11).

Salvini-Plawen (1972) stated that *Simrothiella* (sensu Odhner) and *Kruppomenia* are congeneric.

Odhner's description (1921) of the two *Simrothiella* species has been generally accepted, including his (wrong) designation of *Solenopus margaritaceus* as type of *Simrothiella* Pilsbry. Likewise, *S. sarsi* has been exclusively known since then as *Dorymenia sarsi* (Kor. & Dan.). There are now some new species of *Kruppomenia*/*Simrothiella* which are ready for publication and a ruling by the Commission would clarify which generic name should be used. Therefore, in order to avoid further confusion, which would involve the renaming of nineteen *Dorymenia* species, and to correspond with the general acceptance and usage of over fifty years, the International Commission is hereby requested to:

(1) use its plenary powers to set aside all previous type-species designations for the genus *Simrothiella* Pilsbry, 1898, made prior to this ruling, and having done so, to designate *Solenopus margaritaceus* Koren & Danielssen, 1877 as the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Dorymenia* Heath, 1911 (gender: feminine), type-species by monotypy, *Dorymenia acuta* Heath, 1911;

(b) *Simrothiella* Pilsbry, 1898 (gender: feminine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Solenopus margaritaceus* Koren & Danielssen, 1877;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *acuta* Heath, 1911, as published in the binomen *Dorymenia* (type-species of *Dorymenia*);
   (b) *margaritaceus* Koren & Danielssen, 1877, as published in the binomen *Solenopus margaritaceus* (type-species of *Simrothiella*);
   (c) *sarsi* Koren & Danielssen, 1877, as published in the binomen *Solenopus sarsi*;

(4) to place the specific name *sarsii* Koren & Danielssen, 1877, as published in the binomen *Solenopus sarsii*, an unjustified emendation of *sarsi* Koren & Danielssen, 1877, (as it was a name dedicated to Prof. G. O. Sars) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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ASCIDIA SINGULARIS GUNNERUS, 1770 AND *DISTOMUS MAMILLARIS* PALLAS, 1774 : PROPOSED SUPPRESSION; *POLYCARPA* HELLER, 1877 (TUNICATA, ASCIDIACEA) PROPOSED TYPE-SPECIES DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS Z.N.(S.) 2088

By Jon-Arne Sneli & Björn Gulliksen (*Biologisk stasjon, N-7001 Trondheim, Norway*)

Gunnerus (1770 : 166–168, pl. e, figs. 1–6) described *Ascidia singularis* from Trondheimsfjorden but the name was unnoticed for many years.

2. Pallas, (1774 : 24–25) using a name of C. F. Gaertner, described *Distomus mamillaris* from Cornwall, a species which Hartmeyer (1915 : 325) found to be synonymous with *A. singularis.*

3. Savigny (1816 : 156–157) described what is agreed to be the same species from the coast of France, as *Cynthia pomaria.* This name together with some junior synonyms (cf. Hartmeyer, 1912a : 195–196; 1923 : 273–275) came in general use for the species in question, a widely distributed species along the European coasts.

4. Hartmeyer (1912a : 195; 1912b : 379) reused the name *singularis* as a senior synonym of *Polycarpa pomaria* (Savigny). He used the name *singularis* in two later publications (Hartmeyer 1914 : 430; 1915a : 325–326).

5. In 1915 *pomaria* was designated a "*nomen conservandum*" for the species, which was also stated to be the type-species for the genus *Polycarpa* Heller, 1877 (Hartmeyer, 1915b : 251; Hartmeyer et al. 1915 : 186). The type-species of *Polycarpa* is *Polycarpa varians* Heller, 1877, by original designation. However, a revision of Heller's type (Hartmeyer, 1923 : 276) revealed that it was conspecific with *Cynthia pomaria* Savigny, 1816. As the current concept of the genus is in agreement with Hartmeyer's designation of *Cynthia pomaria* as type-species of *Polycarpa*, stability would best be served by using the plenary powers to set aside the original designation and conserve *pomaria* as type-species of this genus.

6. The genus *Polycarpa* Heller, 1877, as proposed as a "*nomen conservandum*" in the sense of Apstein has remained in general use and appears to be the oldest and thus valid name for the genus as far as we have been able to find.

7. The specific names *singularis* and *mamillaris* have only been mentioned in synonymy (Hartmeyer, 1923 : 273–275) and *pomaria* has been in general use since 1923. A list of references for *pomaria* in accordance with the requirements of Article 79(b) is given at the end of this paper.

8. Therefore, the International Commission is asked to

(1) use its plenary powers to

(a) set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Polycarpa* Heller, 1877, made prior to the ruling here requested and

(b) having done so to designate the nominal species *Cynthia pomaria* Savigny, 1816, to be the type-species of that genus;

(c) rule that the specific name *pomaria* Savigny, 1816 as published in the binomen *Cynthia pomaria*, is to be given precedence over the specific names *singularis* Gunnerus, 1770, as published in the binomen *Ascidia singularis*, and *mamillaris* Pallas, 1774, as published in the binomen *Distomus mamillaris*, by any zoologist who considers that those names, or *pomaria* and any other of them apply to the same species-group taxon;

(2) place the name *Polycarpa* Heller, 1877 (gender: feminine), type-species *Cynthia pomaria* Savigny, 1816, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *pomaria* Savigny, 1816, as published in the binomen *Cynthia pomaria* (the name of the type-species of *Polycarpa* Heller, 1877) with the endorsement that it is to be given precedence over the specific names *Ascidia singularis* Gunnerus, 1770 and *Distomus mamillaris* Pallas, 1774, by any zoologist who considers that those names or *pomaria* and any other of them, refer to the same species-group taxon;

(b) *singularis* Gunnerus, 1770, as published in the binomen *Ascidia singularis* with the endorsement that the name is not to be used by any zoologist who considers that the name refers to the same species-group taxon as the name *Cynthia pomaria* Savigny, 1816;

(c) *mamillaris* Pallas, 1774, as published in the binomen *Distomus mamillaris*, with the endorsement that the name is not to be used by any zoologist who considers that the name refers to the same species-group taxon as the name *Cynthia pomaria* Savigny, 1816.

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Those references in which the name *pomaria* Savigny, 1816 is used are marked with an asterisk; these references meet the requirements laid down in Article 79(b).

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HILTERMANNICYTHERE BASSIOUNI, 1970 (CRUSTACEA: OSTRACODA): REQUEST FOR THE DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2089

By M. A. Bassiouni (*University of Cairo, Egypt*), J. W. Neale (*University of Hull, U.K.*) and P. C. Sylvester-Bradley (*University of Leicester, U.K.*)

In 1970 Bassiouni proposed the name *Hiltermannicythere* as a subgenus of *Falunia* Grekoff and Moyes, 1955 and designated *Cythere quadridentata* Baird, 1850, as the type-species. *Cythereis turbida* Müller, 1894, was listed as a synonym of *Cythere quadridentata*. The subgenus *Hiltermannicythere* was raised to generic level by Ruggieri (1972).

Bassiouni (1973) reported that he had been mistaken in supposing that *Cythere quadridentata* Baird, 1850 and *Cythereis turbida* Müller, 1894 were synonymous. He studied specimens of *C. quadridentata* Baird, collected from the same localities as Baird's fauna, the type-locality being in the North Sea. *Cythereis turbida* Müller has a type-locality in the Mediterranean Sea, and in 1970, he studied only Mediterranean forms which were misidentified as *C. quadridentata*. They should have been ascribed to *C. turbida*.

Bassiouni (1973) proposed that the type-species of the genus *Hiltermannicythere* Bassiouni, 1970 should henceforth be changed from *Cythere quadridentata* Baird, 1850 to *Cythereis turbida* Müller, 1894. This action can only be validated by the Commission (Article 70).

In 1973, Neale proposed a new genus *Celtia* based on the type-species *Cythere quadridentata* Baird, 1850.

Therefore, we request the International Commission to:

(1) use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species made prior to the Ruling here requested for the genus *Hiltermannicythere* Bassiouni, 1970, and having done so, to designate *Cythereis turbida* Müller, 1894 as the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Hiltermannicythere* Bassiouni, 1970 (gender: feminine) type-species *Cythereis turbida* Müller, 1894, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above;
   (b) *Celtia* Neale, 1973 (gender: feminine) type-species by original designation, *Cythere quadridentata* Baird, 1850;

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *quadridentata* Baird, 1850, as published in the binomen *Cythere quadridentata* (specific name of the type-species of the genus *Celtia* Neale, 1973);
   (b) *turbida* Müller, 1894, as published in the binomen *Cythereis turbida* Müller, 1894 (specific name of the type-species of the genus *Hiltermannicythere* Bassiouni, 1970).

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PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *RHINIODON* SMITH, 1828 (PISCES) IN FAVOUR OF *RHINCODON* SMITH, 1829 AS THE GENERIC NAME OF THE WHALE SHARK[1,2] Z.N.(S.) 2090

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We request the International Commission to reject the generic name *Rhiniodon* Smith, 1828, as used in the binomen *Rhiniodon typus* Smith in favour of *Rhincodon* Smith, 1829, applied in the binomen *Rhincodon typus* Smith.

1. The whale shark, largest of all fish-like vertebrates, is widely and popularly known. It is the subject of innumerable popular accounts in magazines and newspapers and is accorded a place in encyclopaedias, most general natural histories and many zoological texts. It clearly belongs to all science and a wide lay audience; it is not a species dealt with only by ichthyological systematists.

2. M. J. Penrith (*Copeia*, **1972** : 362) discussed the nomenclatural history of the whale shark, calling attention to an overlooked newspaper publication by Andrew Smith (1828) that predates by one year Smith's scientific description of *Rhincodon typus* (1829). We accept the evidence presented by Penrith with regard to dates of publication. Penrith noted that there have been four variant spellings for the whale shark genus: *Rhiniodon*, *Rhincodon*, *Rhinodon* and *Rhineodon*. Three other spellings were overlooked: *Rhinchodon* Smith (1829, used only in the index, p.534, presumably is a typographical error but is of interest in that the "c" is retained; this spelling tends to discredit the view that *Rhincodon* was a slip for *Rhiniodon* or *Rhineodon*), *Rineodon* Müller and Henle, 1838 (Charlesworth's Magazine of Natural History) and *Rhinecodon* proposed by L. Agassiz (1846) in his Nomenclator Zoologicus. The sequence of these names is *Rhiniodon*, *Rhincodon*, *Rhinchodon*, *Rhineodon*, *Rineodon*, *Rhinodon* and *Rhinecodon*. *Rhincodon* and *Rhinchodon* are multiple original spellings of the same name under Art. 32b. Acting as first revisers, we hereby adopt the former as the correct original spelling.

3. *Rhinodon* originates with Müller and Henle (1841) who, by using *Rhinodon typicus*, modified both the generic and specific names. Smith (1849) followed Müller and Henle in this spelling, a point which considerably weakens Penrith's view (1972) that *Rhincodon* "could be possibly construed as a correction of a typographical error in the original, if the name had not later (Smith, 1845) been given as *Rhinodon typicus*". Penrith incorrectly attributed *Rhinodon* to Smith instead of Müller and Henle. Plate 26, and its associated text, of Smith's work (1849) were published separately in 1845 (see Waterhouse, 1880). The account of *Rhinodon* by Müller and Henle contains two footnote references to Smith. The first concerns the condition of the spleen but the second states

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[2] The writers are indebted to Frederick M. Bayer, James E. Böhlke and Bruce B. Collette, for advice and comments and assistance with the literature.

"Die Beschreibung ist theils nach Ansicht dieses Exemplars, theils nach der Abbildung und den Mittheilungen des Dr. Smith entworfen". We see no basis in this footnote to conclude that Smith was responsible for the spelling *Rhinodon*. Also it should be noted that Müller and Henle in 1837, 1838 and 1841 spelled this genus *Rhineodon*, *Rineodon* and *Rhinodon* respectively so that it is difficult to assign any particular significance to their use of *Rhinodon* in their major paper.

4. Another point overlooked by Penrith is that *Rhincodon* is the type-genus of the monotypic family RHINCODONTIDAE (most ichthyologists accept this family although a few prefer to include the whale shark in the ORECTOLOBIDAE). His proposal that the earlier spelling *Rhiniodon* be accepted would mean emendation of the family name RHINCODONTIDAE to RHINIODONTIDAE unless *Rhiniodon* and *Rhincodon* were considered separate but synonymous genera, in which case by Penrith's proposal we would have *Rhiniodon* as the sole genus of the family RHINCODONTIDAE, assuming that the name in current use is accepted (see below). (The family-group name RHINIODONTIDAE was never used until Compagno (**1973** : 28) inserted it in his classification of sharks and erroneously attributed the name to Müller and Henle.) This would depend, under Article 33 of the Code, on whether the various spellings were interpreted as "unjustified emendations" in which case *Rhincodon*, *Rhinodon*, etc. would each have nomenclatural status with their own dates and authors and each would be a junior objective synonym of *Rhiniodon* Smith or as "incorrect subsequent spellings" in which case they have no nomenclatural status. Since the descriptions by Smith are essentially the same and based on the same fish, we may regard the differences in generic spelling as merely that. The 1829 description is more complete, is published in a scientific journal and includes a Latin translation of the generic and specific descriptions and an account of the purchase and disposition (to the Paris Museum) of the type material (the skin). Despite the difference in dates of publication, the manuscript of the 1829 publication could have been prepared first. It is thus impossible to determine Smith's original intent with regard to spelling. Assuming that *Rhincodon* was the original intent, then *Rhiniodon* (even though published earlier), *Rineodon* and *Rhinodon* are, in our view, incorrect subsequent spellings and *Rhinecodon* is an unjustified emendation.

5. Without reviewing exhaustively the enormous literature on the whale shark, it is clear that *Rhincodon* has been widely used during the last 25 years and that both *Rhincodon* and *Rhineodon* were used in the earlier part of this century. Those who used *Rhineodon* regarded it as a corrected spelling for *Rhincodon*, which was thus considered a misprint. *Rhinodon* was widely used by pre-Jordan workers of the 1800's, in fact, by virtually all authors from Müller and Henle, 1841, through Günther's various writings in the late 19th century. Agassiz, highly regarded in matters of orthography, had emended the name to *Rhinecodon*, a name never used except for indexing in nomenclators. Greek grammars would seem to sanction either *Rhinodon* or *Rhineodon*. There are two separate suggestions with regard to the origin (never stated) of the first half of the name. In any event, no clear case can be made to regard either Smith's 1828 or 1829 names to be merely a typographical error. It seems futile at this point to argue further the correct orthography of *Rhincodon*.

Rhiniodon appears never to have been used apart from the original account except for a cross reference "*Rhiniodon* see *Rhincodon*" in Volume IV of Neave's Nomenclator Zoologicus. Penrith included no other reference to *Rhiniodon*.

6. Inasmuch as *Rhineodon*, *Rineodon*, *Rhinodon* and *Rhinecodon* are all subsequent emendations of the two names in question, they do not concern us further except with regard to the spelling of the family-group name.

7. The family-group name RHINODONTES, was first applied by Müller and Henle (1841) and the same name was used by Duméril (1865). The first latinized family-goup name was RHINEODONTIANA Gray (1851). Richardson (1856) used RHINODONTIDAE but his use of this latinized form of RHINODONTES validates Müller and Henle's earlier name and the family-group name RHINODONTIDAE would therefore date from 1841. Bleeker (1859) used RHINODONTOIDEI and correctly gave the group name synonymy. Gill (1862) used RHINODONTOIDAE which he attributed to Owen, the basis of which is unclear to us since Owen (1846) according to Gill (**1862** : 382) did not adopt this family. The matter is of no consequence since, as already noted, RHINODONTIDAE officially dates from 1841. Gill (1865) used RHINODONTIDAE, an action also taken by Günther (1870). Gudger (**1915** : 358) is incorrect in stating that Gill (1865) used the family RHINEODONTIDAE. RHINCODONTIDAE apparently was first used by Garman (1913) and is thus the third oldest family-group name for *Rhincodon*. However, this name has attracted increased usage and has enjoyed virtually universal acceptance for the past 30 years. To upset this widely used family name at this time would, in our view, be a disservice to biology. If *Rhinodon* is considered, as we interpret it, to be an incorrect subsequent spelling it, as noted in paragraph 4 above, would have no status and the family-group name would be RHINCODONTIDAE. But if *Rhinodon* were considered an unjustified emendation then RHINODONTIDAE has clear priority by 72 years, as the family-group name. Such an interpretation would result in a separate spelling of the genus and the stem of the family-group name, a most undesired circumstance, and in replacement of the accepted family-group name RHINCODONTIDAE. The same arguments apply with the same results to *Rhineodon* and RHINEODONTIDAE. Sabrosky (1972) has proposed that a paragraph be added to The Code indicating that a family name based on an unjustified emendation of a generic name is to be corrected.

8. The applicants therefore request the Commission:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for the Law of Homonymy, the generic name *Rhiniodon* Smith, 1828;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology: *Rhincodon* Smith, 1829 (gender: masculine), type-species under Article 68(b), *Rhiniodon typus* Smith, 1829;

(3) to place the specific name *typus* Smith, 1828, as published in the binomen *Rhiniodon typus* (specific name of type-species of *Rhincodon* Smith, 1829), on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the family-group name RHINCODONTIDAE (type-genus *Rhincodon* Smith, 1829) on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology;

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology: *Rhiniodon* Smith, 1828, rejected under (1) above;

(6) to declare the following generic names to be incorrect subsequent spellings of *Rhincodon* Smith, 1829 and to place them on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
(a) *Rhineodon* Müller & Henle, 1837
(b) *Rineodon* Müller & Henle, 1838
(c) *Rhinodon* Müller & Henle, 1841
(d) *Rhinecodon* L. Agassiz, 1846

(7) to place the generic name *Rhinchodon* Smith, 1829 (rejected by first reviser action in paragraph 2 above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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GECARCINUS HIRTIPES LAMARCK, 1818 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2096

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The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked here to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Gecarcinus hirtipes* Lamarck, 1818, a forgotten name, which forms a threat to two currently used species names in carcinology; one because of priority, the other because of homonymy.

2. Lamarck (1818, *Hist. nat. Anim. sans Vertèbres* (ed. 1) vol. 5: 251) described *Gecarcinus hirtipes* with a short two-line description with the type locality indication "Habite à l'Ile de France" (=Mauritius). H. Milne-Edwards (1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.*, vol. 2: 23) cited Lamarck's species with a question mark in the synonymy of *Cardisoma carnifex* (Herbst, 1796). White (1847, *List Crust. Brit. Mus.*: 31) definitely synonymised Lamarck's *Gecarcinus hirtipes* with *Cardisoma carnifex*. Since that time Lamarck's species name disappeared from carcinological literature and was hardly ever, if at all, even cited as synonym.

3. The type of Larmack's species is lost, at least it could not be located in the collection of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris where Lamarck stated it to be. It was evidently already lost in H. Milne-Edwards's days. Lamarck's description is very short and might fit a number of species. Judging by what little information is available, however, it seems most likely that the species is identical with *Cardisoma rotundum* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) or *Cardisoma carnifex* (Herbst, 1796). In this sense Lamarck's species is a nomen dubium.

4. The restriction of *Gecarcinus hirtipes* Lamarck, 1818 in the sense of *Cardisoma rotundum* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, in Freycinet, *Voyage autour du Monde "Uranie" et "Physicienne" (Zool.)*: 527) would cause the disappearance into synonymy of the name *rotundum*. This for itself would not result in too much confusion, however, as that name, although it is quite old and has more frequently been used than Lamarck's, only recently has become more generally accepted as the name for a species of *Cardisoma*. It was Rathbun (1906, *Bull. U.S. Fish. Commn.* **23**(3) : 838) who first introduced that name into modern carcinological literature to replace the name *Cardisoma hirtipes* Dana, 1852. Most contemporary carcinologists (e.g. Calman, 1909, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1909** : 711; Tesch, 1918, *Siboga Exped.* **39**(c) : 137) opposed Rathbun's action as in their opinion the original description by Quoy & Gaimard was insufficient for a certain recognition of the species. In recent years some authors (e.g. Holthuis, 1953, *Atoll. res. Bull.* **24** : 34) again used the name *rotundum* in the sense advocated by Rathbun.

5. The other consequence of the restriction of *Gecarcinus hirtipes* Lamarck, 1818 in that sense is that the name *Cardisoma hirtipes* Dana, 1852, for a different species of the same genus would fall as a junior homonym and should have to

be replaced. Dana's name is well known, widely used, and used since it was proposed.

6. The restriction of *Gecarcinus hirtipes* Lamarck, 1818 in the sense of *Cardisoma carnifex* (Herbst, 1796) would cause no synonymy problems but in this case *Cardisoma hirtipes* Dana, 1852 would fall as a junior homonym and would still have to be replaced.

7. *Cardisoma hirtipes* Dana (1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **5** : 253) was generally employed for landcrabs of the genus *Cardisoma* for about 100 years, with the exception of Rathbun's efforts to replace it by the name *Cardisoma rotundum*. In 1950 Tweedie (*Bull. Raffles Mus.* **22** : 138) showed that what usually had been indicated as *Cardisoma hirtipes* Dana, 1852 (or by Rathbun: *Cardisoma rotundum*) are two distinct species. As shown by Türkay (1973, *Senckenberg. biol.* **54** : 92), who confirmed the correctness of Tweedie's observations, one of these species is *Cardisoma hirtipes* Dana, 1852, the other is *Cardisoma rotundum* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824), and Türkay employed these names for the two species. Now that it is most likely that *Gecarcinus hirtipes* Lamarck, 1818, is identical either with *Cardisoma carnifex* (Herbst, 1796) or *Cardisoma rotundum* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) (it certainly is not identical with *Cardisoma hirtipes* Dana, 1852), the usage of Lamarck's name in whatever sense would lead to an introduction of a new name for the old *Cardisoma hirtipes* Dana, 1852.

8. Although *Gecarcinus hirtipes* Lamarck, 1818 is a nomen dubium, its inclusion in the genus *Cardisoma* leads in all cases to the loss of the currently used *Cardisoma hirtipes* Dana, 1852 and possibly to that of *Cardisoma rotundum* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824). Under these circumstances the replacement of Dana's name seems highly undesirable, and therefore the International Commission is now requested to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for both the purpose of the Law of Priority and those of the Law of Homonymy, the specific name *hirtipes* Lamarck, 1818, as published in the binomen *Gecarcinus hirtipes*;

(2) place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(i) *hirtipes* Dana, 1852, as published in the binomen *Cardisoma hirtipes;*

(ii) *rotunda* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, as published in the binomen *Thelphusa rotunda*;

(3) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *hirtipes* Lamarck, 1818, as published in the binomen *Gecarcinus hirtipes*, and suppressed under (a) above.

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MONSTRILLA INTERMEDIA KRICZAGIN, 1877 (COPEPODA: MONSTRILLOIDA): PROPOSAL FOR SUPPRESSION Z.N.(S.) 2098

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Kriczagin (1877) described, from the Black Sea, two new species of Copepoda Monstrilloida, one of which he named *Monstrilla intermedia*. Dolgopolskaya (1948) showed that *M. intermedia* Kriczagin was conspecific with *Monstrilla grandis* Giesbrecht, 1891 (illustrated by Giesbrecht, 1892), and, without further comment, gives precedence to the junior synonym, *M. grandis*, as does Porumb (1961). The present author has been able to find only two other references to *Monstrilla intermedia* Kriczagin, both of which are very brief (Malaquin, 1901; van Breemen, 1908). The name *Monstrilla grandis* Giesbrecht has been otherwise universally employed, thirty-six references being known to the author, ten of which are cited below (Gurney, 1927; Rose, 1933; Pesta, 1934; Davis, 1949; Shen and Bai, 1956; Russev and Dimov, 1957; Gaudy, 1962; Naidenow, 1966; Ramírez, 1971; Isaac, 1974).

The combination *Monstrilla intermedia* was also used by Aurivillius (1898: 39) for a quite different species of monstrillid, which later proved to be conspecific with, and junior to, *Monstrilla longicornis* Thompson, 1888 (see Sars, 1921). Thus, confusion could ensue if the name *Monstrilla intermedia* were continued to be used. It is therefore requested that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purpose of the Law of Priority, but not the Law of Homonymy, the specific name *intermedia* as published in the binomen *Monstrilla intermedia* Kriczagin, 1877 and;

(2) place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *grandis* Giesbrecht, 1891, as published in the binomen *Monstrilla grandis*;
   (b) *longicornis* Thompson, 1888, as published in the binomen *Monstrilla longicornis*;

(3) place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *intermedia* Kriczagin, 1877, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above;
   (b) *intermedia* Aurivillius, 1898, as published in the binomen *Monstrilla intermedia*, a junior primary homonym of *intermedia* Kriczagin, 1877.

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COSSMANNELLA MAYER-EYMAR, 1896 (MOLLUSCA, BIVALVIA): ESPECE-TYPE MAL IDENTIFIEE. Z.N.(S.) 2106

Par Amin Strougo (*Laboratoire de Paléontologie, Université de Paris-Sud, 91 Orsay, France*)

Cossmannella a été proposé par Mayer-Eymar (1896: 366) comme sous-genre de *Cardita* Megerle, 1811. L'espèce-type en est *Cardium egyptiacum* Fraas, 1867: 285, par désignation subséquente de Cossmann (1897: 153). Or, l'espèce décrite et figurée par Mayer-Eymar sous ce nom étant tout autre que celle de Fraas, Oppenheim (1903) la rectifia en *Cardita fajumensis*. Chavan (1938) a adopté plus tard *Cardita fajumensis* comme espèce-type de *Cossmannella*, tandis que Glibert et van de Poel (1970) ont pris *Cardium egyptiacum* Fraas pour type. Selon ces derniers auteurs, *Cossmannella* ainsi compris, admet *Claibornicardia* Stenzel & Krause, 1957 (:104) comme synonyme postérieur.

2. Il faut remarquer en passant que Cossmann a cité Mayer-Eymar et non Fraas comme auteur de "*Cardita egyptiaca*", comme s'il s'agissait d'une nouvelle espèce nominale. Il a répété son erreur en 1904 (: 118) où il a déclaré que Oppenheim a remplacé le terme *egyptiaca* par *fajumensis* pour la raison que le premier était préemployé par Fraas; alors qu'en réalité, la dénomination *fajumensis* s'applique à l'espèce que Mayer-Eymar a rapportée à tort à celle de Fraas.

3. Suivant l'Article 70(a) du Code, la désignation de l'espèce-type de *Cossmannella* relève entièrement de la Commission. Les arguments qui incitent à choisir *Cardita fajumensis* Oppenheim comme espèce-type sont les suivants:

(a) Chavan (1938), premier reviseur du groupe, a adopté cette position.

(b) Cette acception a fait presque l'unanimité des auteurs pendant plusieurs années (Tessier, 1952; Eames, 1957; Freneix, 1959, 1972).

(c) C'est également le sens suivi dans le Treatise américain.

(d) L'admission de *Cardium egyptiacum* Fraas comme espèce-type, loin de servir la stabilité de la nomenclature, ouvrira la voie, au contraire, à d'interminables discussions sur les affinités réelles existant entre *Cardium egyptiacum* d'une part, et *Claibornicardia* d'autre part. Il est à noter que la charnière de *Cardita fajumensis* est parfaitement comprise aujourd'hui grâce à un matériel abondant que j'ai pu récolter en Egypte (travail en préparation), et qu'elle avait été précédemment établie, par Chavan (1938), chez une espèce indubitablement congénérique, *Cardita costaenodulosis* Newton, 1922, espèce-type de *Amekiglans* Eames, 1957.

4. La Commission est donc priée:

(1) d'utiliser de ses pleins pouvoirs de supprimer toute désignation d'espèce-type pour le genre nominal *Cossmannella* Mayer-Eymar, 1896, faite jusqu'à présent, et de désigner *Cardita fajumensis* Oppenheim, 1903, comme espèce-type;

(2) de placer le nom générique *Cossmannella* Mayer-Eymar, 1896 (genre grammatical: féminin), espèce-type, par désignation sous les pleins pouvoirs en (1) ci-dessus, *Cardita fajumensis* Oppenheim, 1903, sur la Liste Officielle des Noms Génériques en Zoologie;

(3) de placer le nom spécifique *fajumensis* Oppenheim, 1903, comme publié dans le binôme *Cardita fajumensis*, (nom spécifique de l'espèce-type du genre nominal *Cossmannella* Mayer-Eymar, 1896) sur la Liste Officielle des Noms Spécifiques en Zoologie.

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POLYDRUSUS GERMAR, 1817 AND *PHYLLOBIUS* GERMAR, 1824 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSAL TO MAINTAIN CURRENT USAGE BY INVOKING THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2107

By R. T. Thompson (*British Museum (Natural History), London SW7 5BD*)

The purpose of the present application is to prevent the well known weevil genus *Phyllobius* Germar becoming a synonym of *Polydrusus* Germar and the revival of the little-used name *Phyllerastes* Schönherr for the genus presently known as *Polydrusus* Germar. Also to prevent similar changes affecting family-group names based on *Phyllobius* and *Polydrusus*.

2. Originally included under the name *Polydrusus* Germar (1817: 341) and validating it, are four pre-existing specific names: *pyri* [Linnaeus, 1758], *oblongus* [Linnaeus, 1758], *viridicollis* [Fabricius, 1801] and *undatus* [Fabricius, 1781]. Schönherr (1823: 1144) designated *pyri* as type-species of *Polydrosus* (so spelled) and (:1141) erected a new genus, *Phyllerastes*, with *undatus* as its type-species.

3. Germar (1824: 447), apparently unaware of Schönherr's actions, erected a new genus, *Phyllobius*, for *pyri*, *oblongus* and a number of other species and (:452) retained *undatus* in *Polydrusus*.

4. Schönherr (1826) disregarded his own actions of 1823, listed (:15) *Phyllobius* with *pyri* as type-species and (:12) *Polydrusus* with *undatus* as type-species, giving his own name, *Phyllerastes*, as a synonym of *Polydrusus*. This action is clearly invalid under Article 61 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Nevertheless, Schönherr's revised nomenclature has been used ever since. Each of the two genera now contains more than one hundred and fifty nominal species, including some of the most familiar insects of the European countryside. Several species of both genera are of economic importance (Balachowsky, 1963).

5. In 1823 (:1144), Schönherr also proposed the family-group name POLYDROSIDES which is a senior synonym of PHYLLOBIDES Schönherr, 1826 (:15) and a senior homonym of POLYDROSINA Champion (in Sharp and Champion), 1911 (:208). The situation may be summarized thus:

	Polydrusus	*Phyllobius*
	(*auct. post.* 1826)	
Germar, 1817	*Polydrusus*	
	undatus	*pyri*
		oblongus
		viridicollis
Schönherr, 1823		POLYDROSIDES
	Phyllerastes undatus (type)	*Polydrosus pyri* (type)
Germar, 1824	*Polydrusus undatus, et al.*	*Phyllobius pyri, et al.*
Schönherr, 1826		PHYLLOBIDES
	Polydrusus undatus (type)	*Phyllobius pyri* (type)

6. The consequences mentioned in para. (1) above can be avoided by setting aside Schönherr's 1823 designation of *pyri* as type-species of *Polydrosus*

[sic]. The separation of the two genera will then date from 1824 and the designation of their type-species from 1826. The tribal name POLYDROSINI will still date from 1823, being based on *Polydrosus* Schönherr, a junior objective synonym of *Polydrusus* Germar (Code, Article 33a(ii)).

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Polydrusus* Germar, 1817, made prior to that of Schönherr, 1826 and having done so, to validate the designation by Schönherr, 1826 of the nominal species *Curculio undatus* Fabricius, 1781 (:189) as type;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Polydrusus* Germar, 1817 (gender: masculine), type-species by designation by Schönherr, 1826 (validated in (1) above), *Curculio undatus* Fabricius, 1781;

(b) *Phyllobius* Germar, 1824 (gender: masculine), type-species by designation by Schönherr, 1826, *Curculio pyri* Linnaeus, 1758;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *undatus* Fabricius, 1781, as published in the binomen *Curculio undatus* (the name of the type-species of *Polydrusus* Germar, 1817);

(b) *pyri* Linnaeus, 1758 (:384), as published in the binomen *Curculio pyri* (the name of the type-species of *Phyllobius* Germar, 1824);

(4) to place the following family-group names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) POLYDROSINI (correction of POLYDROSIDES) Schönherr, 1823 (type-genus *Polydrusus* Germar, 1817);

(b) PHYLLOBIINI (correction of PHYLLOBIDES) Schönherr, 1826 (type-genus *Phyllobius* Germar, 1824).

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THAMNOPHILUS RUFICOLLIS SPIX, 1825 (AVES, FORMICARIIDAE): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN FAVOUR OF *THAMNOPHILUS AMAZONICUS* SCLATER, 1858. Z.N.(S.) 2108

By Kenneth C. Parkes (*Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*)

The name *Thamnophilus ruficollis* Spix, 1825, was based on a specimen formerly in the Spix collection in the Munich Museum, but subsequently lost (Hellmayr, 1906, p.657; Cory and Hellmayr, 1924, p.99). Sclater (1858) published the name *Thamnophilus amazonicus* as a substitute for *T. ruficollis* Spix, on the nomenclaturally irrelevant ground that Spix's name was based on characters of the female. Although the introduction of the name *amazonicus* was not technically necessary under modern rules, this name received full acceptance and has been used for the Amazonian Antshrike almost universally since it was first published.

2. Novaes (1974) called attention to the senior status of the name *Thamnophilus ruficollis* Spix, but nevertheless used the binomen *Thamnophilus amazonicus* Sclater for this species. At about the same time, Mees (1974), in connection with describing a new Suriname subspecies of the Amazonian Antshrike, revived the binomen *Thamnophilus ruficollis* without explanation (the name *T. amazonicus* appears nowhere in his paper). I am indebted to Dr. Mees for a partial summary of the nomenclatural history of this species.

3. For more than a century, the name *Thamnophilus amazonicus* has appeared in every standard reference work covering its range in South America. Under the provisions of the former Article 23(b) of the Code, *Thamnophilus ruficollis* Spix would have clearly been considered a *nomen oblitum*, having been totally ignored or rejected for more than fifty years before its recent revival by Mees.

4. As the substitution of *ruficollis* for *amazonicus* would upset a long stable name, the provisions of the revised Articles 23(a-b) and 79 apply. The requirements of Article 79(b) for establishing a *prima facie* case that stability is threatened are presented below, together with additional details of the history of the case.

5. Hellmayr (1906), although a strict believer in priority, nevertheless refrained from reviving *Thamnophilus ruficollis* Spix, as he believed that the plate (the type specimen having disappeared) and the description could apply to either of two different taxa, then known as *T. amazonicus* Sclater (from Amazonia) and *T. cinereiceps* Pelzeln, 1869 : 145 (from southern Venezuela and northwestern Brazil). I have compared Spix's plate with specimens of both forms, and agree with Hellmayr that it partakes of characteristics of both, and is thus indeterminate. The well-marked *T. cinereiceps* is now generally considered a subspecies of *T. amazonicus*, a fact irrelevant to nomenclatural considerations.

6. No type-locality was given by Spix for *ruficollis*, although the collection on which he was reporting was said to have come from Brazil. In Sclater's (1858) description of *amazonicus*, the name was clearly stated to be a substitute for the unsatisfactory (to Sclater) name *ruficollis*. Although no types of *amazonicus* were expressly specified by Sclater in 1858, he based his description on material in his collection and in that of the British Museum, taken by Bates "on the Upper Amazon". In 1862 (p.174) Sclater designated the pair in his own collection as "types of the species". Sclater's collection was transferred to the British Museum, and in the "Catalogue of Birds" in that institution, the pair received from Sclater are again referred to as the "types of the species" *amazonicus* (Sclater, 1890, p.199). These two specimens were also considered by Cory and Hellmayr (1924, p.98) to be the types of *amazonicus*. Warren and Harrison (1971, p.21) list a male from the Bates collection (British Museum [Natural History]) Reg. no. 1889.9.20.89) as a syntype, and state that there are three other syntypes in the BM(NH) collection.

7. In spite of the above designations, according to the provisions of Article 72(d) of the Code, these specimens have no status as types: "If an author proposes a new specific name expressly as a replacement for a prior name, but at the same time applies it to particular specimens, the type of the replacement nominal species must be that of the prior nominal species, despite any contrary designation of type-specimen or different taxonomic usage of the replacement name". The "type-specimen" of *Thamnophilus amazonicus* Sclater is therefore the lost type of *T. ruficollis* Spix (unless and until a neotype is proposed), now known only through the description and plate. The latter, as shown above, cannot be identified certainly with either *amazonicus* (as that name is currently used) or *cinereiceps*. *T. amazonicus*, being based on *ruficollis*, lacks a type-locality, as none was specified by Spix for *ruficollis*. If the latter name were to be considered to apply to the taxon now called *cinereiceps*, then *amazonicus* Sclater would be an earlier name for *cinereiceps* Pelzeln, 1869, as well as a junior synonym of *ruficollis*, and the population of the Upper Amazon presently called *Thamnophilus amazonicus amazonicus* would have to be called *T. ruficollis sclateri* Sztolcmann, 1926, the next available name.

8. In order to ensure the intended and customary meaning of both *amazonicus* and *cinereiceps*, a neotype for *amazonicus* Sclater should be selected; this should logically be the male from the Bates collection, as intended and illustrated by Sclater. I therefore designate as neotype of *Thamnophilus amazonicus* Sclater the male specimen in the British Museum (Natural History), Reg. no. 1889.9.20.89, one of the so-called "syntypes". Formerly in the Sclater collection, this specimen was collected by H. W. Bates on the "Upper Amazon", which, according to Cory and Hellmayr (1924, p.98), equals "Rio Javarri" or Javari, a tributary of the Amazon that forms part of the present border between Brazil and Peru. This action, in effect, follows Recommendation 75C of the Code, although the latter deals with validation of an earlier invalid neotype-designation rather than an invalid type-designation as in Sclater's case.

9. The above action ensuring that the name *amazonicus* does in fact apply to the population of the Upper Amazon to which it has been traditionally

attached, we turn now to the question of conservation of *amazonicus* and suppression of the senior synonym *ruficollis*. Cory and Hellmayr's standard "Catalogue of birds of the Americas" (1924) lists no fewer than 22 citations to the name *amazonicus* Sclater after its introduction, through 1922 (one citation under a different generic name). On the other hand, only five instances of the use of *ruficollis* Spix are cited, none later than 1908. I know of no subsequent reference to the Amazonian Antshrike that uses the name *ruficollis* until that of Mees (1974). Article 79(b) of the Code, as revised at Monaco (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **29**, pt. 4: 185–186, 1972), requires the citation of usage by at least 5 different authors in at least 10 different publications during the immediately preceding fifty years to establish a *prima facie* case that stability is being threatened by revival of an unused senior synonym. The name *Thamnophilus amazonicus* is used in the following standard reference works in chronological sequence, published in 1924 or later: Cory and Hellmayr, 1924; Pinto, 1938; Griscom and Greenway, 1941; Gyldenstolpe, 1945 and 1951; Peters, 1951; Phelps and Phelps, 1963; Meyer de Schauensee, 1964 and 1966; Haverschmidt, 1968; Meyer de Schauensee, 1970. In addition to these and other major works, the name *amazonicus* appears in numerous smaller papers published in the past half century.

10. The Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *ruficollis* Spix, 1825, as published in the binomen *Thamnophilus ruficollis*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the following species-group names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *amazonicus* Sclater, 1858, as published in the binomen *Thamnophilus amazonicus*, and as interpreted by reference to the neotype designated herein;

(b) *cinereiceps* Pelzeln, 1869, as published in the binomen *Thamnophilus cinereiceps*;

(3) to place the specific name *ruficollis* Spix, 1825, as published in the binomen *Thamnophilus ruficollis*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

Acknowledgments

Dr. G. F. Mees kindly sent me a partial summary of the nomenclatural history of this species in explanation of his revival of the name *Thamnophilus ruficollis*. Valuable advice concerning the wording of this application was received from Dr. Eugene Eisenmann (Commissioner) and Mr. R. V. Melville (Secretary) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

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NOTOZUS FÖRSTER 1853 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA, CHRYSIDIDAE), PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY. Z.N.(S.) 2109

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The proposal to replace *Elampus* Spinola, 1806, with *Notozus* Förster, 1853, was published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature in 1947 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **1**: 213). However, all files on proposed changes in nomenclature submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature before October, 1959, were closed (China, 1963) and the present paper is a reapplication to the Commission for the addition of the name *Notozus* Förster to the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology". Benson *et al.* first published their proposal in 1937 (*Gen. Names Br. Ins.* **5** : 84) and Bodenstein (1939, p.128, Footnote) supported it on the grounds that "the name *Notozus* Förster has been consistently used for the group of species originally intended by Förster, whereas *Elampus* (and its emendation *Ellampus*) has been variously used to indicate those species placed in *Omalus* Panzer, 1801, or for both *Omalus* and *Notozus* together".

The confusion about the correct use of *Elampus* (sensu Spinola) is due mainly to the poor original description by Spinola (1806) which is as follows:

(Fascic 1, page 10, line 21). "Divisio 4. (G. *Elampus, si novum genus.*)
Labium emarginatum. Instrumenta cibaria nullo-modo porrecto.
Abdomen e segmentis tribus aequalibus. Corpus valde globosum.
Subdivitatur.

1. Anus dentatus. Ex. *Chrysis Panzeri*
   Aurata, etc.
2. Anus edentulus. Ex. *Chrysis Regia*
   Fervida
   Aenea, etc."

(Fascic 2, page 75). "*Id. Lin.* 21. Divisio tertia totum *G. Hedychrum* sistit. Species quarum est anus dentatus vel emarginatus, peculiaribus gaudent characteribus. Mandibulae intùs denticulatae. Scutellum interdùm posticè productum. Alae ut in *Omalis* jureanis. Labium integrum. Nonne genus distinctum? *G. Elampus.*"

In addition to the poor description, the species which he named as belonging to this new genus belong to two genera, namely *Notozus* and *Omalus*.

Spinola himself, in 1851, described a new species of *Elampus*, *E. gayi* (Gay Hist. Fisic. Chil. **5**(6): 413) which fits the genus characters for *Notozus*. Although he was clear about the limits of his own genus other authors were not. For example, of the nine species of this group described for North America (two of which were transferred to *Omalus*), seven were described originally under the name *Notozus* and two under the name *Elampus* (Bodenstein, 1951), whereas ten names previously placed under *Elampus* were synonomized correctly under *Omalus* by Bohart and Campos (1960).

Förster's original description of *Notozus*, in contrast to the description of *Elampus*, leaves no doubt as to the identity and diagnostic characters of the genus. His original description is as follows:

(*Verh. naturh. Ver. preuss. Rheinl.* 1853 **10** : 331). "*Notozus nov. gen.*

Caput antennarum flagello elongato, filiformi. Thorax postscutello plus minus acuminato, producto. Pedes femoribus anticis basi plerumque extus rectangulatim dilatatis, tarsorum articulo ultimo unguiculis seratis. Abdomen segmento tertio apicem versus valde angustato, apice ipso reflexo".

He included five new species in his new genus, namely: *Notozus Frivaldszkii*, *N. pyrosomus*, *N. bidens*, *N. constrictus* and *N. anomalus* [this species, in fact, belongs to the genus *Omalus* and was synonymized under *Ellampus truncatus* (Bischoff, 1913)]. In addition, Förster discussed the relationship (as he interpreted it) of his new genus to *Elampus*.

Ashmead (1902) designated *Hedychrum spina* Lepeletier, 1806 as the type of *Notozus* but under Article 69(a)(iv) of the Code this designation is not valid since he did not mention that *H. spina* was a synonym of *Notozus Frivaldszkii* Förster = *Chrysis panzeri* spp. *spina* Lep. (see Balthasar, 1954, for this synonymy). The name *Chrysis panzeri* has come into general use for the type-species.

Since the original description of *Elampus* Spinola, 1806, and *Notozus* Förster, 1853, there has been inconsistency in the use of he name *Elampus*, especially from 1854 until 1913. During this period most authors followed Förster's interpretation of *Notozus* and *Elampus*. In Europe, Dahlbom (1854) used *Omalus* and *Elampus*. Tournier (1879) used *Omalus* and *Notozus* but mentioned that Dahlbom had divided *Elampus* into two sections with the description of *Notozus* corresponding exactly to his second section. Taschenburg (1866: 149) remarked that *Elampus* and *Notozus* "can only be separated by the above mentioned characters (apical notch open versus apical notch truncated from above and more or less filled with membrane) which, moreover, seem to merge into each other" (translated from German). Frey-Gessner (1887) used *Elampus* only, combining *Omalus* and *Notozus*. Mocsáry (1889) divided *Ellampus* (emendation) into two subgenera—*Notozus* and *Ellampus*. Du Buysson (1891) separated *Notozus* and *Elampus* into two genera. Bischoff (loc. cit.) used the names *Notozus* and *Ellampus* and synonomized *Elampus*, *Notozus* and *Omalus* under both of them. In North America, Norton (1879) divided *Elampus* into two parts—(A) corresponding to *Omalus* and (B) to *Notozus*. Aaron (1885) used *Omalus*, *Elampus* and *Notozus* as three separate genera. Ashmead (loc. cit.) used *Notozus* and *Elampus*.

Within the last 50 years there has been more frequent and consistent use of the names *Omalus* (rather than *Elampus*) and *Notozus* except by most North American workers who use *Elampus* in place of *Notozus*. The following authorities from outside North America have defined and used *Notozus* in their more important publications: Trautmann (1927), Tosawa (1931), Semenov-Tian-Shanskij (1932, 1967), Berland and Bernard (1938), Edney (1940), Tsuneki (1948), Balthasar (1946, 1951, 1954), Linsenmaier (1951, 1959), Zimmermann (1961), and Móczár (1964). Berland and Bernard (loc. cit.), Semenov-Tian-Shanskij (loc. cit.) and Tsuneki (loc. cit.) use *Elampus* in place of *Omalus*.

A list of papers, more or less complete, published by North American workers in the last 50 years, which mention the name *Elampus* is given as evidence for the more recent use of *Elampus* (sensu *Notozus*): Bodenstein (1939: 126; 1951: 719), Bohart and Campos (1960: 236), Evans (1966: 53), Gibson and Carillo (1959: 200), Gittens (1969: 68), Krombein (1958: 94; 1963: 261; 1967: 307), and Kurczewski and Kurczewski (1970: 192). It must be stressed that most of these papers do not define the genus but merely mention the name *Elampus*. Two other North American publications use the name *Notozus* viz. Taylor (1928: 990) and Brimley (1938: 435).

A relatively larger number of workers have used the name *Notozus* in their publications compared with the fewer workers who have used the name *Elampus* for those species having the characteristics described by Förster in his original description of *Notozus*. Thus, despite Latreille's designation (1810: 437) of *Chrysis panzeri* Fabricius, 1804,* as the type-species of *Elampus*, the fact that his Considérations Générales was placed on the Official List of Works Approved as available for Zoological Nomenclature (Hemming, 1958), and the recent use of *Elampus* (sensu *Notozus*) in North America, I believe that Article 79 (as amended by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1972) should be invoked on the grounds that *Elampus* is essentially an unused or misused name and should be suppressed in the interests of stability and universality.

In summary:

(1) Three names (*Omalus*, *Notozus* and *Elampus*) have been used for two distinct genera.
(2) The names *Notozus* and *Omalus* have been used consistently for the groups of species for which they were intended by the authors.
(3) The name *Elampus* has been used for one, the other, or both of these genera and occasionally as a distinct genus.
(4) In most instances (except in North America) where *Elampus* was used, the writer was referring to those species that belong to *Omalus*.
(5) Most authorities now use the names *Notozus* and *Omalus*.
(6) The type designation by Latreille, of *Chrysis panzeri* Fabricius, 1804, for the genus name *Elampus* Spinola, 1806, is valid.
(7) The type designation, by Ashmead, of *Hedychrum spina* Lep. for the genus *Notozus* Förster, 1853, is not valid.
(8) By priority, *Elampus* should take precedence over *Notozus*.
(9) The use of the name *Elampus* for those species now placed in *Notozus* would cause greater confusion than stability and universality.

Therefore the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to take the following action:

(1) Use its plenary powers to:

*The question of the correct date of publication of *Systema Piezatorum* was brought up by Richards (1932, *Trans. R. Ent. Soc.* **83** : 144) who gave reasons for supposing the date to be 1805. However Bischoff (1913, *Genera Insectorum* **151** : 6) uses 1804. The author has seen a copy of *Systema Piezatorum* dated 1804 and agrees with Hedicke (1941, *Mitt. dt. ent. Ges.* **10** : 82) that there is no reason to doubt the 1804 date.

(a) set aside all previous designations of type species for *Notozus* Förster, 1853, made prior to the ruling here requested and having done so to designate the nominal species *Chrysis panzeri* Fabricius, 1804, as the type species of that genus;

(b) suppress the generic name *Elampus* Spinola, 1806, (and its unjustified emendation *Ellampus* Agassiz, 1846) for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) Place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Notozus* Förster, 1853, (gender: masculine), type-species *Chrysis panzeri* Fabricius, 1804, under the plenary powers in (1) above;

(b) *Omalus* Panzer, 1801, (gender: masculine), type-species *Chrysis aenea* Fabricius, 1787, by monotypy;

(3) Place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *panzeri* Fabricius, 1804, as published in the binomen *Chrysis panzeri* (the specific name of the type-species of *Notozus* Förster, 1853);

(b) *aeneus* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the binomen *Chrysis aeneus* (the specific name of the type-species of *Omalus* Panzer, 1801);

(4) Place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology:

(a) *Elampus* Spinola, 1806, (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above;

(b) *Ellampus* Agassiz, 1846, (an unjustified emendation of *Elampus* Spinola, 1806).

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APPENDIX

Additional references in which the name *Notozus* Förster was mentioned and, in a few cases, defined are given to support the case for adding *Notozus* Förster, 1853, to the Official List. Not all the authors listed below are specialists of CHRYSIDIDAE but they are included to show the range of publications in which *Notozus* was used. In a few papers, e.g. Grandi (1927, 1934) and Trautmann (1926), the name *Elampus* Spinola (or *Ellampus*) was used but always as a synonym, or in place, of *Omalus* Panzer, (except Friese, 1926: 184, who combines *Omalus* and *Notozus* under *Ellampus*). No papers, apart from North American ones, were found in which the name *Elampus* was used in place of *Notozus*.

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APPLICATION FOR A DECLARATION THAT SPECIES-GROUP NAMES FORMED FROM OR ENDING IN UNLATINIZED GREEK ADJECTIVES ARE INDECLINABLE. Z.N.(S.) 2111

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1. The casus of this application is the avian name *Sylvia pammelaina* Anon. (= Stanley) (1814, in Salt *A voyage to Abyssinia and travels into . . . that country* [*etc.*] London, p.59) transferred to *Melaenornis* by Reichenow (1892, *J. Orn. Lpz.* **40** : 35) in the combination *Melaenornis pammelaena*. Reichenow restored the original spelling in 1902 (*Die Vögel Afrikas* **2** Neudamm p. 441). Since then, the name *Melaenornis pammelaina* has been used for the common and widespread African Black Flycatcher by so many writers that a complete list of this usage would be excessively long.

2. *Sylvia* is clearly a feminine genus by classical usage, zoological usage and form. *Melaenornis* is clearly a masculine genus by prescription of Article 30(a) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature and majority usage. The species-group name *pammelaina* is the feminine of a Greek adjective *pammelas* (= wholly black—an appropriate name) whose Greek paradigm is *pammelas, pammelaina, pammelan*. Stanley clearly intended to use the Greek feminine form of this adjective to agree with the feminine gender of *Sylvia*.

3. Another case of practical importance in the ornithology of the Ethiopian region concerns *Hirundo holomelas* Sundevall (1850, *Öfvers. k. VetenskAkad. Förh. Stockh.* **7**(4) : 108). On transferring it to *Psalidoprocne*, also a feminine genus, Bonaparte (1857, *Rivist. Comtemp. Sci. Lett. Art. Teatr. Torino* p.4) used the combination *Psalidoprocne holomela*. This form of the name has no support in the usage of either Greek or Latin. P. L. Sclater (1864, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1864** : 108) concurred in Bonaparte's generic transfer but corrected the name to *Psalidoprocne holomelaena* and this form of the name has been used almost always since for the Black Roughwinged Swallow of Africa. Again, a complete list of this usage would be exceedingly long.

4. If Greek adjectival names are indeclinable, the name of this swallow must be restored to *Psalidoprocne holomelas* but if they are declinable, the name of the African Black Flycatcher must be changed to *Melaenornis pammelas*.

5. The proem of Article 30 prescribes that a "species-group name, if an adjective in the nominative singular, must agree in gender with the generic name with which it is at any time combined". When such names are Latin adjectives there is no problem since they are covered by Article 11(b). But nothing is said in the Code concerning the treatment of Greek adjectives. It can be held that Article 11(b) implies that non-Latin adjectives are indeclinable, but this is not stated. In any case, the Code is to be interpreted in the light of zoological practice. An incomplete survey (see Appendix) of the occurrence in the Aves of species-group names ending in some form of *melas* shows that a majority of name-makers have accepted that *melas* is declinable according to Greek rules. The authors concerned are:

Berezovskii & Bianki, Blyth, Bonaparte, Burchell, Ehrenberg, G. R. Gray, Gurney, Heuglin, Hodgson, Ripley, Rüppell, Salvadori, P. L. Sclater, Sharpe, Shelley, Stanley, Stresemann & Paludan, Vaurie, Wagler.

The following have treated *melas* as indeclinable:

C. L. Brehm, Garnot, Gmelin, Heuglin, M. H. K. Lichentstein, Sundevall, Temminck, Vieillot.

In respect of the latter group, it must be pointed out that their view of this question is not certain since compound adjectives in Ancient Greek sometimes assimilated the femine declension to the masculine, i.e. these genders become morphologically indistinguishable, and it may be that some or all of these eight authors held this view of the declension of species-group names ending in a form of *melas*. I believe that a similar survey of the nomenclature of other zoological groups would reveal a similar variety of usage with some weight in favour of using the Greek declension of *melas*.

6. So far, reference has only been made to problems of names formed from the irregular third declension adjective *melas*. The only other adjective in Greek which is strictly comparable is *talas* (= wretched, oppressed with troubles) which is probably never the final element in a species-group name. But there are many species-group names such as *Buceros melanoleucos* A. A. H. Lichtenstein (1793, *Catalogus Rerum Naturalium rarissimarum Hamburgi* . . . Hamburg p.8) where the Greek adjectival ending has been retained and a problem in declension arises. Here, on transfer to a feminine genus the Greek declension would provide the form *melanoleuce*, and *melanoleucon* with a neuter genus. There are many such species-group names in zoology and the treatment of their declension is also covered by this Application.

7. It is clear that the present and past variety of usage leads to lack of uniformity of treatment and that some decision on what should be done is required. Majority usage favours the maintenance of Greek declensions but not by so overwhelming an amount that no other course can be contemplated. The majority of modern zoologists have no Greek and to force Greek declensions onto them would be a burden of no value to the advancement of our knowledge of the animals of the world, living and dead. It, therefore, seems better to declare that species-group names which are formed from or end in unlatinized Greek adjectives are indeclinable for the purposes of zoological nomenclature and that the original spellings of such names are to be maintained or restored in all cases. There is, of course, nothing in the Code or in this Application to prevent a zoologist creating a species-group name which retains the form of a Greek adjective in any of its genders.

8. The International Commission is, therefore, asked to:

(1) Issue a Declaration in terms of Article 78(a) amending the first line of the proem of Article 30 by the deletion of the words "an adjective" and by the substitution of the words "a Latin adjective";

(2) Issue an Opinion in terms of Article 78(b) that, arising from the foregoing Declaration, the original spelling of species-group names formed from or ending in unlatinized Greek adjectives is to be maintained or restored in all cases as appropriate, i.e. that Article 32(a) is to be strictly applied in such cases.

APPENDIX

Citations in support of the inclusion of authors in the lists in paragraph 5 grouped by authors in alphabetical order.

BEREZOVSKII and BIANKI. 1891. *Aves expeditionis Potanini per provinciam Gan-su et confinia*, 1884–1887. Sanktpeterburgh (*Poecile hypermelaena*. p. 112. "Poicile" is feminine)

BLYTH. 1849. *Catalogue of birds in the Museum Asiatic Society*. Calcutta. (*Columba leucomela* Temminck transferred to the masculine *Alsocomus* in the combination *Alsocomus leucomelas* p. 233. This is an unjustified emendation since Temminck's *leucomela* is a neo-Latin adjective whose masculine form is *leucomelus*)

BREHM, C. L. 1831. *Handbuch der Naturgeschichte aller Vögel Deutschlands* [*etc.*]. Ilmenau. (*Clangula leucomelas* p. 927. *Clangula* is feminine)

—— 1855. *Der vollständige Vogelfang*. [*etc.*]. Weimar. (*Ceryle leucomelas* p. 51. *Ceryle* is feminine)

BONAPARTE. See paragraph 3 of this application (*Psalidoprocne holomela* (Sundevall))

BURCHELL. 1822. *Travels in the interior of Southern Africa* Vol. 1. London. (*Saxicola leucomelaena* p. 335. *Saxicola* is feminine under Art. 30a(i)2)

EHRENBERG. 1833. *Symbolae Physicae, seu Icones et descriptiones Corporum Naturalium novorum aut minus cognitorum, quae ex itineribus per Libyam, Aegyptum, Nubiam, Dongalam, Syriam, Arabiam et Habessiniam etc.* Berolini. (*Curruca leucomelaena* fol. cc, footnote 7. *Curruca* is feminine)

GARNOT *in* BONAPARTE. 1856. *C. r. hebd. Acad. Sci. Paris* **43** : 649 (*Anas leucomelas* Garnot as a synonym of *Radja eytoni* Reich. *Anas* is feminine)

GMELIN. 1789. *Systema Naturae* Vol. 1. (*Loxia erythromelas* p. 856. *Loxia* is feminine)

GRAY, G. R. 1846. *The genera of birds: comprising their generic characters . . . and an extensive list of species*. London. Vol. 3 (*Parra hypomelaena* p. 589. *Parra* is feminine)

—— *Op. cit.* (*Lanius melas* Lesson transferred to the feminine *Campephaga* in the combination *Campephaga melas* Vol. 1, p.283. Corrected by him to *Campephaga melaena* in *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1861** : 435)

GURNEY. 1862. *Ibis* (*Ser. 1*) **4** : 30 (*Muscicapa cyanomelas* Vieillot emended to *cyanomelaena*)

HEUGLIN. 1864. *J. Orn. Lpz.* **12** : 252 (*Habropyga hypomelas. Habropyga* is feminine. Emended by him in 1870, *Ornithologie Nordost-Afrika's, der Nilquellen- und Küsten-Gebiete des Rothen Meeres und des nördlichen Somal-Landes*. to *Habropyga hypomelaena*: p. 611)

—— 1869. *J. Orn. Lpz.* **17** : 153 (*Saxicola melaena* Rüppell emended to *Saxicola melas*)

HODGSON *in* GRAY. 1844. *The Zoological Miscellany*. London. (*Phasianos leucomelanos* Latham unjustifiably emended to *leucomelas* p. 85. Latham's *leucomelanos* is neither Latin nor Greek and, therefore, indeclinable)

LICHTENSTEIN. 1830. *Preisverz. Säug. Deppe u. Scheide in Mexico gesamm. worden* Berlin [Reprinted in *J. Orn. Lpz.* **11** : 1863] (*Tanagra erythromelas* p. 2)

RIPLEY. 1961. *A synopsis of the birds of India and Pakistan* [*etc.*]. Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay (*Procellaria leucomelas* Temminck emended to *Procellaria leucomelaena* p. 3 as the genus is feminine)

RÜPPELL. 1835. *Neue Wirbelthiere, zu der Fauna von Abyssinien gehörig etc.* Frankfurt am Main (*Saxicola melaena* p. 77. *Saxicola* is feminine under Art. 30a(i)2)

SALVADORI. 1878. *Atti Accad. Sci. Torino* **13** : 1187 (*Ardetta melaena. Ardetta* is feminine)

SCLATER, P. L. 1856. *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1856** : 303 (*Tanagra erythromelas* Lichtenstein transferred to another feminine genus *Pyranga*, as *Pyranga erythromelaena*)

SCLATER, P. L. 1857. *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1857** : 130 (*Formicivora melaena.* Genus is feminine)
—— 1858. *J. Linn. Soc.* (*Zool.*) **2** : 160 (*Lanius melas* Lesson transferred to the neuter *Edoliisoma* as *Edoliisoma melan*)
—— 1864. See paragraph 3 of this application (*Psalidoprocne holomelaena*)
—— 1877. *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1877** : 553 (*Myzomela pammelaena. Myzomela* is feminine)
—— 1880. *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1880** : 66 (*Munia melaena. Munia* is feminine. On the same page he also referred to this species as *Munia hemimelaena*, apparently as a lapsus)
—— 1890. *Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum* Vol. 15. London. (*Cercomacra hypomelaena* p. 268. *Cercomacra* is feminine)
SHARPE. 1879. *Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum* Vol. 4. London. (*Campephaga leucomela* Vigors & Horsfield transferred to the feminine genus *Lalage*, by Bonaparte, 1850, *Consp. Gen. Av.* **1** : 355, in the correct combination *Lalage leucomela*, unjustifiably emended to *Lalage leucomelaena* p. 106)
—— 1894. *Bull. Br. Orn. Club* **3**: 37 (*Ardetta melaena* Salvadori transferred to the masculine *Xanthocnus* as *Xanthocnus melas*)
SHELLEY. 1889. *Ibis* (Ser. 6) **1** : 476 (*Bucco leucomelas* Boddaert transferred to the neuter *Tricholaema* as *Tricholaema leucomelan*)
STANLEY. 1814. See paragraph 1 of this application (*Sylvia pammelaina*)
STRESEMANN and PALUDAN. 1934. *Orn. Mber.* **42** : 43 (*Lonchura hypomelaena. Lonchura* is feminine)
SUNDEVALL. 1850. See paragraph 3 of this application (*Hirundo holomelas*)
TEMMINCK *in* TEMMINCK and LAUGIER. 1835. *Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées d'oiseaux, pour servir de suite et de complement aux planches enluminées de Buffon, édition* ... 1770. Part 99, pl. 587. (*Procellaria* [feminine] *leucomelas*)
VAURIE. 1959. *The birds of the Palaearctic fauna. A systematic reference. Order Passeriformes.* London. (*Poicile hypermelaena* Berezovskii & Bianki transferred to the masculine *Parus* as *Parus hypermelas* p. 476)
VIEILLOT. 1816. *Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle* Vol. 3. Paris. (*Pogonia erythromelas* p. 236. *Pogonia* is feminine)
—— 1817. *Op. cit.* Vol 14 (*Ardea erythromelas* p.422. *Ardea* is feminine)
—— 1818. *Op. cit.* Vol 21 (*Muscicapa cyanomelas* p. 473. *Muscicapa* is feminine)
—— 1819. *Op. cit.* Vol. 28 (*Pyranga erythromelas* p. 293. *Pyranga* is feminine)
WAGLER. 1827. *Systema Avium* Stuttgartiae & Tubingae. (*Pica cyanomelaena* fol. 21. *Pica* is feminine)

25 SEP 1975

MICRODRYAS LASERON, 1950 (MOLLUSCA: GASTROPODA) DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2121

by W. F. Ponder (*The Australian Museum, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia*)

Microdryas Laseron (1950: 277) (RISSOIDAE), type species *Cingula australiae* Frauenfeld (1867: 14), by original designation. Examination of the holotype in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, revealed that Frauenfeld's species is a worn specimen of *Alvania seminodosa* May, 1915, the type-species of *Subestea* Cotton, 1944. The species described and figured by Laseron (1950: 277, text fig. 65) as *australiae* appears to be identical with *Epigrus iravadioides* Gatliff & Gabriel (1913: 67). Laseron (1950) also suggested that *iravadioides* was a possible synonym of his *australiae*. The only other species listed by Laseron under his new genus was *M. elongata* Laseron, 1950, a peculiar, very rare species of uncertain affinities. In the writer's opinion this would be a most unsatisfactory alternative type-species.

2. By upholding the original type-species designation, *Microdryas* would be reduced to a synonym of *Subestea* and a new generic name would be required to cover the small group of species around *iravadioides*. A satisfactory solution would be to designate *Epigrus iravadioides* as the type species of *Microdryas*. The latter course would conserve a name which has been used in recent Australasian literature by several authors and would obviate the neccessity to erect a new generic name.

Therefore the International Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type-species for the genus *Microdryas* Laseron, 1950, and having done so to designate *Epigrus iravadioides* Gatliff & Gabriel, 1913, as the type-species;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following:
  (a) *Microdryas* Laseron, 1950, type-species (by designation in (1) above) *Epigrus iravadioides* Gatliff & Gabriel, 1913;
  (b) *Subestea* Cotton, 1944, type-species by original designation *Alvania seminodosa* May, 1915 (= *Cingula australiae* Frauenfeld, 1867);

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *iravadioides* Gatliff & Gabriel, 1913 as published in the binomen *Epigrus iravadioides* (the specific name of the type-species of *Microdryas* Laseron, 1950);
  (b) *australiae* Frauenfeld, 1867 as published in the binomen *Cingula australiae*, a senior synonym of *Alvania seminodosa* May, 1915 (the specific name of the type-species of *Subestea* Cotton, 1944).

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GATLIFF, J. H. and GABRIEL, C. J. 1913. On some new species and varieties of Victorian marine Mollusca. *Proc. R. Soc. Vict.*, (*N.S.*) **26**(1) : 67–70, pl. 8.

LASERON, C. F. 1950. Review of the Rissoidae of New South Wales. *Rec. Aust. Mus.* **22**(3) : 257–287

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 32, Part 4 (pp. 193–290, T.P. I–XIII) 30th January, 1976

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission may start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* [that marked with an asterisk involves the application of Articles 23a–b and 79b]:

(1) Conservation of *Dermacentor andersoni* Stiles, 1908 (Acarina: IXODIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 260.
(2) *Ophiura* Lamarck, 1801 and *Ophioderma* Müller & Troschel, 1840: revised proposals for stabilisation. Z.N.(S.) 1772.
(3) CIRCINAE in Aves and Mollusca; proposals to end the homonymy. Z.N.(S.) 2112.
(4) *Ophiolepis* Müller & Troschel, 1840: designation of type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2097.
(5) Suppression of *Pterois zebra* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 (Pisces: SCORPAENIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 2113.
(6) Validation of *Halecium* Oken, 1815 (Coelenterata: Hydroida). Z.N.(S.) 2116.
(7) Designation of neotype for *Lecanium acuminatum* Signoret, 1873 (Hemiptera: COCCIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 2119.
*(8) Suppression of *Cystioceras* Börner, 1912 (Insecta: Collembola). Z.N.(S.) 2120.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London SW7 5BD, United Kingdom
October 1975

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

(c) The following new applications have been received since the publication of Vol. 31 (1) on 31 July 1974. Those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23a–b and 79b.

(1) *Phloeotribus* Latreille, 1804 (Insecta, Coleoptera, SCOLYTIDAE): proposed conservation under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2068 (Stephen L. Wood).
*(2) *Xyleborus* Eichhoff, 1864 (Insecta, Coleoptera, SCOLYTIDAE): proposed conservation under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2069 (Stephen L. Wood).
*(3) *Dryocoetes* Eichhoff, 1864 (Insecta, Coleoptera, SCOLYTIDAE): proposed conservation under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2070 (Stephen L. Wood).

*(4) *Liparthrum* Wollaston, 1864 (Insecta, Coleoptera, SCOLYTIDAE): proposed conservation under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2071 (Stephen L. Wood).

*(5) *Phloeosinus* Chapuis, 1869 (Insecta, Coleoptera, SCOLYTIDAE): proposed conservation under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2072 (Stephen L. Wood).

*(6) *Clinocardium californiense* (Deshayes, 1839) (Mollusca: CARDIIDAE): proposed validation under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2073 (A. I. Kafanov).

(7) *Plyctolophus ducrops* Bonaparte, 1850 (Aves): proposed suppression under the plenary powers and validation of *Cacatua ducorpsii* Pucheron, 1853. Z.N.(S.) 2074 (E. Eisenmann & J. M. Forshaw).

(8) *Megasternum* Mulsant, 1844 and *Cryptopleurum* Mulsant, 1844 (Insecta, Coleoptera: HYDROPHILIDAE): two cases of misidentified type species. Z.N.(S.) 2075 (A. Smetana).

(9) On the original author and dates of some family-group names in Mammalia. Z.N.(S.) 2076 (A. Kashin).

(10) *Pseudoboa nigra* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854) (Reptilia: Serpentes): proposed validation under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2077 (A. F. Stimson).

(11) *Platyrhacus* Koch, 1847 (Diplopoda); designation of a type-species in accordance with current usage. Z.N.(S.) 2078 (R. L. Hoffman).

*(12) *Phagocata cornuta* Shishkov, 1907, proposed suppression (Turbellaria) (formerly registered as 2055A). Z.N.(S.) 2079 (R. Kent).

*(13) *Sminthopsis murina* var. *constricta* Spencer, 1896 (Marsupialia), proposed suppression. Z.N.(S.) 2080 (M. Archer).

(14) *Mesoplodon* Gervais, 1850 (Mammalia: Cetacea) proposed conservation under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2081 (S. Rice).

*(15) *Delphinus truncatus* Montagu, 1821 (Mammalia: Cetacea): proposed conservation under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2082 (S. Rice).

(16) *Solenopus margaritaceus* Koren & Danielssen, 1877 (Mollusca, Solenogastres): proposed designation to be type-species of *Simrothiella* Pilsbry, 1898. Z.N.(S.) 2083 (L. v. Salvini-Plawen).

(17) *Tanystropheus* H. v. Meyer, 1855 (Reptilia): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2084 (R. Wild).

(18) *Cardium* Linnaeus, 1758 (Mollusca, Bivalvia): type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2085 (G. H. Petersen & P. J. C. Russell).

(19) *Cerastoderma* Poli, 1795 (Mollusca, Bivalvia): designation of *Cardium edule* Linnaeus, 1758 as type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2086 (P. J. C. Russell).

*(20) *Tethyum sociabile* Gunnerus, 1765 (Tunicata; Ascidiacea): proposed suppression under plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2087 (Jon-Arne Sneli and Björn Gulliksen).

*(21) *Ascidia singularis* Gunnerus, 1770 and *Distomus mamillaris* Pallas, 1774; proposed suppression and designation of type-species for *Polycarpa* Heller, 1877 (Tunicata: Ascidiacea). Z.N.(S.) 2088 (Jon-Arne Sneli and Björn Gulliksen).

(22) *Hiltermannicythere* Bassiouni, 1970 (Ostracoda): request for the designation of a type-species under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2089 (M. A. Bassiouni, J. W. Neale & P. C. Sylvester-Bradley).

(23) *Rhiniodon* Smith, 1828 (Pisces) proposed suppression under the plenary powers in favour of *Rhincodon* Smith, 1829, the generic name of the whale shark. Z.N.(S.) 2090 (C. R. Robins & R. N. Lea).

(24) *Dactylopius* Costa, 1835 and *Pseudococcus* Westwood, 1840 (Ins. Hom.): type species. Z.N.(S.) 2091 (Miller).

(25) *Atractocera* Meigen, 1803 (Insecta, Diptera): designation of a type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2092 (Christine Dahl).

(26) *Papio* Müller, 1773 (Mammalia) proposed suppression under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2093 (E. Delson & P. H. Napier).

(27) COLOBIDAE Blyth, 1875 (Mammalia: Primates) validation, and precedence over SEMNOPITHECIDAE Owen, 1843 with suppression of PRESBYTINA Gray, 1825. Z.N.(S.) 2094 (E. Delson).

*(28) *Hyla rubra* Laurenti, 1768 and *Calamita quadrilineata* Schneider, 1799 (Amphibia): proposed suppression under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2095 (M. J. Fouquette).

(29) *Gecarcinus hirtipes* Lamarck, 1818 (Crustacea, Decapoda); proposed suppression under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2096 (M. Türkay).

(30) *Ophiolepis* Müller & Troschel, 1840; designation of type-species under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2097 (Ailsa Clark).

*(31) *Monstrilla intermedia* Kriczagin, 1877 (Copepoda: Monstrilloida); proposal for suppression. Z.N.(S.) 2098 (M. J. Isaac).

(32) On the type-species of some Radiolaria (Protozoa); unidentifiable type-species published by D. Rust. Z.N.(S.) 2099 (M. G. Petrushevskaya).

(33) On the type-species of some Radiolaria (Protozoa): unidentifiable type-species published by E. Haeckel. Z.N.(S.) 2100 (M. G. Petrushevskaya).

(34) On the type-species of some Radiolaria (Protozoa): *Acanthometra* Müller, 1855 and *Plagiacantha* Claparède in Müller, 1856. Z.N.(S.) 2101 (M. G. Petrushevskaya).

(35) On the type-species of some Radiolaria (Protozoa): *Ceratarachnium* Haeckel, 1881 and *Cornutellium* Haeckel, 1881. Z.N.(S.) 2102 (M. G. Petrushevskaya).

(36) On the type-species of some Radiolaria (Protozoa): *Flustrella* Ehrenberg, 1838, *Trematodiscus* Haeckel, 1860 and *Porodiscus* Haeckel, 1881. Z.N.(S.) 2103 (M. G. Petrushevskaya).

(37) On the type-species of some Radiolaria (Protozoa): *Stylotrochus* Haeckel, 1862. Z.N.(S.) 2104 (M. G. Petrushevskaya).

(38) *Cossmannella* Mayer-Eymar, 1896 (Mollusca: Bivalvia): request for designation of type-species under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2106 (A. Strougo).

(39) *Polydrusus* Germar, 1817 and *Phyllobius* Germar, 1824 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposal to maintain current usage by invoking the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2107 (R. T. Thompson).

*(40) *Thamnophilus ruficollis* Spix, 1825 (Aves, FORMICARIIDAE): proposed suppression under the plenary powers in favour of *Thamnophilus amazonicus* Sclater, 1858. Z.N.(S.) 2108 (K. C. Parkes).

(41) *Notozus* Förster, 1853 (Insecta, Hymenoptera, CHRYSIDIDAE): proposed addition to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. Z.N.(S.) 2109 (J. T. Huber).

(42) Proposed addition of Pulteney's *Dorset Catalogue*, 1799, to the Official List of available works, with a request for clarification of the status of preprints. Z.N.(S.) 2110 (D. Heppell).

(43) Application for a declaration that species-group names formed from or ending in unlatinized Greek adjectives are indeclinable. Z.N.(S.) 2111 (R. Brooke).

(44) CIRCINAE Bonaparte, 1850 (Aves) vs. CIRCINAE Dall, 1895 (Mollusca): request for a ruling ending the homonymy. Z.N.(S.) 2112 (B. Roth).

(45) *Pterois zebra* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 (Pisces: SCORPAENIDAE): request for suppression using the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2113 (Ø. Frøiland).

(46) *Goniothyris* Buckman, 1918 (Brachiopoda): proposed designation of a type-species under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2114 (V. N. Ovcharenko).

(47) *Glyphipterix* Hübner, [1825] (Lepidoptera, GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE); proposed designation of a type-species under the plenary powers and correction of name. Z.N.(S.) 2115 (A. Diakonoff & J. B. Heppner).

*(48) *Halecium* Oken, 1815 (Coelenterata, Hydrozoa): proposed validation and *Thoa* Lamouroux, 1816 (Hydrozoa), proposed suppression under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2116 (P. F. S. Cornelius).

(49) *Cotyle* Boie, 1826 (Aves, HIRUNDINIDAE): request for suppression. Z.N.(S.) 2117 (R. Brooke).

(50) *Berytinus consimilis* (Horváth, 1885) (Insecta, Hemiptera, BERYTINIDAE): le problème posé par la découverte d'un syntype après la désignation d'un néotype. Z.N.(S.) 2118 (J. Péricart).

(51) *Lecanium ornatum* Signoret, 1873 (COCCIDAE): designation of neotype under plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2119 (Y. Ben-Dov).

*(52) *Cystioceras* Börner, 1912 (Insecta, Collembola): proposed suppression under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2120 (P. F. Bellinger and W. N. Ellis).

(53) *Microdryas* Laseron, 1950 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): designation of type-species under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2121 (W. F. Ponder).

(54) *Venulites subaratus* Schlotheim, 1820 (Mollusca: Bivalvia): proposed suppression and validation of *Cyrena subarata* Bronn, 1837. Z.N.(S.) 2122 (D. Kadolsky).

(55) *Hyalina* Schumacher, 1817 (Mollusca: Gastropoda): designation of type-species under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2123 (B. Roth & E. V. Coan).

(56) *Neptunea* Röding, 1798 (Gastropoda: BUCCINACEA): request for a designation of a type-species under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2124 (C. M. Nelson).

(57) *Coccus* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Parthenolecanium* Sulć, 1908 (Insecta: Homoptera: Coccoidea): proposed designation of type-species under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2125 (E. Danziger & I. Kerzhner).

*(58) *Xiphiurus* Smith, 1847 (Pisces, ORPHIDIIDAE): proposed suppression in favour of *Genypterus* Philippi, 1857. Z.N.(S.) 2126. (C. R. Robins & R. N. Lea).

(59) *Mya* Rondani, 1850 and *Somomya* Bertolini, 1861 (Insecta, Diptera): designation of type-species and proposed suppression of *Somomya*. Z.N.(S.) 2127 (A. C. Pont).

(60) Request for suppression and validation of names related to ELAPIDAE (Reptilia: Serpentes). Z.N.(S.) 2128 (H. M. Smith & R. Smith).

(61) *Prodorylaimus* Andrássy, 1959 (Nematoda): application for settling the identity of the type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2129 (P. A. A. Loof).

(62) *Stethaspis* (Coleoptera, SCARABAEIDAE): misidentified type-species. Z.N.(S.) 2130 (Witt).

(63) *Ophiothrix fragilis*, proposed conservation (remains of 1772; see also 2097). Z.N.(S.) 2131 (Ailsa Clark).

(64) Passenger Pigeon (*Columba migratoria*): proposed amendment to Direction 18. Z.N.(S.) 2132 (E. Eisenmann).

(65) Herrera's formulae not names: proposed supplement to Direction 32. Z.N.(S.) 2133 (Secretary).

(66) Fossil mammal names in *Bull. Bur. min. Res. Austr.* 85, 86, 87. Z.N.(S.) 2134 (J. A. Mahoney & W. D. L. Ride).

(67) Bonelli, *Tabula Synoptica*, 1811, for Official List. Z.N.(S.) 2135 (M. Mroczkowski).

*(68) THRESKIORNITHIDAE (Aves), precedence over PLATALEINAE & c. Z.N.(S.) 2136 (E. Eisenmann).

(69) IOTONCHIDAE in two orders of Nematoda; proposals to remove homonymy. Z.N.(S.) 2137 (M. S. Jairajpuri).

*(70) *Sphinx tipuliformis* Clerck, 1758 (Lepidoptera: SESIIDAE), conservation of. Z.N.(S.) 2138 (N. P. Kristensen).

*(71) *Sesia andrenaeformis* Laspeyres, 1801 (Lepidoptera: SESIIDAE), conservation of. Z.N.(S.) 2139 (N. P. Kristensen).

*(72) ERIOCOCCIDAE Cockerell, 1899, conservation of; *Eriococcus* Targioni Tozzetti, 1868, designation of type-species for. Z.N.(S.) 2140 (D. R. Miller).

*(73) *Rana sphenocephala* Cope, 1886 (Batrachia Salientia), conservation of. Z.N.(S.) 2141 (L. E. Brown, H. M. Smith & R. S. Funk)

*(74) *Hypocryphalus* Stebbing, 1914 (Coleoptera: SCOLYTIDAE), conservation of. Z.N.(S.) 2142 (S. L. Wood).

(75) *Linyphia tenebricola* Wider, 1834 (Arachnida), conservation of. Z.N.(S.) 2143 (G. H. Locket, A. F. Millidge & P. J. van Helsdingen).

(76) *Nepa cinerea* Linnaeus, 1758, validation of (Hemiptera Heteroptera). Z.N.(S.) 2144 (I. Kerzhner).

(77) *Rotalia menardii* Parker, Jones & Brady, 1865 (Foraminiferida), proposed designation of neotype. Z.N.(S.) 2145 (R. M. Stainforth, J. L. Lamb & R. M. Jeffords).

(78) *Rhodesiella plumigera* Loew, 1869 (Diptera: CHLOROPIDAE), proposed suppression. Z.N.(S.) 2146 (C. W. Sabrosky).

(79) *Nabis capsiformis* Germar, 1839 (Hemiptera Heteroptera), proposed validation. Z.N.(S.) 2147 (I. M. Kerzhner).

(80) *Capsus ater* Jakovlev, 1889 and *Lygaeus quadripunctatus* Fabricius, 1794 (Hemiptera Heteroptera), proposed validation. Z.N.(S.) 2148 (I. M. Kerzhner).

(81) *Psylla fusca* Geoffroy, *in* Fourcroy, 1785 (Insecta Psocoptera), proposed validation. Z.N.(S.) 2149 (P. Lauterer).

*(82) *Melithaea* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1857, and *ochracea, Isis*, Linnaeus, 1758 (Anthozoa), proposed validation. Z.N.(S.) 2150 (M. Muzik & F. M. Bayer).

(83) *Rhinoclama* Dall & Smith, 1886 (Bivalvia), proposed validation. Z.N.(S.) 2151 (R. Morgan).

(84) *Donax hanleyanus* Philippi, 1847 (Bivalvia), proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2152 (W. Marchi).

(85) *Calaphis* Walsh, 1862 and *Callaphis* Walker, 1870 (Hemiptera, APHIDIDAE), proposed regulation. Z.N.(S.) 2153 (F. W. Quednau).

REPRINTING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE (1964 EDITION) AND OF SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS

The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1964 edition), which has for some time been out of print, has now been reprinted in a facsimile edition. At the same time, the subsequent amendments to the Code adopted by the Washington (1963) and Monaco (1972) International Congresses of Zoology and published as *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 31(2) have also been reprinted so as to match the accessibility of the Code.

The reprint of the Code is priced at £2. The reprint of the amendments is priced at £1.50. Both are available from the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, U.K.

LORD HURCOMB, G.C.B., K.B.E.

Lord Hurcomb, Honorary Life President of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, died on 7 August 1975 at the age of 92. He was Chairman of the Trust from 1958 to 1974.

Cyril Hurcomb had an astonishing official career. He joined the Civil Service (in the Post Office) in 1906. After three years in the crucially important post of Director of Commercial Shipping in the 1914–18 war he became in 1927 Permanent Secretary (the top official post) of the Ministry of Transport. After a decade in this post he retired to become Chairman of the Electricity Commission, which he remained for another 10 years. On the outbreak of war in 1939 he returned to the Civil Service as Director General in the Ministry of Shipping, later the Ministry of War Transport, retiring in 1947. He was then 64 and might be thought to have earned retirement; yet in that year he started a third career as first Chairman, on nationalization, of the British Transport Commission.

In seeking a suitable form of recreation from his intensive official work, Hurcomb had deliberately developed strong ornithological interests. When he finally retired from his careers in transport administration he began to devote his considerable energies, organizing capacity and influence, which was increased still further when he was created a peer in 1950, to furthering the causes of nature conservation and appreciation of natural history. During this, his fourth major career, he became a Trustee of the British Museum, including the British Museum (Natural History), from 1960 to 1963 as well as member, chairman or president of many committees, councils and other organizations for which he travelled widely, spoke frequently and lobbied forcefully. In the House of Lords he was indefatigable in pressing successive governments on such matters as conservation, nature reserves and the protection of wild life. He had a special place in his heart and mind for the International Council for the Protection of Birds.

To his immense administrative experience he added imagination, an open mind and a wide international outlook, all characteristics that were relevant to his work for the International Trust, where he maintained and developed the Trust's essential support for the work of the Commission.

To the end of his long life he kept his interests, his knowledge and his friendships green by refusing, to within a few weeks of his death, to relax an unceasing, but never hurried, physical and mental pace of activity.

C.W.W.

Members of the Commission and other zoologists who have had business with the Commission in the last two years will be sorry to learn that Mrs. Green has left the office. In her short period of work she had quickly familiarized herself with the procedures of the Commission and had developed a flair for the technical aspects of the work and for understanding the problems of applicants. All, however, will be glad to know that she is displaying an equal flair in her new career of bringing up her first baby, a little girl born in September, and that there are reasons to hope that she will find some way to help the Commission as soon as time permits.

R.V.M.

COMMENTS ON *ECHIS COLORATUS* DUMERIL, BIBRON AND DUMERIL, 1854 (REPTILIA). Z.N.(S.) 2064

(See vol. **31**: 223–4)

1. By Hobart M. Smith (*University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado* 80302, *U.S.A.*)

Obviously the name *Echis coloratus* Günther, 1878 should be conserved by being placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, as petitioned. However, I should like to point out that it cannot be given precedence over its senior synonym *E. froenatus* Duméril, Bibron and Duméril, 1854 without the use of the plenary powers; and that the proposed use of those powers must be duly advertised in advance. I therefore ask that this be done.

2. By Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.* 02138, *U.S.A.*)

I consider it awkward to produce a situation in which the name *froenatus*, 1854, may be used only for a subspecies of *coloratus* published in 1878. I rather suspect that such a procedure would confuse everybody. I think that in validating *coloratus* we must do something about this conflict of dates. This problem should be discussed with the applicant.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *AMPHISBAENA RETICULATA* THUNBERG, 1787. Z.N.(S.) 1468

(See vol. **32**: 113–114)

By Maciej Mroczkowski (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*)

As the type-material of *Amphisbaena reticulata* Thunberg has only presumably been lost, and as it is only presumably a senior synonym of *A. cinerea* Vandelli (and moreover a subjective synonym only), it would be inadvisable to suppress it.

I propose the following modification of Dr. Gans's proposals that the Commission:

(1) use its plenary powers to rule that the specific name *cinerea* Vandelli, 1797, as published in the binomen *Amphisbaena cinerea*, be given precedence over the specific name *reticulata* Thunberg, 1787, as published in the binomen *Amphisbaena reticulata*, by any zoologist who considers those names to denote the same taxon;

(2) and (3) unchanged;

(4) cancel.

Reply by Carl Gans

There are two questions here. The first is whether the name *reticulata* pertains to the species now known as *cinerea*; my answer is, that unless the description is abominably poor (in which case the type could never be recognized), it must be so. The original petition was drafted more than a decade ago. I have since looked at material in practically all major museums. Except for *A. cinerea*, no species have come to hand that would fit the description. The second question is whether the type-material has been lost. Since there is no record that these specimens were ever deposited in any museum and since they have not been referred to in any subsequent publication in 190 years, the evidence is fairly strong that they are lost.

I therefore see no merit in this proposal, which would keep a name floating where it might further confuse things, and must oppose it.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *CYPRAEA PIPERITA* GRAY, 1825. Z.N.(S.) 1510

(See vol. **32**: 115–120)

By Maciej Mroczkowski and Adolf Riedel (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*)

We think that this problem is taxonomic, not nomenclatural in nature. Hence, from the nomenclatural point of view, only proposal D1 (application of the Code) is acceptable.

THE GENDER OF *ARAPAIMA* MÜLLER, 1843, PISCES. Z.N.(S.) 1807

By R. K. Brooke (*Durban Museum, Smith Street, Durban* 4001, *R.S.A.*)

In his very able summary of the problems connected with *Heterotis* Rüppell, 1829, (1975, *Bull. zool. Nom.* **32** : 56–59) Mr. Melville cites (top of p. 58) the advice of Drs. Sabrosky and Steyskal that *Arapaima* Müller, 1843, must be regarded as of feminine gender in terms of Article 30(b) (ii) since it is an Amerindian word which has an ending which is clearly a natural classical feminine one. I disagree. If told that *arapaima* was a classical noun, I would immediately assume that it was Greek, not Latin, since in classical Latin the archaic combination 'ai' had disappeared from use except in the personal name Gaius. There are a number of Greek nouns ending in -ma and virtually all are neuter and of the third declension. The best known zoologically of these neuter nouns ending in -ma are *soma* (= body) and *stoma* (= mouth): one might cite in this connection *Parisoma* Swainson, 1832, in Richardson *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* p. 490 in the Aves and *Gnathostoma* Owen, 1837, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 125 in the Nematoda. I would therefore hold that if the gender of *Arapaima* Müller, 1843, is to be determined by analogy with classical nouns in terms of Article 30(b) (ii), it must be determined as neuter.

COMMENT ON THE REQUEST FOR A RULING ON THE STEM OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES BASED ON THE TYPE GENUS *PETROMYZON*. Z.N.(S.) 2045

(See vol. **32**: 154)

By James E. Morrow (*Professor of Zoology, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska* 99701, *U.S.A.*)

Although it apparently is not a commonly used word, μυζων is nevertheless a perfectly valid masculine noun of the third declension. Its genitive singular is μυζωντος, its stem μυζωντ-. The word means "a sucker—i.e., one who or that which sucks". πετρομυζων thus means one who or that which sucks a stone. The family name derived from *Petromyzon* must, according to Article 29, be Petromyzontidae.

COMMENT ON REVISED PROPOSALS CONCERNING *CORNUFER UNICOLOR* TSCHUDI, 1838 (AMPHIBIA, SALIENTIA). Z.N.(S.) 1749

By M. J. Tyler (*Department of Zoology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia*)

The Secretary of the Commission has drawn attention (Melville, 1975, *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **32** : 52) to three reasons for seeking a reconsideration by the Commission of Zweifel's apparently unsuccessful request (1966, *Bull.* **23** : 127–8) that the Commission suppress the generic name *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838 and the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, 1838, as published in the binomen *Cornufer unicolor*. I wish to supplement evidence in Zweifel's 1974 communication to the Secretary (Melville, *Bull.* **32** : 53), and to provide renewed support for Zweifel's opinion that *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838 is a senior synonym of *Platymantis* Guenther, 1858.

The counter-proposal by Darlington, Inger, Mayr and Williams (1967, *Bull.* **24** : 192) seeking to maintain *Cornufer* without invalidating *Platymantis* can now be viewed with the most unusual advantage of eight years of hindsight. In October 1974 Zweifel provided the Commission with a list of 13 papers published from 1968 to that date. In each paper *Platymantis* was used exclusively to embrace species previously referred variously to *Cornufer* and to *Platymantis*. The total is in reality a good deal higher; an additional seven papers need to be noted:

Ewers, 1968 *J. Parasitol.* **54** : 172–174
(*Platymantis* the host of various parasites)

Ewers, 1973 *Int. Jl. Parasitol.* **3** : 89–110
(nematode parasites of *Platymantis* listed)

Liem, 1970 *Fieldiana Zool.* **57** : 1–145
(11 species of *Platymantis* used in systematic study)

Lynch, 1973, *in Evolutionary Biology of the Anurans*, pp. 133–182 (occasional references to *Platymantis* in a review of anuran systematics)

Salthe and Duellman, 1973, *in Evolutionary Biology of the Anurans*, pp. 229–249 (references to *Platymantis* as example of genus with direct development)

Tyler, 1971 *Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist.* **19** : 319–360 (*Platymantis* among genera examined in a study of muscle divergence)

Tyler, 1971 *Herpetologica* **27** : 150–152
(7 species of *Platymantis* included as subjects of survey of muscle in Anura).

In effect the 17 authors listed above or by Zweifel have indicated the need to recognise only one genus, and no contrary opinion has been expressed. If the Commission now designates under its plenary powers a type-species for *Cornufer* that will permit *Cornufer* to be used as a valid name distinct from *Platymantis*, it will be virtually resurrecting *Cornufer*. This situation did not exist on the date of Zweifel's application 9 years ago.

Eight years have negated a portion of the 1967 counter-proposal of Darlington *et al.*, which in 1975 can be viewed as no more than an insurance policy against a dubious contingency. I wholly support Zweifel's contention that the available data are insufficient to merit the recognition of more than one genus.

SPHAERIIDAE IN INSECTA AND MOLLUSCA: COMMENTS ON THE SECRETARY'S REVISED PROPOSALS. Z.N.(S.) 1892

(See vol. **32**: 60–62)

(1) By Y. I. Starobogatov (*Leningrad, USSR*)

Having seen the Secretary's "Revised Proposals" (*Bull.* **32** : 60–62), I must disagree completely with the part concerning the identity of *Cyclas cornea* Lamarck, 1799 with *Tellina cornea* Linnaeus, 1758. Analysis of all Lamarck's descriptions of both *Cyclas* and *Cyclas cornea* proves that his and Linnaeus's species are not conspecific

(just as Lamarck's *Cyclas obtusalis* is neither conspecific nor congeneric with *Cyclas obtusalis* of authors—see Delessert's figure of Lamarck's specimen, 1841, *Recueil des coquilles décrites par Lamarck dans son histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres et non encore figurées*, Paris, pl. 7, fig. 2).

2. One of the diagnostic features of *Cyclas* in all Lamarck's work is "ligament extérieur" although neither this feature nor the habitat was mentioned when the genus was first proposed in 1799. This is true for *S. rivicola* and partly for *S. scaldianum*, but is not true for *Tellina cornea* Linnaeus. The last species has almost the same ligament as *Loripes lucinalis* (= *Amphidesma lucinalis* Lamarck). Lamarck (1818) wrote in the diagnosis of *Amphidesma* "ligament double un externe court un autre interne". He discriminated precisely between the different forms of ligament: external (*Cyrena*, *Cyprina*, *Venus*, etc.); internal (*Mya*, *Lutraria*, *Mactra*, etc.); external, sunk (*Chama*); external, marginal (*Iridina*, *Tridacna*); marginal, subinternal (*Mytilus*); half internal (*Ostrea*), and could not have confused the form in *S. rivicola* with that in *S. corneum*.

3. Lamarck described the habitat of his *Cyclas cornea* (*Anim. s. vert.* **5** : 558) as "les petites rivières, les ruisseaux de l'Europe". Linnaeus gave as the habitat of his *Tellina cornea* (1758: 678) "in Europae paludibus, stagnis". *Sphaerium corneum* never lives in small rivers and streams but only in ponds, ditches and small lakes with muddy bottoms. On the other hand, *S. rivicola* and *S. scaldianum* are common in rivers and streams.

4. E. Crouch (1826, *An illustrated introduction to Lamarck's Conchology*, London, pl. 6, fig. 8a, b) depicted *Sphaerium rivicola* under the name *Cyclas cornea*, with a note "*Tellina cornea*—Linn.". All pictures of *Cyclas cornea* connected directly or indirectly with Lamarck's descriptions from 1800 to 1841 depict either *Sphaerium rivicola* or *S. scaldianum*.

5. To sum up I may say that Lamarck's *Cyclas cornea* and Linnaeus's *Tellina cornea* are not conspecific in spite of many citations of Linnaeus's work. They are congeneric only for those authors who accept the genus *Sphaerium* in a very wide sense, to include both species with a protruded external ligament and species with a marginal sunk ligament. By ruling that the type-species of *Cyclas* is *Cyclas rivicola* Lamarck, the Commission will solve another difficult nomenclatural problem, because *Sphaeriastrum* auctt. *non* Bourguignat, 1854, generally used for *Sphaerium rivicola*, would then be a junior synonym of *Cyclas*.

6. I therefore insist on my former proposals and ask the Commission:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress all designations of type-species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Cyclas* Lamarck, [1798] and, having done so, to designate *Cyclas rivicola* Lamarck, 1818 as type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sphaerius acaroides* Waltl, 1838;
   (b) *Cyclas* Lamarck, [1798] (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Cyclas rivicola* Lamarck, 1818;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *acaroides* Waltl, 1838 (specific name of type-species of *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838);
   (b) *rivicola* Lamarck, 1818 (specific name of type-species of *Cyclas* Lamarck, [1798];

(4) to place the following Family-Group Names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:
   (a) SPHAERIIDAE Erichson, 1845 (type-genus *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838);
   (b) CYCLADIDAE Rafinesque, 1820 (type-genus *Cyclas* Lamarck, 1818);

(5) to place the following Family-Group names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:
(a) SPHAERIIDAE Jeffreys, 1862 (a junior homonym of SPHAERIIDAE Erichson, 1845);
(b) Cycladia Rafinesque, 1820, (an incorrect original spelling of CYCLADIDAE).

(2) By the Secretary, International Commission

There is no escape from the fact that, under the Code, *Cyclas cornea* (Linnaeus) of Lamarck, 1799 and 1818 is the same nominal species as *Tellina cornea* Linnaeus, 1758. Moreover, it seems difficult to avoid the conclusion that Lamarck acted in this sense. There is not only the evidence cited in my application (*Bull.* **32** : 60–62), but also the fact that, when describing *C. cornea* in 1818 (*Anim. s. vert.* **5** : 558) he said: "Les espèces de ce genre sont assez nombreuses, distinctes, et cependant difficiles à caractériser. C'est avec l'une d'elles que Linné a formé son *Tellina cornea*". He then distinguishes between the Linnean species *sensu stricto*, and the Linnean species as misidentified by Draparnaud, which he calls *Cyclas rivicola*.

2. *Sphaerium corneum* is not confined to stagnant waters in Britain. It also inhabits slowly moving waters—in fact, any clean water over a muddy bottom—but not fast-flowing water or any water over sandy or gravelly bottoms.

3. Dr. Starobogatov does not say to which genus he would refer the true *Tellina cornea* Linnaeus, 1758. It thus seems that *Sphaerium* remains a valid genus for him; and so long as the name remains available, the need to remove the homonymy at family-group level also remains.

4. It seems that *Cyclas* has not been used as a valid name, at least in the British literature, for at least 80 years. Specialists in this group of Mollusca are therefore urgently asked to study this case carefully and to send their considered views on it to the Commission.

(3) By Maciej Mroczkowski (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw*)

I agree generally with Dr. Clarke's proposals as modified by R. V. Melville. But why should the stem of family-group names based on *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838 (Coleoptera) be SPHAERIUS-? And why the family-name SPHAERIUSIDAE?

If we treat the noun *Sphaerius* as belonging to the second or fourth declension, the family-name will be SPHAERIIDAE in all cases. But if we treat *Sphaerius* as belonging to the third declension, we have:
(a) if *Sphaerius* is masculine, the genitive singular will be sphaeriuris and the family-name SPHAERIURIDAE;
(b) if *Sphaerius* is feminine, the genitive singular will be sphaeriutis and the family-name SPHAERIUTIDAE;
(c) if *Sphaerius* is neuter, the genitive singular will be sphaeriuis and the family-name SPHAERIUIDAE.

Sphaerius Waltl, 1838 is, of course, masculine. I therefore propose the following modification of the proposals:
(1) to rule under the plenary powers that *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838 (Coleoptera) belongs to the third declension and that its stem for the purposes of zoological nomenclature is SPHAERIUR-;
and in (2) (b) and (6) replace SPHAERIUSIDAE by SPHAERIURIDAE.

(4) By Hans Reichardt (*Universidade de Sao Paulo, Caixa Postal* 7172, *Sao Paulo, Brazil*)

The proposal of SPHAERIUSIDAE for the beetle family may be a good solution for the case, but I think it is not the best one. Besides *Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777, and *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838 there are several other similarly spelled names which might cause problems in the future.

I tend to agree with Professor Tortonese's comments (*Bull.* **30** : 60), that is: "But it is better to avoid SPHAERIIDAE in Insecta and re-name the family after a genus other than *Sphaerius* if one exists."

The Coleopteran family SPHAERIIDAE is formed by a single genus, *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838. In 1846 Kolenati described the same animal under the name *Microsporus* (*Melet. Ent.* **5** : 64). Unfortunately I do not have the facilities for checking who synonymized the two genera, but the synonymy is accepted as correct. More recently Oke (1954, *Proc. roy. Soc. Victoria N.S.* **65** : 57–59) described a genus *Neosphaerius* for two Australian species, but it has been synonymized.

It would perhaps be worthwhile to revalidate *Microsporus* Kolenati, 1846 and name the family of Coleoptera after this genus, MICROSPORIDAE. I have checked the literature and find no homonyms of this name.

(5) By the Secretary, International Commission

The proposal to solve this problem by changing the name of the type-genus of one of the families involved has implications at the generic-name level that ought to be carefully considered. Although analogous suggestions have been made in previous cases of family-name homonymy arising from the similarity of generic names, it is not, so far as I am aware, a solution that the Commission has ever adopted. In the present case, at all events, neither of the valid generic names involved (*Sphaerium*; *Sphaerius*) is defective in any way, so that there is no intrinsic reason for suppressing either of them, as would be necessary if either Dr. Starobogatov's or Dr. Reichardt's suggestion were to be followed. Although Article 79e excludes the citing of precedents on the basis of earlier Opinions, human nature being what it is, it is probable that the adoption of the proposal to change one of the generic names would be used to justify further suggestions on the same lines in later cases of the same kind.

In my view, there is no justification in this case for the implied disturbance of stability in generic names. From my small knowledge of the Mollusca, I do not expect the proposal to replace *Sphaerium* by *Cyclas* to be generally welcomed by malacologists. It is to be hoped that coleopterists will let the Commission have their views on the proposal to replace *Sphaerius* by *Microsporus*.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSAL TO VALIDATE *CARDIUM CALIFORNIENSE* DESHAYES, 1839. Z.N.(S.) 2073

(See vol. **31**: 238)

(1) By Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.* 02138, *U.S.A.*)

Suppressing *Cardium boreale* Broderip & Sowerby, 1829 only for the purposes of the Law of Priority might cause difficulties because it would still leave *C. boreale* Reeve, 1845 invalid as a junior primary homonym. I think it would be good if the status of Reeve's name could be explained in the application. Is it the intention of the applicant that *boreale* Reeve should remain invalid by not suppressing *boreale* Broderip & Sowerby for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy?

(2) By the Secretary, *International Commission*

On receiving Dr. Mayr's comment on this case, I first consulted Miss Solene Whybrow (*British Museum, Natural History*). She has assured me, first, that no specimen that could be considered undoubtedly the type of *C. boreale* Broderip & Sowerby can be found at the Museum; and, secondly, that the name has not been used as a valid name within the last fifty years. I then wrote to Dr. Kafanov (the applicant), and he made it clear that it is not his intention that *C. boreale* Reeve should remain invalid.

Accordingly, proposal (1) in para. 5 on p. 239 of *Bull.* **31** should be altered to read:

to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *boreale* Broderip & Sowerby, 1829, as published in the binomen *Cardium boreale*, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

"GEN.N. SP.N." AFTER 1930: COMMENTS ON DR. SABROSKY'S REQUEST FOR A DECLARATION. Z.N.(S.) 2054

(See vol. **30**: 210–216; **32**: 23–30, 94–96)

(a) By G. E. G. Westermann (*McMaster University, Ontario, Canada*)

I agree heartily with Dr. Jeffords's less severe version of this proposal to alter the Rules.

(b) By D. H. Colless (*CSIRO Division of Entomology, Canberra City, A.C.T.* 2601, *Australia*)

May I endorse Dr. Crosskey's comment on the above matter, as published in *Bull.* **32** : 94. All that he says seems true in fact and reasonable as regards practice; but perhaps I might add a little to it.

2. The problem lies in an inherent vagueness in Article 13a(i). Part (but only part) of the problem is that *no* clear instruction is given, or even implied, as to whether a typographically separate diagnosis should be provided for a monotypic taxon; and *hinc illae lachrymae*. Personally I do not find this disturbing, and would not require our mill to grind so small.

3. Another possible source of confusion lies in the notion of 'purporting to give characters that differentiate a taxon'; is the differentiation to be detailed and explicit, or may it remain implicit? That is, should one just say: "This is a new genus; its members share the following attributes . . .", or should one add "attribute *a*1 distinguishes it from genus *G*1, whose members have *a*2" and so on. The latter seems desirable, but I doubt if it would be generally tolerable as a mandatory requirement.

4. It is undeniable in logic that the *description* of a genus setting out the attributes shared by its constituent species is identical with that of its constituent species where there is only one. That is not necessarily true of a *diagnosis*, construed as a short list of attributes that (i) serve most usefully to distinguish the new genus from others, and (ii) in the light of experience are perhaps likely to continue in that role. Such a diagnosis would seem desirable for any genus, monotypic or otherwise; but, again, I doubt its acceptability as a mandatory requirement, and its effectiveness when conjoined (necessarily) with the term "purports".

5. My conclusion is that it would be silly to make so many existing names unavailable through an ad hoc, retroactive interpretation that has no logical basis, serves no practical purpose, and would create much turmoil. It might nonetheless be useful to insert in the new code Recommendations in the spirit of 3 and 4 above.

6. It might also be noted that the problem (if there is one) arises equally in the case of *any* monotypic taxon, not just a genus, and even perhaps when a species is described from a unique specimen.

7. As a postscript, I should hope that the discussion of the matter avoids the discredited, Aristotelean notion of a separate realm inhabited by things called 'generic characters'. Science spent centuries clambering over the barrier of 'genus et differentiae species', and I suspect that some taxonomists are still lagging.

ADDITIONAL COMMENT ON Z.N.(S.) 2056, *EUPLILIS* RISSO, 1826 (HYMENOPTERA, SPHECIDAE): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN FAVOR OF *RHOPALUM* STEPHENS, 1829

By Karl V. Krombein (*Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.*)

In my earlier comment on this case (*Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **32** : 97, 1975) I was concerned only with the philosophy expressed in the original petition that "geographic records or biological studies" were not so important as taxonomic studies. Since preparing that comment I have reviewed a great deal of systematic and biological literature in preparation of the sections on wasps for a new catalog of Hymenoptera.

This search revealed a number of omissions of important usage in the petition by Menke, Bohart and Richards.

The petitioners stated that the "only major taxonomic use of *Euplilis* is Krombein (1951, *Hymen. Amer. North Mexico, Synoptic Catalog*, U.S. Dept. Agr., Monogr. 2, pp. 1018–1019)". This overlooked the subsequent usage of *Euplilis* by the same author in two supplements to the original catalog, published as U.S. Dept. Agr., Monogr. 2, Supplements I and II in 1958 and 1967 respectively.

The petition also overlooked a major taxonomic usage by Evans in his monograph, *Studies on the Larvae of Digger Wasps*, a series published in *Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* He used *Euplilis* in descriptions of four species-level taxa in 1957 (**83** : 104–106, figs. 99–104) and for three species-level taxa in 1964 (**90** : 291–293, figs. 110–112). The usage involved both American and European taxa.

The petitioners stated further that "most of these uses of *Euplilis* consist of geographic or biological studies". Additional important contributions using *Euplilis* as the valid name which are *neither* geographic *nor* biological are:

Pate (*Amer. midland Nat.* **31** : 329–384, 1944) in the first modern generic reclassification of the crabronine wasps keyed the genus, described it and gave its synonymy;

Pate (*Notulae Nat.* **185** : 1–14, 1947) made new synonymy in four taxa, one of them Holarctic, and described a fifth as new;

Pate (*Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* **73** : 1–33, 23 figs., 1947) published a revision of the crabronine fauna of the West Indies in which he redescribed one old taxon of *Euplilis* and described a new taxon;

Alayo (*Poeyana*, ser. A, **58** : 1–28, 7 figs., 1968) revised the Cuban CRABRONINAE in which he described two new taxa of *Euplilis* and redescribed two previously known taxa, one of which was described in *Rhopalum* by Leclercq, 1957;

Evans (*Smithsonian Contrib. Zool.* **185** : 1–19, 20 figs., 1972) revised all superfamilies of wasps occurring on Dominica and applied *Euplilis* to the one species of the genus occurring there;

Alayo (*Catálogo de los Himenópteros de Cuba*, 218 pp., 1973) used *Euplilis* for the four Cuban taxa.

Evans' comment (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **32** : 98, 1975) that he has used *Rhopalum* is particularly puzzling in view of the usage in two major studies by that author cited above, both postdating Leclercq (1954).

An additional important consideration concerning taxonomic usage is that a revised edition of the North American Hymenoptera catalog will be published in 1976. The section on wasps, in which *Euplilis* is used in accordance with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, is already in the computer. The 1951 edition of the catalog was used by hundreds of systematists all over the world as the authoritative source for the correct generic and specific names and to arrange collections of Hymenoptera systematically. Inasmuch as this is the only catalog at the ordinal level for a major zoogeographic area, the new edition will unquestionably be the same important source of names to most entomologists.

Euplilis appears in two other taxonomic contributions. Bugbee (*Jour. Kans. ent. Soc.* **35** : 347, 1962) listed two species of *Euplilis* as hosts of *Eurytoma inornata*, n.sp. Muesebeck (*Beitr. zur Ent.* **13** : 391, 1963) listed two species of *Euplilis* as hosts of *Crabroborus krombeini*, n.gen., n.sp.

All modern American biological literature uses *Euplilis*. The lengthiest contribution to date on a worldwide basis (Krombein, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **77** : 90–98, 101–109, figs. 12–16, 18, 1964) is particularly significant because of the detailed bionomical and ecological notes on two species of *Euplilis* and on seven parasites of these two species, five hymenopterous and two dipterous.

The Second Supplement to the North American Hymenoptera catalog (1967), cited earlier, lists one or two species of *Euplilis*, as appropriate, as hosts of the following hymenopterous parasites: *Perilampus canadensis* Cwfd. (p. 248), *Diomorus zabriskiei* Cr. (p. 250), *Habritys latro* Wall. (p. 269), *Eurytoma inornata* Bugb. (p. 273) and *Tetrabaeus americanus* (Br.) (p. 301). The same host entries will appear under these parasites in the revised edition of the catalog in 1976.

I believe that there are two cogent reasons for denying this petition aside from the fact that affirmative action would now be 39 years too late:

(1) the fact that there are many more substantial contributions using *Euplilis* as the valid name than was stated in the petition; and

(2) the fact that several species of *Euplilis* have now been listed in catalogs as hosts of seven parasites in the applied field of biological control.

(Note by the Secretary. In *Bull.* **32** : 99 a list of letters in support of the original application was given. This should have mentioned one from Dr. W. J. Pulawski of Wroclaw, Poland. R.V.M.)

COMMENT ON THE APPLICATION FOR A RULING ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FIVE SPECIFIC NAMES PROPOSED AS NEW FOR THE GENUS *HETERODERA* A. SCHMIDT, 1871 (NEMATODA) IN "A PRELIMINARY KEY TO BRITISH SPECIES OF *HETERODERA* FOR USE IN SOIL EXAMINATION" BY B. A. COOPER, 1955. Z.N.(S.) 2066

(See vol. **31**: 225–227)

By W. M. Wouts and S. Andersson (*Entomology Division, D.S.I.R., Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand, and National Swedish Institute for Plant Protection, S-230 47 Åkarp, Sweden*)

In *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **31** : 225–227 Stone requests that the name *urticae* Pogosyan, 1962 be suppressed and that the specific names *bifenestra, limonii, methwoldensis, polygoni* and *urticae* as published in the binomina *Heterodera bifenestra, Heterodera limonii, Heterodera methwoldensis, Heterodera polygoni* and *Heterodera urticae* be declared not available for use in zoological nomenclature, by reason of the fact that they were not proposed for taxonomic use.

To defend his application Stone includes a letter by Mr. R. V. Melville who points out that the names concerned ought to be treated as unavailable because:

(1) They are proposed conditionally,

(2) The editor of the journal states specifically that the names have no nomenclatorial status,

(3) It is assumed that the names could possibly have been proposed for other than taxonomic use, and

(4) The author himself makes reference to an "ultimate description", herewith admitting that the description as presented does not satisfy the requirements of Article 13(a) (i).

Taking these points in the same sequence and checking them against the rules in the Code we find that:

(1) No matter how clearly an author indicates that the names he proposes are conditional, if they fulfil the other requirements of the Code then according to article 17 (8) "A name is or remains available even though, before 1961, it was proposed conditionally".

(2) Even when the editor states that the names should not be regarded as having any nomenclatorial status, the Code states specifically in article 18(a) that "A genus- or species-group name, once established, cannot afterwards be rejected, even by its own author . . .".

(3) Mr. Melville obviously is well aware of article 18(a) and therefore suggests that the editor's statement, that the names have no nomenclatorial status, may be interpreted to mean that the names were introduced for other than taxonomic use. This would be acceptable if, for example, in Cooper's paper the names had been used to define various populations occurring on different hosts for chemical control studies, for ecological studies, for distribution studies or for any other study in which the prime aim is other than the morphological separation of populations. Each of Cooper's names however, was proposed exclusively to name a well defined taxonomic unit,

a species. They were introduced with the sole purpose of indicating that there were five new species present in Britain and to enable anyone finding material of one of these to name it. They were therefore introduced for taxonomic purposes only.

(4) Article 13a (i) states that ". . . a name published after 1930 must be . . . accompanied by a statement that purports to give characters differentiating the taxon". Cooper in presenting a key with differentiating characters for each of his species has done this. The three species studied so far, *Heterodera urticae* by Mathews (1970), *Heterodera bifenestra* by Andersson and Wouts (in preparation for publication) and *Heterodera methwoldensis* by Stone (who recently discovered additional material from a sugar beet factory sludge settling bed), can be recognised with the help of the description and the type material available.

Thus there is no valid reason for rejecting Cooper's names, and it is proposed that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature refrains from a decision on the status of these names; that *H. urticae* Cooper, 1955, *H. bifenestra* Cooper, 1955, *H. methwoldensis* Cooper, 1955, *H. polygoni* Cooper, 1955 and *H. limonii* Cooper, 1955 be recognised as available names; and that for the time being *H. bifenestra*, *H. polygoni*, *H. methwoldensis* and *H. limonii*, all requiring further study, be considered *species inquirendae*.

References

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Pogosyan, E. E. 1962. [The incidence of nematodes of the family Heteroderidae (Nematoda) in the Armenian S.S.R.]. *Nematodes harmful to agriculture and their control. Proc. 5th all-union conference phytohelminthologists, Samarkand*, 1960: 228–250

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO CONSERVE THE GENERIC NAME *PHLOEOTRIBUS* LATREILLE, 1804. Z.N.(S.) 2068

(See vol. 32: 122–3)

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*)

Since *Phloeotribus* as used by Latreille, 1804, is clearly an emendation of *Phloiotribus* Latreille, 1796, and since this emended spelling is at present in general use, the simplest course would be to ask the Commission to exercise its plenary powers to declare *Phloeotribus* a valid emendation of the incorrect original spelling *Phloiotribus* Latreille, 1796. In that case, *Phloeotribus* Latreille, [1796], with the type-species *Scolytus scarabaeoides* Bernard, 1788 by subsequent monotypy, should be placed on the Official List and the incorrect original spelling *Phloiotribus* Latreille, 1796 on the Official Index.

It is true that one result of this action would be that the word "Phloiotribus" could be used again as a genus-group name, but the chances that anyone would do so are surely extremely slim. It is in the first place a most unusual name such as hardly anybody in this "unclassical" age would think of. Secondly, it is in all nomenclators (such as Neave) and such works are usually checked before a new generic name is proposed. Furthermore, there are numerous cases of generic names differing in only one letter, so that I see nothing special about *Phloiotribus*.

As a precedent, I may cite the case of the generic name *Idotea* (Crustacea: Isopoda). When this was placed on the Official List in Opinion 643, nothing was done with the

incorrect spellings published as *Idothea*, *Idotaea*, *Idothaea* and even *Idiotea*, so I see no need to worry about *Phloiotribus*.

[*Note by the Secretary:* This comment has been communicated to Professor Wood, who gives it his enthusiastic approval and support. His original proposals should therefore be considered to be amended accordingly. R.V.M.].

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *POLYCARPA* HELLER, 1877 (TUNICATA). Z.N.(S.) 2088

(See vol. **32**: 158–9)

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*)

The applicants indicate that the type-species of *Polycarpa* Heller, 1877, is *P. varians* Heller, 1877, by monotypy. Further, they say that examination of the type-specimen of *P. varians* shows it to be conspecific with *Cynthia pomaria* Savigny. In this case there is, in my opinion, no need at all to make *Cynthia pomaria* the type-species of *Polycarpa* under the plenary powers. To leave *Polycarpa varians* as the type-species of *Polycarpa* would not change one iota in the taxonomic situation.

The main issue of this application is whether it is worth while that the Commission has to go through a complicated procedure to give *pomaria* precedence over *singularis* and *mamillaris*. The species involved evidently is not of economic importance or otherwise well known to others than taxonomists. The usage of the name *pomaria*, judging by the asterisks in the list of references, is not quite impressive (although it has to be admitted that there are several handbooks among the works cited). I wonder, therefore, if it is not simpler to let priority run its course here, so that the name *Polycarpa singularis* (Gunnerus, 1770) be used here. I am sure that this will not cause many people sleepless nights.

I think that the Commission should avoid using its plenary powers every time that a senior synonym threatens to replace the current name of a relatively little-known species, as in the present case.

OPINION 1041

CLEIOTHYRIS PHILLIPS, 1841 (BRACHIOPODA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Cleiothyris* Phillips, 1841, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Cleiothyridina* Buckman, 1906 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by King, 1850, through *Cleiothyris* Phillips, 1841, *Atrypa pectinifera* J. de C. Sowerby, 1840, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2016.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *pectinifera* J. de C. Sowerby, 1840, as published in the binomen *Atrypa pectinifera* (the specific name of the type-species of *Cleiothyridina* Buckman, 1906) (Name No. 2555);

(b) *fimbriata* Phillips, 1836, as published in the binomen *Spirifera fimbriata* (Name No. 2556);

(c) *deroissyi* Léveillé, 1835, as published in the binomen *Spirifera De Roissyi* (Name No. 2557).

(4) The generic name *Cleiothyris* Phillips, 1841, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, with the Name Number 2061.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1988)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. C. H. C. Brunton in January 1972. Dr. Brunton's application was sent to the printer on 13 April 1972 and was published on 30 November 1972 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 142–144. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nom.* **31** : 97) and to two specialist serials. The application was supported by Dr. C. F. Winkler Prins, John L. Carter, Dr. J. Roberts and Dr. M. Legrand-Blain.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 September 1974 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)12 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 144. At the close of the voting period on 6 December 1974 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—seventeen (17), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Eisenmann, Vokes, Lemche, Willink, Simpson, Mayr, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe, Binder, Bayer, Heppell, Nye, Alvarado, Ride

Negative votes—none (0)

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Late affirmative votes were returned by Dr. Corliss, Dr. Sabrosky and Dr.

Starobogatov. Dr. Dupuis returned a late negative vote

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Kraus, Munroe, Erben, Bernardi.

The following comment was made by *Dr. W. D. L. Ride* (20.xi.1974) in returning his vote: "I would advise that the designation of the type-species of *Cleiothyridina* be by the plenary powers and not merely through *Cleiothyris*, as sought in 13(2). Whilst King's action is probably secure, there must always remain the possibility that a prior designation could be found which could disturb stability". Dr. Brunton has examined the literature and assures me that he has not found any prior designation of a type-species for *Cleiothyris* to that mentioned in the application. It would clearly be improper to use the plenary powers to secure a result that is already ensured by the normal operation of the Code.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in this present Opinion:

Cleiothyridina Buckman, 1906, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (*7 ser*) **18** : 323

Cleiothyris Phillips, 1841, *Figures and descriptions of the Palaeozoic Fossils of Cornwall, Devon and West Somerset*: 55

deroissyi, *Spirifera*, Léveillé, 1835, *Mem. Soc. géol. Fr.* **2** : 39

fimbriata, *Spirifera*, Phillips, 1836, *Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire*. Part 2: 220

pectinifera, *Atrypa* J. de C. Sowerby, 1840, *The Mineral Conchology of Great Britain*, vol. **7**, London: 14

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)12 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1041.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
26 *June* 1975

OPINION 1042

DEUTEROSMINTHURUS BÖRNER, 1901 (INSECTA, COLLEMBOLA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Deuterosminthurus* Börner, 1901, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Smynthurus bicinctus* Koch, in Herrich-Schaeffer 1840, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Deuterosminthurus* Börner, 1901 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Smynthurus bicinctus* Koch, in Herrich-Schaeffer, 1840, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2017.

(3) The specific name *bicinctus* Koch, in Herrich-Schaeffer, 1840, as published in the binomen *Smynthurus bicinctus* (specific name of type-species of *Deuterosminthurus* Börner, 1901) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2558.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1998)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. W. N. Ellis and Dr. P. F. Bellinger in March 1972. The application was sent to the printer on 13 April 1972 and was published on 30 November 1972 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 162–164. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nom.* **31** : 97) and to seven entomological serials.

The proposals were supported by Dr. K. Christiansen (Grinnell College, Iowa) and by Mr. P. N. Lawrence (British Museum (Natural History)).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 September 1974 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)14 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 163. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 6 December 1974 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—seventeen (17), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Eisenmann, Vokes, Lemche, Willink, Simpson, Mayr, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe, Binder, Bayer, Heppell, Nye, Alvarado, Ride

Negative votes—none (0)

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Late votes—four (4): Corliss (Abstention), Dupuis (Abstention), Sabrosky (For), Starobogatov (For)

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Munroe, Kraus, Erben, Bernardi.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Mr. D. Heppell (3.xii.1974): "I vote for proposals (1) and (2) only. Until the status of specific names on the Official List is clarified it seems in this case that there is the possiblity of restricting freedom of taxonomic usage until the synonymy of other nominal species with the type-species has been investigated. I believe it would be better here only to fix the type-species of *Deuterosminthurus* under the plenary powers which would solve the actual nomenclatural problem as presented by the applicants."

Dr. C. Dupuis (undated): "Abstention—cf. cas 1994."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

bicinctus, *Smynthurus*, Koch, 1840 *in* Herrich-Schaeffer *in* Fürnrohr, A. E., *Naturhistorische Topographie von Regensburg*, Regensberg **3** : 353

Deuterosminthurus Börner, 1901, *Zool. Anz.* **24** (645) : 345

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)14 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1042.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
26 *June* 1975

OPINION 1043

EUSMINTHURUS BÖRNER, 1900 (INSECTA, COLLEMBOLA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Eusminthurus* Börner, 1900, made prior to this ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Podura viridis* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Eusminthurus* Börner, 1900, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2062.

(3) The specific name *viridis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Podura viridis*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2559.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1999)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. W. N. Ellis and Dr. P. F. Bellinger in March 1972. The application was sent to the printer on 13 April 1972 and was published on 30 November 1972 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 165–166. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nom.* **31** : 97) and to seven entomological serials.

The proposals were supported by Dr. K. Christiansen (Grinnell College, Iowa) and P. N. Lawrence (British Museum (Natural History)).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 September 1974 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)15 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 166. At the close of the voting period on 6 December 1974 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—seventeen (17), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Eisenmann, Vokes, Lemche, Willink, Simpson, Mayr, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Habe, Binder, Bayer, *Heppell, Nye, Alvarado, *Ride

Negative votes—none (0): But see comments by Ride and Heppell

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Late votes—four (4): Corliss (For), Dupuis (Abstention), Sabrosky (For), Starobogatov (For)

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Munroe, Kraus, Erben, Bernardi.

*Dr. Ride voted for the use of the plenary powers (Part 1) of the proposals and against placing *Eusminthurus* on the Official Index.

*Mr. Heppell voted against the first proposal and for placing *Eusminthurus* Börner, 1900 on the Index.

In returning their voting papers the following comments were made by Commissioners:

Mr. D. Heppell (3.xii.1974): "I vote for proposal 2 only. I see no necessity for designation under the plenary powers of a type-species for a nominal genus to be placed on the Official Index. If inclusion of a generic name on the Index is not sufficient to remove its nomenclatural status then the Official Index has no function at all."

Dr. D. Ride (30.xi.1974): "I vote for the first part of the proposal and against the second."

Dr. C. Dupuis (undated): "Abstention—cf. cas 1994."

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and Official Index by the Ruling given in this Opinion:

Eusminthurus Börner, 1900, *Zool. Anz.* **23**(630) : 611

viridis, *Podura*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* ed. 10, **1** : 608

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)15 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1043.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
27 *June* 1975

OPINION 1044

LORICA H. AND A. ADAMS, 1852 (MOLLUSCA, POLYPLACOPHORA): PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Lorica* H. and A. Adams, 1852 (gender: feminine), type-species by monotypy, *Chiton cimolius* Reeve, 1847, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2018.

(2) The specific name *cimolius* Reeve, 1847, as published in the binomen *Chiton cimolius*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2560.

(3) The generic name *Lorica* Anon., 1844, an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Loricula* G. B. Sowerby II, 1844, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2063.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1902)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. A. G. Beu in July 1969. The application was sent to the printer on 20 September 1972 and was published on 29 December 1972 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 204–205. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was not necessary in this case. The application was supported by Allyn G. Smith (California Academy of Sciences).

Dr. Ride in a letter to the Secretary, said "There must be some doubt as to whether *Lorica pulchella* Anon. [? Bronn] equals *Lorica pulchella*, 1843 (para. 5 of application, "presumably *Loricula pulchella* Sowerby, 1843") therefore it cannot be regarded with certainty as a 'change in the spelling of a name' (Art. 33b). If the Commission agrees to place *Lorica* H. and A. Adams on the Official List, it would be well to put the matter beyond doubt by declaring its interpretation that *Lorica* Anon., 1844, is an incorrect subsequent spelling and by adding that name to the appropriate Official Index."

Mr. Melville investigated the situation and reported: "Fortunately the facts leave no room for doubt or interpretation. In 1843 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **12** : 260–261), G. B. Sowerby II described, and illustrated with two woodcuts, the cirripede *Loricula pulchella* from the Upper Chalk near Rochester, Kent. His text (which was a letter to N. T. Wetherell, sent on with a covering note by Wetherell to the Editors of the *Ann. Mag.*) consists of a brief general description of the fossil and of the illustrations, followed by a detailed Latin diagnosis under the heading of the name *Loricula pulchella*, and concludes with some general discussion. In 1844 (*Neues Jahrb. Min. Geogn. Geol. Petref-Kunde, Jahrg* **1844** : 384) an anonymous contributor reports Sowerby's paper: between a précis of the first and third parts, he quotes (under the side-heading *Lorica pulchella*), Sowerby's Latin diagnosis verbatim. It is thus perfectly clear that *Lorica* Anon., 1844, is an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Loricula* G. B. Sowerby II, 1843, and that it can be placed on the Official Index of

Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology. This proposal is therefore added to those in Dr. Beu's application."

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 8 November 1974 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)17 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* **29** : 204–205, together with that to place *Lorica* Anon., 1844 on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology. At the close of the voting period on 8 February 1975 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Melville, Vokes, Holthuis, Simpson, Alvarado, Willink, Eisenmann, Rohdendorf, Mayr, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Dupuis, Starobogatov, Heppell, Binder, Bayer, Corliss, Nye, Ride, Bernardi, Habe

Negative votes—none (0)

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Late affirmative votes—two (2): Erben, Lemche

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Kraus, Munroe.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their voting papers:

Prof. E. Tortonese (4.i.1975): "I agree with Secretary's proposal in his accompanying note."

Dr. C. Dupuis (21.i.1975): "Les faits paraissent clairs y compris étymologiquement. *Lorica* = cuirasse = Chiton; *Loricula*—rempart peu élevé = Balane."

Mr. D. Heppell (17.i.1975): "The exposition of the case by Beu, with the additional comments of Ride and Melville, show conclusively that no use of *Lorica* before 1852 is available. As no special status is at present accorded to names placed on the Official List without invoking the plenary powers, the same result is reached whether the Commission votes for or against Beu's proposals."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

cimolius, *Chiton*, Reeve, 1847, *Conchologia Iconica* London, Vol. **4**, Chiton, no. 141, May 1847

Lorica H. and A. Adams, 1852, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (*Ser.* 2) **9** : 355

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)17 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that Voting Paper have been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in this present Opinion No. 1044.

R. V. MELVILLE, *Secretary*
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London, 7 July 1975

OPINION 1045

BOA LINNAEUS, 1758 (REPTILIA: SERPENTES): PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) The application for the use of the plenary powers to designate *Boa canina* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type-species of *Boa* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby refused.

(2) The generic name *Boa* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender: feminine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Fitzinger (1843), *Boa constrictor* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2019.

(3) The specific name *constrictor* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Boa constrictor* (specific name of type-species of *Boa* Linnaeus, 1758) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2561.

(4) The generic name *Constrictor* Laurenti, 1768 (a junior objective synonym of *Boa* Linnaeus, 1758) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2064.

(5) The specific name *formosissimus* Laurenti, 1768, as published in the binomen *Constrictor formosissimus* (a junior objective synonym of *constrictor* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Boa constrictor*) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1004.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1188)

The present case was first presented to the office of the Commission by Professor Robert Mertens in December 1956. It was not found possible at that time to formulate precise proposals for the Commission. In November 1961 a fresh application was received from Professor Hobart Smith. After an exchange of correspondence, this was drafted as a request for the use of the plenary powers to designate *Boa canina* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type-species of *Boa* Linnaeus, 1758; and for those names, together with *Constrictor* Laurenti, 1768 and the name of the corresponding type-species, *constrictor* Linnaeus, 1758, to be placed on the appropriate Official Lists. This application was sent to the printer on 6 December 1961 and was published on 16 July 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 205–7. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **31** : 97) and to two herpetological serials. An objection was received by Dr. Jánis Roze (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 116).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 24 October 1963 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (63)32 for or against the proposals

as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 207. At the close of the voting period on 24 January 1964, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—thirteen (13), received in the following order: China, Hemming, Hering, Vokes, Bonnet, Tortonese, Hubbs, Boschma, Lemche, Uchida, Jaczeswki, Borchsenius, do Amaral

Negative votes—fifteen (15), received in the following order: Brinck, Holthuis, Riley, Stoll, Simpson, Mayr, Miller, Alvarado, Forest, Binder, Obruchev, Mertens, Kraus, Ride, Sabrosky

Voting Paper not returned—one (1): Munroe

Dr. G. O. Evans returned a late negative vote.

The following comments were made by members of the Commission in returning their voting papers:

Mr. Francis Hemming: On the information available the action recommended in this case seems the best available for promoting continuity in the nomenclature of the group concerned.

Professor Per Brinck: After having read Roze's note in *Bull.* **20** : 116, I am definitely not prepared to vote for the proposal. According to Roze the conditions prevailing in literature before 1900 are again today accepted by "a great majority of herpetologists . . ."

Dr. Carl Hubbs: In arriving at a 'for' vote I have obtained favourable reactions from three local outstanding authorities on Ophidia, namely Laurence M. Klauber, Clifford H. Pope and Charles E. Shaw.

Dr. Henning Lemche: With the exception of the words "holotype in . . . 1899: 27" in para. (3)(a) and "two syntypes in . . . 1899: 27–8" in para. (3)(b) and ":209" in para. (4).

Dr. G. G. Simpson: There is evidently a conflict of current usage, and Smith and Roze make but do not demonstrate opposite statements on that subject. Since it is not clear that use of the plenary powers would in fact promote stability, I believe that those powers should not be exercised.

Dr. Ernst Mayr: I think here is clearly a case where stability is best served by following usage in the general zoological literature. I have asked numerous zoologists "what species does the genus *Boa* call to your mind?" and they all said immediately "*constrictor*". To be sure, herpetologists have become used to Stejneger's switch of names, but even they will not be inconvenienced by adopting broad zoological usage. Making *constrictor* the type of *Boa* will remove all ambiguity from the literature.

Dr. Raphael Alvarado: When the nomenclatural facts are not clearly opposed to the taxonomic ones, as stated by J. Roze (*Bull.* **20** : 116), it seems to me preferable to maintain and not to reverse common nomenclatural usage—in the case concerned, of *constrictor* as type-species of *Boa.*

Dr. D. Obruchev: I have read H. M. Smith's application to sanction the piratical actions of Laurenti and Stejneger. I fully support J. Roze's counter-proposal. *Constrictor* Laurenti is an objective synonym of *Boa* Linnaeus by force of the type-designations by Fitzinger and Forcart.

Dr. W. D. L. Ride: The claims by Smith and by Roze are in conflict as to usage and neither establishes his case. Since the Commission is being asked to decide upon a case in which transfer of names is involved (Smith would use

Constrictor for the genus called *Boa* by Roze, and *Boa* for the genus called *Corallus* by Roze), I am of the opinion that the case should be made out again with details of usage and re-submitted. Smith's proposal also involves the validation of syntypes. Surely a lectotype is desirable.

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky: I feel no obligation to maintain an interpretation contrary to the facts. By no stretch of the imagination did Laurenti (1768) fix types for *Boa* and *Constrictor*. He included three nominal species in *Boa* and five in *Constrictor*, with no type-designation or fixation of any kind. Opinion 6 was not in existence when Stejneger published in 1901, but even had it been, it would not have fitted the case. In Opinion 6 the Commission did not concur with Stejneger's conclusions of 1901; they ruled only on the example submitted to them which, as Smith points out, omitted some facts and changed others. Opinion 6 concerns a 'division of the species' of a genus, by which the genus is 'definitely made into a monotypic genus'. How can Laurenti, who named *three* new species in *Boa*, possibly be construed to have made *Boa* monotypic? In particular, how can it be construed that he did so when he did not mention *canina*, *hipnale*, *scytale*, or the other Linnean species of *Boa* (except *orophias*), and thus as far as Laurenti is concerned those species are still in *Boa*? Contrary to Smith's statement, "Had Laurenti originated the name *Boa* . . ." the type would still not have been *canina*; it would have to be either *thalassina*, *aurantiaca* or *exigua*.

Fitzinger's designation of *constrictor* was legitimate and is the oldest valid type-designation for *Boa*. Forcart and the authors who follow him are correct and I support them.

I note two small discrepancies that do not, fortunately, affect the case. For *Corallus*, Smith states (*Bull.* **19** : 205) that *obtusirostris* Daudin equals *enydris* Linnaeus. Roze (*Bull.* **20** : 116) states that it equals *Boa hortulana* Linnaeus. Smith states (p. 206) that all five species included by Laurenti in his *Constrictor* were new, and later that Laurenti "consistently" substituted his own specific names for those of Linnaeus. It appears that *Constrictor orophias* is the same as *Boa orophias* Linnaeus; at least it was so interpreted by Stejneger (1901).

As a final point, may I note that Laurenti (1768) is not consistently binominal (Article 11c)! See pp. 46, 64, 92, 98, 99, 100, 107, 136, 188 and 198, with such names as *Chalcides tridactyla Columnae*, *Coluber vipera Anglorum* and *Constrictor rex serpentum*. The unfortunate change at the Paris Congress from binary to binominal yields further bitter fruit.

It is not clear why an Opinion was not issued at that time. A letter was received in April 1968 from the nomenclature committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists unanimously opposing the original application. In February 1975, Professor Smith wrote to ask what had become of the case. He was told that his application had been rejected by the Commission and was offered an opportunity to re-open the case. He replied on 21 February 1975 "I am content to accept the Commission's decision without appeal. It is more important that we have a unifying decision than what the decision is". This Opinion has accordingly been written without further delay.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in this present Opinion:

Boa Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10), **1** : 214

Constrictor Laurenti, 1768, *Specimen medicum exhibens synopsin Reptilium emendatam . . .* (Viennae): 106

constrictor, *Boa*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10), **1** : 215

formosissimus, *Constrictor*, Laurenti, 1768, *Specimen medicum exhibens synopsin Reptilium emendatam . . .* (Viennae): 107

The following is the original reference for a designation of type-species upheld by the Ruling given in this present Opinion:

for *Boa* Linnaeus, 1758, of *constrictor*, *Boa*, Linnaeus, 1758, by Fitzinger, 1843, *Systema Reptilium . . . fasciculus primus:* 24

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (63)32 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been rejected, and that the decision taken in consequence, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1045.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 *September* 1975

OPINION 1046

DREPANIDIDAE CABANIS, 1847 (AVES) AND DREPANEIDAE GILL, 1847 (PISCES): PLACED ON OFFICIAL LIST OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES IN ZOOLOGY

RULING.—(1) The request to use the plenary powers to protect Name No. 306 on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology (i.e. DREPANIDIDAE Gadow, 1891) is refused.

(2) Under the plenary powers it is ruled that the stem of the generic name *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831 (Pisces) for the purposes of Article 29 is DREPANE-.

(3) The generic name *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831 (gender: feminine), type-species of nominal genus, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1917, *Chaetodon punctatus* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology (Name Number 2020).

(4) The specific name *punctatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Chaetodon punctatus* (specific name of type-species of *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology (Name Number 2562).

(5) The following family-group names are placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) DREPANIDIDAE Cabanis, 1847 (Aves) (correction, as a consequence of the Ruling given in (1) above, of entry No. 306 in the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology) (type-genus *Drepanis* Temminck, 1820) (Name Number 306);

(b) DREPANEIDAE Gill, 1872 (Pisces) (type-genus *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831) (Name Number 479).

(6) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Drepanichthys* Bonaparte, 1831 (Name Number 2065),

(b) *Enixe* Gistl, 1848 (Name Number 2066), and

(c) *Harpochris* Cantor, 1849 (Name Number 2067), all being junior objective synonyms of *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831.

(7) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) DREPANINAE Cabanis, 1847 (an incorrect original spelling of DREPANIDIDAE Cabanis, 1847) (Name Number 467);

(b) DREPANIDAE Bonaparte, 1853 (an incorrect subsequent spelling of DREPANIDIDAE Cabanis, 1847) (Name Number 468);

(c) DREPANIDIDAE Gadow, 1891 (determined through the Ruling in (1) above to be a subsequent usage of DREPANIDIDAE Cabanis, 1847) (Name Number 469);

(d) DREPANIDAE Gill, 1872 (determined through the Ruling given under the plenary powers in (2) above to be an incorrect original spelling of DREPANEIDAE Gill, 1872) (Name Number 470).

[It is to be noted that names (a), (b) and (d) under (7) in the above Ruling are not only homonyms among themselves, but are all also junior homonyms of DREPANIDAE Boisduval, [Nov. 1828] (Lepidoptera) (Name No. 307 on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology).]

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1958)

The problem of the homonymy between the family-group names DREPANIDAE in Lepidoptera and DREPANIDAE in Pisces was first brought to the attention of the Commission by Dr. K. V. Lakshminarayana and Dr. K. V. Rama Rao (*Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, India*) in January 1971. They wrote in ignorance of the Commission's ruling in Opinion 610 concerning DREPANIDAE in Lepidoptera; and while correspondence was proceeding on that point, Dr. G. N. Kashin (*Moscow*) wrote to draw attention to a defect in that ruling affecting DREPANIDIDAE in Aves. Dr. Kashin's application was the first to be completed. It was sent to the printer on 8 July 1971 and was published on 8 December 1971 in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* **28** : 119–120. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **31** : 97) and to nine entomological serials.

In December 1971 Dr. Lemche wrote to suggest that the use of the plenary powers was required to set aside an entry in an Official List, and at the same time to urge that no action should ever be taken involving such entries. His comment was published on 30 November 1972 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **29** : 111.

In October 1972, Dr. C. G. Gruchy (*National Museums of Canada, Ottawa, Canada*) applied to the Commission for the removal of the homonymy between DREPANIDAE in Lepidoptera, Aves and Pisces—a triple problem, part of which had been covered in Opinion 610, and part broached (albeit incompletely) by Dr. Lakshminarayana and Dr. Rao. Dr. Gruchy's application was sent to the printer on 29 January 1973 and published on 6 July 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 35–36. In *Bull.* **30** : 138 the Secretary drew attention to the earlier uncompleted application by Dr. Lakshminarayana and Dr. Rao.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 8 November 1974 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Papers (74)18 and 19 on the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **28** : 120 and **30** : 36. The following note of explanation was sent out with the Voting Papers:

"Two quite separate sets of proposals are before the Commission for dealing with the homonymy between family-group names based on generic names beginning *Drepan-*. They are therefore presented in separate voting papers.

"First, there are proposals by Dr. Kashin (*Bull.* **28** : 119–20) for the technical correction of the entry for name No. 306 on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology (Opinion 610). This involves correcting the authorship and date of DREPANIDIDAE from "Gadow, 1891" to "Cabanis, 1847" with associated Official Index action on names published between those dates. Dr. Lemche (*Bull.* **29** : 111) asks for plenary powers to be used to protect the

existing Official List entry with, in consequence, a more extended list of names for addition to the Official Index.

"V.P. (74)18 deals with this matter and calls simply for a vote for or against the use of the plenary powers in connection with the entry for name No. 306 in the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology. An affirmative vote will be construed as a vote in favour of Dr. Lemche's proposals (*loc. cit.*, lines 15–26 only, *NOT* lines 5–9). A negative vote will be construed as a vote in favour of Dr. Kashin's proposals.

"Secondly, there are Dr. Gruchy's (and Dr. Laksminarayana and Dr. Rao's) proposals (*Bull.* **30** : 35–6) concerning a further extension of the homonymy dealt with in Opinion 610—that is, the family-group name based on *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831 (Pisces). Dr. Gruchy asks for a ruling under the plenary powers that the stem of that name for the purposes of Article 29 should be DREPANE-, giving DREPANEIDAE. In a letter dated 7 January 1974 he draws the Commission's attention to the use of DREPANEIDAE for this taxon by Taylor, 1964, Fishes Arnhem Land, *Rec. Amer.-Austr. Exped. Arnhem Land*, vol. **4** : 231, as an argument in favour of his proposals.

"V.P. (74)19 deals with this other matter and calls simply for a vote for or against Dr. Gruchy's proposals.

"On a point of information, both Dr. Lakshminarayana & Dr. Rao and Dr. Gruchy give incorrect references to the name *Cryptosmilia luna* Cope. The correct reference is 1869, *Trans. amer. phil. Soc.* **13** : 401. However, no action is called for in respect of this name".

After receiving his Voting Papers, Dr. Eisenmann wrote to the Secretary to emphasize the importance to ornithologists of certain aspects of the case and to oppose Dr. Lemche's view. His letter was sent on 18 November 1974 to all members of the Commission with the following covering note by the Secretary:

(**Secretary's covering note**) "I have today received a letter on the subject of V.P. (74)18 from Dr. Eisenmann which I am circulating to you all at his request.

"The note circulated by Mrs. Green with V.P. (74)18 should make it clear that a vote against the use of the plenary powers will be a vote for Dr. Kashin and for Dr. Eisenmann.

"Dr. Lemche's comment in this case raised the general point of principle of the inviolability (or otherwise) of entries on Official Lists and Indexes. This general question has not yet been considered by the Commission or the Council. I therefore ask you to treat Dr. Eisenmann's letter, and the question put to you on V.P. (74)18, strictly on its merits, without prejudice to the general issue. The relevant passages in the Code are now under discussion in the Editorial Committee and the results of their deliberations will be put to you in due course.

"Any member of the Commission who has already sent in his vote on V.P. (74)18 and who wishes to change it should write to me, referring to Dr. Eisenmann's letter and this note. For this purpose, the period during which members may write to me to this effect will run for three months from the date of this letter, that is, until 18 February 1975."

(**Dr. Eisenmann's letter**): "The form of V.P. (74)18 emphasizes an oversight

on my part in overlooking Dr. Lemche's comment and counter-proposal (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **29** : 111) to Dr. Kashin's application (*Bull.* **28** : 119–20) to correct simply date and authorship of the family-group name DREPANIDIDAE. In my capacity as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress and as Chairman of the American Ornithologists' Union Committee on Classification and Nomenclature (the family DREPANIDIDAE is exclusively Hawaiian), I should have submitted a comment in support of Dr. Kashin's application. May I request that voting be deferred until the Secretariat can circulate a copy of this letter, indicating why we feel that Dr. Kashin's proposal is highly desirable. I am fearful that by presenting the matter as a vote on Dr. Lemche's counter-proposal, rather than on Dr. Kashin's proposal, a majority of the Commission, with its understandable tendency to favour applications (presumably no application would be made did not a problem exist), is likely to vote in the affirmative—at least in the absence of the information regarding practice in ornithology here forwarded.

"I agree with Dr. Lemche that names on Official Lists should not be altered save in very exceptional cases, and I have urged that the Code be amended to give the status of nomen conservandum to a name placed on the Official List, which it apparently does not have under the present Code. However, date and authorship are not part of the name, and as nothing in the Code precludes replacement of a name on the Official List by a senior synonym, it is important that the Official List be easily corrected where it appears that the name on the List was of earlier date and authorship than listed—thus strengthening its status. This is particularly necessary to protect family-group names in ornithology, because prior to the Code in 1961, priority did not apply to such names, and not only were there no available synonymies for family-group names in ornithology (there are none yet), but it was not the custom to cite an author or date for a family-group name even in formal systematic works. Even today it is rarely done in ornithology. The literature of ornithology is so vast and scattered, and under the Code a family-group name is available (but to be amended) even when introduced without the conventional ending or with an erroneous stem, that finding the earliest date and author of a family-group name is a tedious and often difficult task that today very few ornithologists are able or willing to undertake. Yet determining the earliest date is important in view of the Code provision making priority the basic principle for such names and the lack of a provision giving names on the List automatic precedence over earlier synonyms not previously rejected.

"Dr. Lemche's proposal would have a very dangerous effect as a precedent and in this very case, while Dr. Kashin's is not only consistent with the Code and in accordance with the facts, but recognises the existing shortcomings in family-group name synonymies and strengthens the permanent validity of the name on the List by correctly calling attention to its earlier seniority. The name DREPANIDIDAE was put on the List as a result of an application by Dr. Dean Amadon (*American Museum of Natural History*), a specialist in this group, in order to avoid confusion with the family-name of a group of insects. The name was based on the genus *Drepanis*; the application was made *before*

the publication of the Code, and Dr. Amadon has told me that DREPANIDIDAE was credited to Gadow, 1891 because he was the first (known to Amadon) to use that exact spelling. The present Code, however, requires crediting the author and date to the first publication of the family-group name (even though the spelling differed) based on the same type-genus. There is no doubt that Dr. Kashin is correct that the name DREPANIDIDAE must be credited under the Code to Cabanis, 1847, who used DREPANINAE based on the same type-genus. In fact many other authors used similar family-group names long before Gadow. Dr. Lemche, being unfamiliar with the situation in ornithology, proposes by use of the plenary powers to fix the date and authorship as Gadow, 1891, and invalidate all the earlier synonymous usages of what, under the Code, is the same name applicable to the same taxon. This, far from strengthening the value of DREPANIDIDAE on the Official List, might well weaken it, for any different family-group name based on a different genus, if introduced before 1891, would have priority—thus requiring further application and action by the Commission to protect the name on the List.

"It should be borne in mind that because of the unavailability of adequate family-group name synonymies in ornithology (and I understand also for most vertebrate classes), listing on Official Lists of family-group names has usually been incidental to solution of some other problem, and the bibliographic research done in regard to the family-group name was secondary—especially because prior to the Code, usage rather than priority governed such names. Now that priority is an important consideration, improving the status of names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology, as Dr. Kashin has been doing by his several applications, is helpful. The ornithological committees of which I am chairman strongly favour usage and preservation of established names; they also favour supporting such names by crediting them to the earliest author who under the Code introduced the name in the family-group sense. Thus, for example, we supported Dr. Kashin's proposal to change the authorship and date of the family-group name THRAUPIDAE (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **29** : 197, 1972) and would support his new proposal giving earlier authorship and date to LORIIDAE (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 57, 1973).

"Flexibility on these matters of detail by allowing correction is essential, especially in regard to family-group names, if we wish to encourage use of the Code provisions for validating such names in current use. The dates and authorships given to the Commission are inevitably tentative. What is important is to preserve *the name*.

"Let me add that Dr. Amadon, whose application was responsible for crediting Gadow with DREPANIDIDAE, has authorised me to say that he favours Dr. Kashin's application to change the date and authorship of the name to Cabanis, 1847. The matter of date is so important that I believe the Commission should realise that adopting Dr. Lemche's proposal would create problems that I do not think he realised."

(No communication was received by the Secretariat as a result of the circulation of Dr. Eisenmann's letter with the Secretary's covering note.)

At the close of the Voting Period on 8 February 1975, the state of the

voting on Voting Paper (74)18 was as follows:

Affirmative votes—six (6), received in the following order: Vokes, Lemche, Alvarado, Binder, Ride, Habe

Negative votes—fifteen (15), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Simpson, Willink, Eisenmann, Rohdendorf, Mayr, Tortonese, Dupuis, Starobogatov, Corliss, Bayer, Nye, Heppell, Bernardi

Late Affirmative votes—one (1): Erben

Abstention—one (1): Sabrosky

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Voting Paper not returned—one (1): Kraus.

The following comments were made by members of the Commission in returning their votes:

Dr. R. Alvarado: I strongly support the view of Dr. Lemche about the names on the Official List. Dr. Lemche's proposals versus the facts argued by Dr. Eisenmann's letter are in my opinion the correct ones.

Dr. Eisenmann: I strongly favour Dr. Kashin's proposal to change the date and authorship of the family-group name DREPANIDIDAE for the reasons given in my letter to the Secretary.

Dr. Mayr: Unfortunately Dr. Lemche's comments are quite misleading as is in part pointed out in Dr. Eisenmann's letter. Kashin's proposal does not involve a change of names on the Official List, only of author and date.

Dr. Sabrosky: I cannot vote either way. I favour mere *correction* of entries by a Direction, on such matters as author and date where these do not change the basic facts of the name and its use, which was the purpose of the original Opinion. We should be able to correct such errors of fact without undergoing the 'agony and the ecstasy' of plenary powers. I am completely opposed to stuffing Official Indexes with all the variant spellings of names.

Dr. Corliss: Commissioner Eisenmann has rightly stressed the need to correct data on family-group names in such cases as this, thus protecting the name in a justifiable manner.

Dr. Bayer: I heartily agree in principle with Dr. Lemche's opinion regarding names placed on the Official Lists and Indexes, which will lose their effectiveness if names can be deleted from them almost at whim. Nevertheless, the arguments presented by Dr. Kashin and further elucidated in Dr. Eisenmann's letter convince me that in this case the application should be approved. However, I believe that the Commission should forthwith consider modifications in the Code which would provide for situations such as this and at the same time protect the integrity of the Official Lists and Indexes.

Dr. Heppell: I cannot agree with Dr. Lemche that an entry on the Official List, even when acknowledged to be factually wrong, must be preserved. I believe that the Official Lists have authority only when they present facts that are either true in essence or, where the plenary powers have been used, that have been deemed to be true. If an incorrect entry has been made on an Official List because of incorrect or incomplete information available to the Commission at the time of the publication of the relevant Opinion it should be automatically corrected if the new information subsequently brought to light does not materially affect the consequences of the entry, as in the present case.

Moreover, names placed on the Official Lists without the use of the plenary powers are not, at present, protected against earlier available names nor earlier uses of the same names; it would, therefore, be proper and correct to use DREPANIDIDAE Cabanis, 1847, despite the existence of DREPANIDIDAE Gadow, 1891, on the Official List of Family-Group Names.

M. Bernardi: Je ne vois pas qu'il faut user des pleins pouvoirs pour protéger les Listes Officielles.

At the close of the Voting Period on 8 February 1975, the state of the voting on Voting Paper (74)19 was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Melville, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Simpson, Alvarado, Willink, Eisenmann, Rohdendorf, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Dupuis, Starobogatov, Binder, Corliss, Bayer, Nye, Heppell, Ride, Bernardi, Habe

Negative votes—none (0)

Late Affirmative vote—one (1): Erben

Abstention—one (1): Mayr

Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Voting Paper not returned—two (2): Kraus, Munroe.

The following comments were made by members of the Commission in returning their votes:

Dr. Mayr: I cannot vote on this application since not a word is said in it how the proposal would affect previous usage. The wording of the application would not preclude the possibility that many authors in the past had rejected the name DREPANIDAE for a group of fishes for the sake of homonymy and adopted another family name instead. In short, the application is singularly uninformative as far as previous usage in ichthyology is concerned.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Drepane Cuvier, G., 1831, in Cuvier, G. and Valenciennes, A., *Hist. nat. Poissons*, vol. **7** : 132

DREPANEIDAE Gill, 1872, *Smiths. misc. Coll.*, 1874, **11** (247) : 8

Drepanichthys Bonaparte, 1831, *Giorn. Acad. Sci. Lett. Arti.* **52** : 172

DREPANIDAE Bonaparte, 1853, *Compte rendu Séances Acad. Sci. Paris* **37** (18) : 644

DREPANIDAE Gill, 1872, *Smiths. misc. Coll.*, 1874, **11** (247) : 8

DREPANIDIDAE Cabanis, J., 1847, *Archiv für Naturges.* **1** : 325

DREPANIDIDAE Gadow, 1891, in Wilson, S. B., and Evans, A. H., *Aves Hawaiienses* (2) : 235

DREPANINAE Cabanis, J., 1847, *Archiv für Naturges.* **1** : 325

Enixe Gistl, 1848, *Naturg. Thierr. hohere Schulen* : IX [not seen]

Harpochris Cantor, 1849, *Journ. roy. asiat. Soc. Bengal* **18** : 1144

punctatus, *Chaetodon*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* ed. 10, vol. **1** : 273

The following is the original reference to a designation of type-species for a nominal genus accepted in the present Opinion:

of *Chaetodon punctatus* Linnaeus, 1758 for *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1917, *Genera of Fishes* vol. **1** : 136

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (74)18 and 19 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in those Voting Papers have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1046.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
19 *September* 1975

OPINION 1047

ALELLA LEIGH-SHARPE, 1925 (CRUSTACEA: COPEPODA): DESIGNATION OF TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Alella* Leigh-Sharpe, 1925, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Anchorella pagelli* Krøyer, 1863 is designated as type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Alella* Leigh-Sharpe, 1925 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Anchorella pagelli* Krøyer, 1863, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2021.

(3) The specific name *pagelli* Krøyer, 1863, as published in the binomen *Anchorella pagelli* (specific name of type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, of *Alella* Leigh-Sharpe, 1925) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2563.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 2006)

An application for the designation of a type-species for the nominal genus *Alella* Leigh-Sharpe, 1925 (a genus based on a misidentified type-species) was received from Dr. Z. Kabata (*Fisheries Board of Canada, Nanaimo, B.C., Canada*) on 17 April 1972. It was sent to the printer on 20 September 1972 and published on 29 December 1972 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **29** : 216–7. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **31** : 97) and to one crustacean serial. No comment was received for publication in the *Bulletin*, but the following exchange of letters was circulated to members of the Commission with their Voting Papers.

Dr. W. D. L. Ride to Secretary (8 *June* 1973): "From the application, it appears that there has been no use at all of *Alella* in the sense which would be demanded if *A. canthari* (Heller, 1865) sensu Kabata were the type. If it is generally held by specialists that two species are involved here, it could reasonably be held that the Commission would be justified in declaring *A. pagelli* to be the type-species in accordance with the choice which it can exercise to adopt the provisions of Article 70a(i) without the use of the plenary powers, since such an action would best serve the stability and uniformity of nomenclature.

"But there is another reason for the use of the plenary powers which should probably be stated. This is that such action might be justified in view of the very late designation of *A. canthari* as type-species (in 1966). It would be wise to employ the plenary powers to set aside all designations made before that date just in case *A. alata* (Brian, 1906) had been selected on some previous occasion unknown to the applicant.

"However, before either of these matters are voted on, the Commission will want to know from workers in this field whether, in view of the long history of believed synonymy between *A. canthari* and *A. pagelli* and the apparent loss of the type-specimens of *A. canthari*, it would not be wise to deal with the matter by selecting an undoubted specimen of *A. pagelli* to be a neotype of *A. canthari*. Such an action would also solve the question of the type-species without action by the Commission."

Secretary to Dr. Ride (23 *June* 1973): "This seems to me a simple misidentified type-species case. Leigh-Sharpe got *Anchorella canthari* wrong when setting up *Alella*; we are invited to designate not the species she named, but the one actually before her, namely *Anchorella pagelli*. Plenary powers must be used to do this because *pagelli* was not one of the originally included nominal species. Alternatively, we can overrule the applicant and Nunes-Rivo by designating *alata*, thus presumably sinking *Alella* as a synonym of *Clavella*, or *canthari*, presumably sinking it as a synonym of *Clavellodes*. Neither of these would be a justifiable thing to do. The true *canthari* Heller, 1865, is not a synonym of *pagelli* Krøyer, 1863, but has been recognised as a valid species as recently as 1964 by Kabata (the applicant).

"The action you suggest in your second paragraph would be standard operating procedure in a case of this kind. But selecting a specimen of *pagelli* as a neotype of *canthari* would only make the latter a junior synonym of the former. They would still be different nominal species because [originally] founded on different types. Nothing can make *pagelli* an originally included nominal species of *Alella*. Besides, why should we make *canthari* and *pagelli* identical when both names are currently valid for different species? Failing any comments on the case, this seems to me a case that ought to succeed."

Dr. Z. Kabata (21 *October* 1974) *on seeing the above:* "I am in agreement with Mr. Melville. The matter is really quite simple. We have a genus, originally established with two species but without designation of a type. One of these species is later found to have been misidentified and its incorrect name is established in the literature. Under that incorrect name, it is subsequently designated as type-species. My reading of Article 70a(i) is that action by the Commission is necessary to correct this situation.

"In considering this matter I did seek views from several of my colleagues. However, it appears that at present I am the only person with a reasonable knowledge of the LERNAEOPODIDAE, and most commentators deferred to my judgment."

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 8 November 1974 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)28 on the proposals concerning the type-species of *Alella* Leigh-Sharpe, 1925 set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **29** : 217. At the close of the Voting Period on 8 February 1975, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Melville, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Alvarado, Willink, Eisenmann, Rohden-

dorf, Mayr, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Dupuis, Starobogatov, Heppell, Binder, Bayer, Corliss, Nye, Ride, Bernardi, Habe

Negative votes—one (1): Simpson

Late Affirmative vote—one (1): Erben

Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Kraus, Munroe.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their Voting Papers:

Dr. G. G. Simpson: Article 70a specifies three possible actions by the Commission and enjoins choice of whichever best serves stability and uniformity in nomenclature. This proposal mentions only one alternative—70a(i)—and gives no evidence that this will indeed serve those ends. I am not impressed by the somewhat dictatorial subsequent argumentation.

Dr. Mayr: Anchorella canthari Heller, 1865, is left in the air. To what genus does it belong?

M. Dupuis: Je vote pour, car j'aurais personnellement résolu ainsi ce "simple misidentification of type-species case" (Melville, accompanying letter)—mais je suis réticent pour l'inscription officielle de noms, que je n'aurais pas demandée, tant il me paraît que le jeu normal des Règles suffit pour obtenir le résultat.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in this Opinion:

Alella Leigh-Sharpe, 1925, *Parasitology* **17** : 194–200

pagelli, Anchorella, Krøyer, 1863, *Naturh. Tidsskr.* (3) **2** : 75–320

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)28 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1047.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
21 *September* 1975

OPINION 1048

SUPPRESSION OF *POMOCYSTIS* AND *POMOSPHAERA* HAECKEL, 1896 (DIPLOPORITA: SPHAERONITIDA) UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following generic names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(a) *Pomocystis* Haeckel, 1896;

(b) *Pomosphaera* Haeckel, 1896.

(2) The generic name *Haplosphaeronis* Jaekel, 1926 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Haplosphaeronis kiaeri* Jaekel, 1926, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2022.

(3) The specific name *kiaeri* Jaekel, 1926, as published in the binomen *Haplosphaeronis kiaeri* (specific name of type-species, by original designation, of *Haplosphaeronis* Jaekel, 1926) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2564.

(4) The generic names *Pomocystis* Haeckel, 1896 and *Pomosphaera* Haeckel, 1896, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, with the Name Numbers 2068 and 2069 respectively.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1992)

An application for the use of the plenary powers to suppress the generic names *Pomocystis* Haeckel, 1896 and *Pomosphaera* Haeckel, 1896, was received from Dr. C. R. C. Paul (then of *Department of Geology, the University, Reading, England*) on 23 January 1972. After some correspondence it was sent to the printer on 13 April 1972 and published on 30 November 1972 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **29** : 149–151. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **31** : 97) and to two palaeontological serials. The application was supported by Professor G. Regnéll (*University of Lund, Sweden*) and by Mr. R. V. Melville.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 8 November 1974 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)26 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **29** : 150. At the close of the Voting Period on 8 February 1975, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: Melville, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Simpson, Willink, Alvarado, Eisenmann, Rohdendorf, Mayr, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Heppell, Binder, Bayer, Corliss, Ride, Bernardi, Habe

Negative votes—two (2): Sabrosky, Nye
Late Affirmative vote—one (1): Erben
Abstention—one (1): Dupuis
Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck
Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Kraus, Munroe.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission in returning their Voting Papers:

Dr. G. G. Simpson: I vote "for" to get rid of Haeckel's ridiculous names once and for all, but on the evidence presented it seems likely that *Haplosphaeronis* is a junior synonym of *Sphaeronites* Hisinger, 1828, or that this might have been cleared up without calling on the plenary powers!

Dr. Sabrosky: The Secretary's note would seem to place these names outside the scope of zoological nomenclature ("names given to hypothetical concepts"), but the applicant has stated that Haeckel's 1896 work was "taxonomically sound", that Haeckel "observed the rules of taxonomy assiduously", and that he designated type-species. I see no sound reason for such cavalier rejection of the names.

Dr. Tortonese: I vote "for", but I fully agree that it is useless to place the names on the Official List.

Dr. Dupuis: Abstention. Ne vaudrait-il pas mieux étudier une mise à l'Index de l'ouvrage de Haeckel?

Dr. Nye: Haeckel's genera are nomenclaturally available, are adequately fixed by their type-species, and are the senior subjective synonyms of Jaekel's genus which is not yet 50 years old. The names cannot be regarded as well known or economically important.

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Haplosphaeronis Jaekel, 1926, *Norsk. geol. Tidsskr.* **9** : 19

kiaeri Jaekel, 1926, *Norsk geol. Tidsskr.* **9** : 19

Pomocystis Haeckel, 1896. Amphorideen and Cystoideen. Beiträge zur Morphologie und Phylogenie, in *Festschrift zum Siebenzigsten Gebürtstage von Carl Gegenbaur am* 21 *August* 1896, vol. **1** : 98

Pomosphaera Haeckel, 1896. Amphorideen and Cystoideen. Beiträge zur Morphologie und Phylogenie, in *Festschrift zum Siebenzigsten Gebürtstage von Carl Gegenbaur am* 21 *August* 1896, vol. **1** : 99

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)26 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1048.

R. V. MELVILLE, *Secretary*
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London, 22 September 1975

OPINION 1049

MACGILLIVRAYA GROTE, 1894 (INSECTA: COLLEMBOLA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers, the generic name *Macgillivraya* Grote, 1894, is suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Friesea* von Dalla Torre, 1895 (gender: feminine), type-species by monotypy, through *Triaena* Tullberg, 1871, *Triaena mirabilis* Tullberg, 1871, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2023.

(3) The specific name *mirabilis* Tullberg, 1871, as published in the binomen *Triaena mirabilis* (specific name of type-species by monotypy of *Friesea* von Dalla Torre, 1895) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2565.

(4) The following generic names are placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Macgillivraya* Grote, 1894, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above (Name Number 2070);

(b) *Triaena* Tullberg, 1871, a junior homonym of *Triaena* Hübner, 1818 (Name Number 2071).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 2008)

An application for the suppression of *Macgillivraya* Grote, 1894 (Insecta, Collembola) was received from Dr. Willem N. Ellis (*University of Amsterdam*) in his own name and that of Dr. Peter F. Bellinger (*San Fernando State College, California*) on 24 April 1972. It was sent to the printer on 20 September 1972 and was published on 6 July 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 39–41. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **31** : 97) and to nine entomological serials. The application was supported by Dr. K. Christiansen (*Grinnell College, Iowa, U.S.A.*), Professor J. T. Salmon (*Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*) and Dr. P. N. Lawrence (*British Museum (Natural History)*). Dr. Nye's comment (*Bull.* **30** : 140–141) was drawn to the applicants' attention.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 8 November 1974 the members of the Commission were asked to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)27 (1) for or against the use of the plenary powers to suppress *Macgillivraya* Grote, 1894; (2) for or against placing the generic name *Triaena* Tullberg, 1871 on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, and (3) for or against placing the generic name *Friesea* von Dalla Torre, 1895 on the Official List of Generic

Names in Zoology. At the close of the Voting Period on 8 February 1975, the state of the voting was as follows:

On Vote (1), Affirmative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: Melville, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Alvarado, Eisenmann, Rohdendorf, Mayr, Sabrosky. Tortonese, Starobogatov, Binder, Bayer, Corliss, Nye, Heppell, Ride, Bernardi, Habe

Negative votes—none (0)

On Vote (2), Affirmative votes—fifteen (15), received in the following order: Melville, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Alvarado, Eisenmann, Rohdendorf, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Bayer, Corliss, Nye, Heppell, Ride, Habe

Negative votes—four (4), received in the following order: Mayr, Sabrosky, Binder, Bernardi

On Vote (3), Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: Melville, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Alvarado, Eisenmann, Rohdendorf, Mayr, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Binder, Bayer, Corliss, Nye, Heppell, Ride, Habe

Negative vote—one (1): Bernardi.

On all three questions Professor Erben sent in a late affirmative vote; Dr. Simpson and Dr. Dupuis abstained from voting; Professor Brinck was on Leave of Absence; and Professor Kraus and Dr. Munroe did not return their votes.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their Voting Papers:

Professor Vokes: I see no reason to take action regarding *Triaena* Tullberg since it is a junior homonym and hence obviously invalid anyway.

Dr. G. G. Simpson: I find this completely obscure and abstain from voting. What do the applicants mean by saying that they do not wish to have *Friesea* on the Official List when that is exactly what they asked for? The relevance of Dr. Nye's comment is not clear.

Professor Mayr: I see no reason for cluttering up the Official Index with *Triaena* Tullberg, 1871, since it was an automatic junior homonym at the time of publication. Articles 23a–b and 79b should be mentioned in the write-up of the Opinion.

Dr. Sabrosky: I object strongly to stuffing the Official Index with junior homonyms. Moreover, the action is totally irrelevant to the *Macgillivraya-Friesea* problem.

M. Dupuis: Je refuse de voter car, à mon avis, c'est la définition orthographique de l'homonymie (Articles 52 et 56a) qui est la source de nos difficultés. Elles persisteront aussi longtemps qu'il n'y aura pas une définition à la fois orthographique et étymologique. Il est évident que *Macgillivraya* et *Macgillivrayia*, étymologiquement, sont une seule et même chose et qu'il n'y a pas besoin de pleins pouvoirs pour reconnaître cette homonymie.

Professor Corliss: The overall problem (or better, principle) involved deserves full discussion at some future reunion of the Commission.

Dr. Nye: There appears to be a complete misunderstanding of my comment (*Bull.* **30** : 140–141) which is not in any way relevant to the present application. My comment clearly stated that it concerned cases dealing with subjective

synonymy. The present application is concerned only with objective synonymy and has my full support.

Professor Erben: The name *Macgillivraya* (per se) should remain in principle available by not placing it on the Official Index—but it should be suppressed in its sense defined by Grote.

Original References

The following are original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Friesea von Dalla Torre, 1895, *Programm k.-k. Staats-Gymnasium Innsbruck* **46** : 1–23

Macgillivraya Grote, 1894, *Canad. Ent.* **26** : 54

mirabilis, Triaena, Tullberg, 1871, *Ofvers. k. Vetensk. Akad. Förh.* **28** : 155

Triaena Tullberg, 1871, *Ofvers. k. Vetensk. Akad. Förh.* **28** : 155

The following references in support of the generic name *Friesea* under Articles 23a–b, 79b have been provided by the applicants:

Cassagnau, P., 1954. *Vie Milieu* **4**(1) : 65–74

Cassagnau, P., 1958. *Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Toulouse* **93**(1–2) : 17–29

Christiansen, K., & Bellinger, P., 1974. *Pan-Pacific Ent.* **49**(4) : 389–395

Ellis W. N. 1974. *Beaufortia* **22**(292) : 105–152

Hüther W. 1971. *Ent. Mitt. zool. Mus. Hamburg* **4**(72) : 157–165

Massoud Z. 1967. *Biol. Am. austr.* **3** : 1–399

Maynard E. A. 1951. *A monograph of the Collembola or springtail insects of New York State.* Ithaca N.Y. pp. xxii 339

Salmon J. T. 1964–65. *Bull. roy. Soc. N.Z.* **7** : 1–144, 145–644, 645–651

Stach, J., 1949. *Acta monogr. Mus. Hist. nat.* [2] : 1–341

Yosii, R., 1971. *Publ. Seto mar. biol. Lab.* **18**(5) : 279–290

Yosii, R., 1972. *Mem. natn. Sci. Mus. Tokyo* **5** : 75–99

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)27 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1049.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
22 *September* 1975

OPINION 1050

PEDICULUS EURYSTERNUS BURMEISTER, 1838 (INSECTA, ANOPLURA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers, all usages of the specific name *eurysternus* in combination with either of the generic names *Pediculus* or *Haematopinus* prior to its use by Denny, 1842 in the combination *Haematopinus eurysternus* are hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Solenopotes* Enderlein, 1904 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Solenopotes capillatus* Enderlein, 1904, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2024.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *eurysternus* Denny, 1842, as published in the binomen *Haematopinus eurysternus* as validated under the plenary powers in (1) above, and as interpreted by the lectotype designated by Kim and Weisser, 1973 (Name Number 2566);

(b) *capillatus* Enderlein, 1904, as published in the binomen *Solenopotes capillatus* (specific name of type-species of *Solenopotes* Enderlein, 1904) (Name Number 2567).

(4) The specific name *eurysternus* Burmeister, 1838, as published in the binomen *Pediculus eurysternus*, and all uses of that name in combination with either of the generic names *Pediculus* or *Haematopinus* prior to its use by Denny, 1842 in the combination *Haematopinus eurysternus*, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers 1005 and 1006.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 2009)

An application for the stabilisation of the name *Haematopinus eurysternus* was received from Dr. Kim and Dr. Weisser (*Pennsylvania State University, U.S.A.*) through Dr. Theresa Clay (*British Museum, Natural History*) on 24 May 1972. After some correspondence it was sent to the printer on 20 September 1972 and was published on 6 July 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 42–46. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **31** : 97) and to nine entomological serials. The application included the names of seven zoologists who supported the proposals; no adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 8 November 1974 the members of the Commission were asked to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)23 for or against the proposals for the validation of *Haematopinus eurysternus* Denny, 1842, as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 45. At the close of the Voting Period on 8 February 1975, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: Melville, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Simpson, Alvarado, Willink, Eisenmann, Rohdendorf, Mayr, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Heppell, Starobogatov, Binder, Corliss, Bayer, Nye, Ride, Habe

Negative votes—one (1): Bernardi

Late Affirmative vote—one (1): Erben

Abstention—one (1): Dupuis

Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Kraus, Munroe.

The following comments were received from members of the Commission in returning their Voting Papers:

Professor Mayr: In the eventual Opinion it should be brought out (contrary to the claims of the applicants) that the proposal is strictly according to the Code, Articles 23a–b, 79. [This is not strictly correct: those provisions deal with the relationship between senior and junior subjective synonyms, not with erroneous uses of a name. R.V.M.].

M. Dupuis: Abstention. Les auteurs nous laissent entendre que la stricte application du Code conduirait à *Solenopotes eurysternus* (Burmeister, 1838, *ex* Nitzsch) mais n'indiquent pas comment on nommerait *H. eurysternus* auct. Peut-être y-a-t-il un très bon synonyme bien courant? Il faut un supplément d'information. [In fact, as a result of the present Ruling, "*H. eurysternus* auct." becomes *H. eurysternus* Denny, 1842. R.V.M.].

M. Bernardi: Il est trop déplaisant de supprimer un nom dont l'emploi correct ne présente aucune difficulté puisque les syntypes restent disponibles et ont été revisés par Giebel; attribuer à Denny une action qu'il n'a jamais eue simplement parce que beaucoup d'auteurs ont adopté sans controle l'erreur de ce dernier est aussi déplaisant.

Original References

The following are original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

capillatus, *Solenopotes*, Enderlein, 1904, *Zool. Anz.* **28** : 144

eurysternus, *Pediculus*, Burmeister, 1838, *Genera quaedam Insectorum* **1**(4) : *Pediculus*, No. 14

eurysternus, *Haematopinus*, Denny, 1842, *Monographia Anoplurorum Britanniae*: 29–30

Solenopotes Enderlein, 1904, *Zool. Anz.* **28** : 144

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)23 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1050.

R. V. MELVILLE, *Secretary*
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London, 23 *September* 1975

OPINION 1051

RHOPALIDIA LEPELETIER, 1836 (INSECTA: HYMENOPTERA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers, the generic name *Rhopalidia* Lepeletier, 1836, is suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Rhopalidia* Lepeletier, 1836, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2072.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 2017)

An application from Professor O. W. Richards (*University of London, U.K.*) for the suppression of the generic name *Rhopalidia* Lepeletier, 1836, was received on 26 July 1972. It was sent to the printer on 20 September 1972 and was published on 6 July 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 49–50. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **31** : 97) and to nine entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 8 November 1974 the members of the Commission were asked to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)12 for or against the proposal for the suppression of the generic name *Rhopalidia* Lepeletier, 1836, as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 49. At the close of the Voting Period on 8 February 1975 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Melville, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Simpson, Alvarado, Willink, Eisenmann, Rohdendorf, Mayr, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Binder, Bayer, Corliss, Nye, Heppell, Ride, Bernardi, Habe

Negative votes—none (0)

Late Affirmative vote—one (1): Erben

Abstention—one (1): Dupuis

Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Kraus, Munroe.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission in returning their Voting Papers:

M. Dupuis: Je refuse de voter car, à mon avis, c'est la définition orthographique de l'homonymie (Articles 52, 56a) qui est la source de nos difficultés. Elles persisteront aussi longtemps qu'il n'y aura pas une définition à la fois orthographique et étymologique. Il est évident que *Ropalidia* et *Rhopalidia* sont étymologiquement homonymes et qu'il n'y a pas besoin de pleins pouvoirs pour reconnaître cette homonymie. Que, par hasard, ces homonymes représentent deux choses distinctes est un autre problème, bien tranché par le Code.

Dr. Heppell: As I do not oppose the suppression of *Rhopalidia* Lepeletier, 1836, I have voted for this proposal, but I believe the applicant may have misinterpreted the facts. He provides no evidence to support the statement that *Rhopalidia* "was an independent foundation" from *Ropalidia*; it seems more likely that Lepeletier's concept of the genus included Guérin-Méneville's species, otherwise there would have been no reason for Guérin-Méneville to adopt Lepeletier's spelling of the name. Guérin-Méneville's statement that his own species was too different to require comparison does not necessarily indicate that he did not consider them congeneric. *Rhopalidia* could thus be considered an unjustified emendation of *Ropalidia* and a junior objective synonym of it, offering no threat to *Stelopolybia* or *Angiopolybia*. As the nominal genus *Rhopalidia* has, nevertheless, rightly or wrongly, been interpreted by some authors as established independently of *Ropalidia*, I see no reason for not endorsing the proposals.

Original References

The following is the original reference for the name placed on an Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Rhopalidia Lepeletier de St. Fargeau, A., 1836, *Histoire naturelle des Insectes. Hyménoptères* **1** : 538 (Roret's *Suites à Buffon*, Paris).

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)21 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1051.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *September* 1975

OPINION 1052

NIPPONAPHERA HABE, 1961 (GASTROPODA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers, all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Nipponaphera* Habe, 1961, hitherto made are set aside and the nominal species *Nipponaphera habei* Petit, 1972 is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Nipponaphera* Habe, 1961 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Nipponaphera habei* Petit, 1972, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2025.

(3) The specific name *habei* Petit, 1972, as published in the binomen *Nipponaphera habei* (specific name of type-species, by designation under the plenary powers, of the nominal genus *Nipponaphera* Habe, 1961) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2568.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 2007)

An application for the designation of a type-species for the nominal genus *Nipponaphera* Habe, 1961 (Gastropoda) was received from Dr. Harald A. Rehder (*U.S. National Museum, Washington D.C., U.S.A.*) on 26 April 1972. It was sent to the printer on 20 September 1972 and was published on 6 July 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 37–38. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **31** : 97) and to three molluscan serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 8 November 1974 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)20 for or against the proposals concerning the type-species of *Nipponaphera* put forward in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 38. At the close of the Voting Period on 8 February 1975 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Melville, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Simpson, Alvarado, Willink, Eisenmann, Rohdendorf, Mayr, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Heppell, Dupuis, Starobogatov, Binder, Bayer, Corliss, Ride, Bernardi, Habe

Negative votes—one (1): Nye

Late Affirmative vote—one (1): Erben

Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Kraus, Munroe.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission when returning their Voting Papers:

M. Dupuis: Je vote pour, car j'aurais personnellement résolu ainsi ce "simple case of misidentification of type-species case" (Melville, accompanying letter to case Z.N.(S.) 2006, *Alella* Leigh-Sharpe, 1925). Mais je suis réticent pour l'inscription officielle des noms, que je n'aurais pas demandée, tant il me paraît que le jeu normal des Règles suffit pour obtenir le résultat.

Dr. Nye: The proposal in para. 8 (1) should read ". . . (= *N. lyrata* Adams & Reeve, sensu Habe, 1961) . . ." and not ". . . (= *N. lyrata* Habe . . .) . . .", which contravenes the Code, Article 51b(i).

Dr. Habe: I agree with Dr. Rehder's opinion.

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

habei, Nipponaphera, Petit, R. E., 1972, *Venus* **31** (2) : 103

Nipponaphera Habe, 1961, *Coloured Illustrations of the Shells of Japan* **2**, pp. i–x, 1–183, Appendix 42 pp. Osaka

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)20 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so recorded, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1052.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *September* 1975

OPINION 1053

FORMICA MAXIMA MOORE, 1842 (INSECTA: HYMENOPTERA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) The specific name *maxima* Moore, 1842, as published in the binomen *Formica maxima*, is hereby suppressed under the plenary powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *maxima* Moore, 1842, as published in the binomen *Formica maxima*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1007.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 2023)

An application by Dr. Ride (then of *Western Australian Museum, Perth, Western Australia*) and Dr. R. W. Taylor (*CSIRO, Canberra, Australia*) for the suppression of *Formica maxima* Moore, 1842, was received on 1 November 1972 and sent to the printer on 29 January 1973. It was published on 6 July 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 58–60. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **31** : 97) and to nine entomological serials. No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 8 November 1974 the members of the Commission were asked to vote for or against Dr. Ride's and Dr. Taylor's proposals as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 58. At the close of the Voting Period on 8 February 1975, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Melville, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Simpson, Alvarado, Willink, Eisenmann, Rohdendorf, Mayr, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Binder, Corliss, Bayer, Nye, Heppell, Ride, Bernardi, Habe

Negative vote—one (1): Dupuis

Late Affirmative vote—one (1): Erben

Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Kraus, Munroe.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their Voting Papers:

M. Dupuis: Au témoignage même des auteurs, la taxinomie des espèces en cause "is not fully understood". A mon sens il est inutile, voire dangereux de prendre une décision en ces conditions.

Dr. Nye: Although I am strongly opposed to placing senior subjective synonyms on an Official Index of Rejected Names, the present application is

clearly a case of a nomen dubium which cannot be fixed without upsetting a name which has been in current use for over 50 years.

Dr. Heppell: I vote for the proposal with some misgivings as this seems a clear case of a nomen dubium which, because of the uncertainty of its applicability, is no threat to any later name. As a number of entomologists are known to dislike unattached older names, however, preferring to erect neotypes rather than to let sleeping dogs lie, I acquiesce reluctantly in the proposal lest such a threat, undisclosed by the applicants, may exist in the present case.

M. Bernardi: Je suis d'accord pour la suppression de *Formica maxima* puisqu'il s'agit d'un nomen dubium dépourvu de syntypes.

Original Reference

The following is the original reference for the name placed on an Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

maxima, Formica, Moore, G. F., 1842, *A descriptive vocabulary of the language in common use among the aborigines of Western Australia with copious meanings embodying much interesting information regarding the habits, manners and customs of the Natives, and the natural history of the country.* William S. Orr, London, p. 54

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)24 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1053.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *September* 1975

OPINION 1054

CRINOCERUS BURMEISTER, 1835 (INSECTA: HEMIPTERA): TYPE-SPECIES DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers, all designations of type-species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Crinocerus* Burmeister, 1835, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Cimex sanctus* Fabricius, 1775, is hereby designated as type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Crinocerus* Burmeister, 1835 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Cimex sanctus* Fabricius, 1775, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2026.

(3) The specific name *sanctus* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Cimex sanctus* (specific name of type-species, by designation under the plenary powers, of the nominal genus *Crinocerus* Burmeister, 1835) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2569.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 2026)

An application for the use of the plenary powers to designate a type-species for the nominal genus *Crinocerus* Burmeister, 1835 (Insecta: Hemiptera) was received from Dr. R. O'Shea (*University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, U.S.A.*) on 27 November 1972. (The date of the generic name was wrongly given as 1839). It was sent to the printer on 29 January 1973 and was published on 6 July 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 63–64. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **31** : 97) and to nine entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 8 November 1974 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)22 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 63. At the close of the Voting Period on 8 February 1975 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: Melville, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Alvarado, Willink, Eisenmann, Rohdendorf, Mayr, Tortonese, Heppell, Starobogatov, Binder, Corliss, Bayer, Nye, Ride, Bernardi

Negative votes—four (4), received in the following order: Simpson, Sabrosky, Dupuis, Habe

Late Affirmative vote—one (1): Erben

Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Kraus, Munroe.

The following comments were made by members of the Commission in returning their Voting Papers:

Dr. G. G. Simpson: This is a peculiar proposal. According to it *Acan-*

thocerus Palisot de Beauvois, 1818, is not preoccupied and would appear to be the prior name with respect to its objective synonym *Crinocerus* Burmeister, 1839. Yet the proposals ask that the junior name be placed on the Official List and suggest no action as to the prior synonym.

Dr. Sabrosky: There should be some greater evidence of the importance of a name than two citations, the one a 100-year old catalogue.

M. Dupuis: Le respect du Code implique le respect de *crucifer* comme type! L'ouvrage de Costa Lima, 1940, n'est pas un travail de taxinomie, mais simplement un manuel "didactique". Il suffit—si nécessaire—de créer un nouveau genre pour *Cimex sanctus.* Mais qu'est-ce que *Crinocoris* Hahn et Herrich-Schaeffer?

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Crinocerus Burmeister, 1835, *Handb. Ent.*, vol. **2**(1) : 318

sanctus, Cimex, Fabricius, J. C., 1775, *Syst. Ent.*: 709

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)22 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that Voting Paper were duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1054.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
25 *September* 1975

DIRECTION 107

CORRECTION OF AUTHOR AND DATE FOR LORIIDAE (AVES) (OFFICIAL LIST OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES IN ZOOLOGY NAME NUMBER 457)

RULING.—It is hereby directed that entry No. 457 placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 938 is to be amended to read as follows:

LORIIDAE (correction of LORIANA and LORIANAE) Selby, 1836, *Parrots*, in Naturalist's Library, Ornithology, **6** : 57, 141, 142 (type-genus *Lorius* Vigors, 1825) (Class Aves).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 2022)

An application from Dr. G. N. Kashin (*Moscow*) concerning the author and date of the family-group name LORIIDAE was received on 11 October 1972. It was sent to the printer on 29 January 1973 and published on 6 July 1973 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 57. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 8 November 1974 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (74)25 for or against Dr. Kashin's proposals. At the close of the Voting Period on 8 February 1975 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—seventeen (17), received in the following order: Melville, Vokes, Holthuis, Alvarado, Willink, Eisenmann, Rohdendorf, Mayr, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Dupuis, Starobogatov, Corliss, Bayer, Nye, Ride, Bernardi

Negative votes—five (5), received in the following order: Lemche, Simpson, Binder, Heppell, Habe

Late Affirmative vote—one (1): Erben

Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Kraus, Munroe.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their Voting Papers:

Dr. Holthuis: The author of the proposal asked for addition of the name LORIIDAE Selby, 1836, to the Official List, but only author and date of the name LORIIDAE as at present on the List should be corrected. [This comment has been taken into account in drafting the present Direction. R.V.M.].

Dr. Lemche: To accept such unimportant corrections to the Official List will in the long run completely destroy all confidence in the authority of the Lists.

Dr. G. G. Simpson: The provisions regarding priority of family-group names in the present Code are such that it is highly probable that hundreds of such names in current use may eventually prove to be antedated in some form or another. The only possible way to ensure stability of such names is to avoid

changing those officially listed for any but impelling reasons that would promote stability, not upset it as in this case.

M. Dupuis: Même commentaires que dans le cas Z.N.(S.) 1958, DREPANIDIDAE (see Opinion 1046).

Dr. Heppell: I do not believe this sort of case should require formal publication and voting by the Commission. If an entry on the Official List is incorrect there must be provision for its automatic correction. In any case, the use of LORIIDAE Selby is not prevented by the prior occurrence of LORIIDAE Swainson on the Official List.

Dr. Habe: In view of the general feeling that the Official List be kept intact as much as possible, I am not inclined to support Dr. Kashin's proposal for amendment of Opinion 938.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following is the original reference for the corrected entry in the Official List affected by the Ruling given in the present Direction:

LORIIDAE (as LORIANA and LORIANAE) Selby, 1836, *Parrots*, in Naturalist's Library, Ornithology **6** : 57, 141, 142

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (74)25 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Direction No. 107.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *September* 1975

PTEROIS ZEBRA QUOY & GAIMARD, 1825 (PISCES: SCORPAENIDAE): REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION USING THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2113

By Øystein Frøiland (*Zoological Museum, Bergen, Norway*)

The aim of this proposal is to ask the International Commission to suppress a specific name which has been wrongly applied and has caused confusion.

1. Quoy & Gaimard (1825: 329) described a new species of scorpionfish which they called *Pterois zebra*, basing their description on a specimen from "Baie de Coupang" on Timor. This specimen was taken on their first journey "around the world". They gave no figure of the new species, however, the description was complete and the name is not a nomen nudum. This was the only member of the genus *Pterois* they found on this journey. The only previously described species in this genus was *Pterois volitans* (Linnaeus, 1758) originally described as *Gasterosteus volitans*. The genus *Pterois* was introduced in 1817 by Cuvier ("Les Pterois") and Oken (*Pterois*).

2. 1824 has normally been given as publishing date for Quoy & Gaimard's description. However, Sherborn & Woodward (1901: 390) have shown that the complete work appeared in 16 bands between 26 June 1824 and 14 June 1826 and that p.329 appeared in 1825.

3. Cuvier (1829: 265) stated that Quoy & Gaimard had a specimen of *Pterois* from their first journey, and that this specimen was very close to and probably a variety of *volitans*. He did not here mention the name *zebra* given by Quoy & Gaimard.

4. On p.269 in the same volume Cuvier described as new a species *Pterois zebra*, basing it on material from Isle-de-France and the Moluques. He also mentioned a specimen which Quoy & Gaimard had from their second journey to New Guinea. He made no reference to the first publication of Quoy & Gaimard.

5. Quoy & Gaimard (1834: 692) published the results of their second journey and described and gave a figure of *Pterois zebra*. They have references to their own work of 1825 and to Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829 and they state that they now had the same species as they had in 1825.

6. Blanc & Hureau (1968: 9) give Cuvier & Valenciennes as authors of *zebra* and list the following specimens as syntypes:

No. 6624. Amboine, leg. Quoy & Gaimard.
No. 6627. Ile-de-France, leg. Maillard.
No. 6629. Ile-de-France, leg. Mathieu.
No. 6545. Ile-de-France, leg. Mathieu.
No. 6554. Nouvelle-Guinee, leg. Quoy & Gaimard.

In the same publication (p.62) they give a list of "Exemplaires 'Historiques', non types", where they include:

No. 742. *Pterois volitans* L. (variété). Timor, leg. Quoy & Gaimard.

This specimen is the one mentioned by Cuvier (1829: 265) and is the specimen on which Quoy & Gaimard based their description of *zebra* in 1825. It has

been examined by the present author and found to be a true *Pterois volitans*.

7. In later works both Quoy & Gaimard and Cuvier & Valenciennes have been cited as authors of *zebra*. In all cases, however, the name is used for the species described by Cuvier & Valenciennes and not for *volitans*. Weber & Beaufort (1962: 47) have Quoy & Gaimard as authors of their *Pterois zebra*. They give reference to both the 1825 (1824) and the 1834 publication and are thus not aware that they are dealing with two different species.

8. To recapitulate: *Pterois zebra* Quoy & Gaimard 1825 is a junior synonym of *Pterois volitans* (Linnaeus, 1758). The name *zebra* was thus preoccupied when Cuvier described another species as *Pterois zebra* in 1829. However, for this last species the name *zebra* has been in common use since the description by Cuvier. It is thus not advisable to propose a new name for this species, a procedure which would act against the stability of the nomenclature. To avoid a change of names, however, it is necessary to suppress the name of Quoy & Gaimard, so that Cuvier & Valenciennes stand as authors of the name *zebra*.

9. I therefore ask the International Commission to:

(1) suppress under the plenary powers the specific name *zebra* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825, as published in the binomen *Pterois zebra*, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(2) place the specific name *zebra* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829, as published in the binomen *Pterois zebra*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) place the specific name *zebra* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *HALECIUM* OKEN, 1815 (COELENTERATA: HYDROIDA), AND SUPPRESSION OF *THOA* LAMOUROUX, 1816 (HYDROIDA), UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2116

By Paul F. S. Cornelius (*Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD*)

1. In Opinion 417 the Commission rejected Vol. III (Zoologie) of Oken's (1815) "*Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte*" for nomenclatural purposes as it was not consistently binominal. One of the genera thus rejected was *Halecium* Oken, 1815: 91. For more than 100 years, however, it seems that *Halecium* has been used to the exclusion of the next available name, *Thoa* Lamouroux, 1816: 210.

2. The genus *Halecium* originally included two species, "*Halecium halecinum*" and "*Sertularia sericea s. spinosa*" (Oken, 1815: 91–92). *Sertularia halecina* Linnaeus, 1758: 809, was later designated type-species by Naumov (1960: 442). The type-material has not been located and is possibly not extant (Cornelius, 1975), but the identity of the species has always been clear because Linnaeus cited the detailed plate of Ellis (1755: pl. 10) in the original designation. The type-locality was stated by Linnaeus to be "in Oceano" but was later restricted by Cornelius to Whitstable, Kent, England, from whence Ellis' material came.

3. The genus *Thoa* Lamouroux, 1816: 210, had two originally included species, *Sertularia halecina* Linnaeus, 1758 (discussed above) and *Thoa savignii* Lamouroux, 1816: 211. Apparently no type-species of *Thoa* has been designated. *T. savignii* was proposed expressly to replace *Tubularia ramea* Pallas, 1766: 83 (on the grounds that Pallas' species had been wrongly placed in *Tubularia*), of which it is thus a junior objective synonym. Pallas' *Tubularia ramea*, however, is currently used as the valid specific name for a species of *Eudendrium* Ehrenberg, 1834: 72. Thus, if *Thoa savignii* were designated type-species of *Thoa*, that generic name would displace *Eudendrium* to the detriment of established usage.

4. Both *Halecium* and *Eudendrium* have been widely used in the sense of Hincks (1868) for over 100 years, apparently replacing *Thoa* completely. It seems that the most recent usage of *Thoa* was by Metzger (1871: 35), in place of *Halecium*. Bedot (1901, 1905, 1910, 1912, 1916, 1918, 1925) listed several uses of *Thoa* up to 1871 but none between then and 1910 when his literature summary finishes. There seems also to have been no use of *Thoa* since 1910.

5. The following references, taken arbitrarily from the many which could have been chosen, establish *prima facie* cases for the conservation of *Halecium* and *Eudendrium* under the provision of Articles 23a–b and 79b. In each reference both genera were used:— Leloup, 1952, 1960; Hamond, 1957; Naumov, 1960; Redier, 1965; Rees & Thursfield, 1965; Millard, 1966; Christiansen, 1972; Vervoort, 1968, 1972.

6. Both genera include conspicuous shallow-water forms known to marine

ecologists and the reintroduction of the name *Thoa* would probably cause confusion outside systematic circles. Further, the genera are respectively type-genera of the families HALECIIDAE Hincks (1868: 220) and EUDENDRIIDAE (Hincks, 1868: 79).

7. The Commission is, therefore, requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to make available the generic name *Halecium* Oken, 1815 (gender: neuter); type-species, *Sertularia halecina* Linnaeus, 1758, by subsequent designation by Naumov (1960); (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatural purposes in Opinion 417);

(b) to suppress the generic name *Thoa* Lamouroux, 1816, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Halecium* Oken, 1815, as made available under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above, on the official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the generic name *Eudendrium* Ehrenberg, 1834 (gender: neuter); type-species, *Tubularia ramosa* Linnaeus, 1758, by subsequent designation by Naumov (1960), on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(4) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *halecina* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Sertularia halecina* (specific name of type-species of *Halecium* Oken, 1815);

(b) *ramosa* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Tubularia ramosa* (specific name of type-species of *Eudendrium* Ehrenberg, 1834);

(5) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) HALECIIDAE Hincks (1868: 220);

(b) EUDENDRIIDAE Hincks (1868: 79).

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BERYTINUS CONSIMILIS (HORVÁTH, 1885): LE PROBLÈME POSÉ PAR LA DÉCOUVERTE D'UN SYNTYPE APRÈS LA DÉSIGNATION D'UN NÉOTYPE (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA, BERYTINIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 2118

par J. Péricart (*Montereau, France*)

La requête qui suit est présentée dans le cadre d'un travail de révision des BERYTINIDAE paléarctiques.

2. *Berytus consimilis* fut décrit par Horváth (1885) d'après une série de spécimens (♂, ♀) provenant de Hongrie, Tasnád (leg. L. Biró), Moldova (leg. Dr. Tomosváry), et de Serbie, Golubatz (leg. Dr. Tomosváry).

3. E. Wagner (1966) redécrivit cette espèce sous le nom générique de *Berytinus* (le remplacement de *Berytus* par *Berytinus*, proposé par Kirkaldy (1900) est accepté par tous les auteurs contemporains). La redescription de E. Wagner, soigneuse et basée sur les caractères de taxinomie modernes, est faite d'après des spécimens du Muséum de Budapest (collection Horváth) et du Muséum d'Helsinki (collection Reuter), identifiés par Horváth lui-même postérieurement à sa publication originelle; ces spécimens proviennent de Hongrie: Deliblát, 16 V 1889; Lipik, 16 V 1888.

4. Ayant obtenu l'information que les syntypes authentiques du Muséum de Budapest avaient été détruits lors de l'incendie partiel de cet édifice en 1956, et n'ayant pas non plus découvert de syntype dans le matériel de la collection Reuter, E. Wagner s'estima autorisé à créer un néotype, et choisit pour celui-ci un spécimen ♂ de Deliblát, 16 V 1889, préservé au Muséum de Budapest.

5. Il est regrettable que E. Wagner n'ait pas vu les *Berytinus* de la collection Puton du Muséum de Paris. Il existait à l'époque considérée, entre Horváth. Puton, et Reuter, des échanges fréquents de spécimens des nouvelles espèces décrites par les uns et les autres, échanges prouvés par la répartition actuelle de nombreux syntypes entre les collections de ces trois Hémiptérologistes.

6. L'étude des *Berytinus* de la collection Puton m'a permis effectivement de découvrir, devant l'étiquette "consimilis Horváth" un spécimen ♀ étiqueté "Tasnád, 8 V 83" qui fait visiblement partie de la série typique orginelle.

7. Le problème qui est posé est celui du choix du spécimen valable pour représenter l'espèce; syntype authentique ou néotype? Les éléments pouvant influencer ce choix sont les suivants:

—*authenticité du syntype redécouvert.* Elle ne laisse aucun doute; le spécimen provient de l'une des localités-types, et l'année de sa récolte est tout à fait en correspondance avec celle de la description; la date précise de collecte ne figure pas dans la publication d'Horváth, mais j'ai pu la vérifier sur le cahier de notes manuscrites de cet entomologiste, conservé au Muséum de Budapest. L'absence d'étiquette "Type" est habituelle dans la collection Puton.

8. Les caractères morphologiques du syntype redécouvert correspondent par ailleurs parfaitement à la description originelle d'Horváth, qui est assez précise.

—*état de conservation des spécimens.* Le syntype redécouvert est en excellent état de conservation. Le néotype ♂ a été endommagé lors d'un transport de matériel; il ne possède plus d'antennes ni de pattes, à l'exception de la patte arrière gauche; en outre la tête a été recollée; la capsule génitale (pygophore) est intacte et suffit, il est vrai, pour identifier l'espèce.[1]

—*conspécificité des spécimens.* Les deux insectes sont apparemment conspécifiques, d'après les caractères morphologiques visibles: aspect général, forme de la crête frontale, présence d'une linéole longitudinale brune sur les tempes, présence d'une cellule basale sur la membrane hémélytrale, forme atténuée-arrondie de l'extrémité de cette membrane.

9. Conformément à l'Article 75f du Code International de Nomenclature Zoologique, il est demandé à la Commission:

(a) de rejeter la désignation par Wagner (1966) d'un néotype pour l'espèce nominale *Berytus consimilis* Horváth, 1885;

(b) de désigner comme lectotype de la dite espèce nominale le syntype étiqueté "Tasnád, 8 V 83" de la collection Puton du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle à Paris;

(c) de placer le nom spécifique *consimilis* Horváth, 1885, comme publié dans le binôme *Berytus consimilis*, et comme défini par le lectotype désigné en (b) ci-dessus, sur la Liste Officielle des Noms Spécifiques en Zoologie.

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[1] Je remercie vivement Mr le Dr Á Soós, Budapest, pour la communication de ce spécimen, et aussi du cahier de notes personnelles d'Horváth.

LECANIUM ACUMINATUM SIGNORET, 1873 (INSECTA, HOMOPTERA, COCCIDAE): REQUEST FOR DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2119

By Y. Ben-Dov (*Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria, South Africa*)

This application is a request to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to ensure the continued application of the name *Lecanium acuminatum* Signoret, 1873 for the soft scale insect as it is currently understood by coccidologists. The ruling of the Commisssion in this case is automatically required under Article 70 of the Code, since this species, misidentified for almost a century, has been designated the type-species of *Platycoccus* Takahashi, 1959 (*non:* Stickney, 1934). The pest status of *L. acuminatum*, hence the usage of this name in applied entomology, are further motivations to stabilize this name in the scale insect nomenclature.

The details of the case are presented below.

1. Signoret (1873, p.397, and fig. 1 in Plate XI) described *Lecanium acuminatum* new species based on specimens from orchids, in a greenhouse at the Luxemburg Gardens, Paris. I have not succeeded in tracing any type or authentic material of this species in the following collections: Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (in which the Signoret collection is deposited); British Museum (Natural History), London; Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.; Coccoidea collection, Museum of the Department of Entomology University of California, Davis. I now believe that the types of *L. acuminatum* do not exist any longer.

The true identity of *L. acuminatum* cannot be interpreted from the original description since it presents only the following features: (a) ". . . la forme de son corps en ovale court, acuminé vers le sommet, arrondi, très-large vers l'extrémité". (b) "Les antennes sont de sept articles . . .". (c) "Les pattes, large, aplatie, offrent un tarse court, à peine de moitié aussi long que le tibia; le reste comme dans les *Lecanium* en général". (d) "La longueur est de 2 à 3 millimètres". On the other hand the descriptive material and figure 1 Plate XI (Signoret, 1873) contain some details which are good indications that *L. acuminatum* Signoret, 1873 is different from *acuminatum* of authors. My conclusion is based on Signoret's footnote (1873, p.397) "Les antennes et les pattes sont a peu pres les seuls organes sur lequels nous avons pu nous reposer pour differencier les espèces.", which is a clear indication of the diagnostic significance he attributed to the legs and the antennae. Yet, Signoret said nothing about the enlarged meso- and metathoracic legs in his *acuminatum*, which are the major characters of *acimunatum* of authors (see below). The subequal size of the legs of the female as shown in Figure 1 Plate XI (Signoret, 1873) are further evidence for the suggested conclusion that *L. acuminatum* of authors is not *L. acuminatum* Signoret.

2. The first record of *L. acuminatum* Signoret, from a territory other than the type-locality, is reported by Douglas (1888) from orchids and mango in Georgetown, British Guiana. Although in 1889 Douglas corrected his 1888

record, stating that it was a misidentification of *L. mangiferae* Green, further records of *L. acuminatum* Signoret, very probably confirmed by Douglas, have been reported from widely separated regions as follows: Atkinson (1889) from mango in Ceylon; Maskell (1893) from guava in Sandwich islands; Cotes (1893) from mango in Ceylon.

3. Maskell (1893) presented a redescription of what he was sure was *L. acuminatum* Signoret, apparently based on specimens from guava in Sandwich islands. His only addition to the original description was "The epidermis bears a large number of circular marks, each with a central clear space".

4. *Lecanium acuminatum* Signoret was transferred to *Coccus* L., by Kirkaldy (1902), and by Fernald (1903); the latter amended the specific name to *acuminatus*.

5. Green (1904 p.195, Plate LCVII) redescribed and figured in considerable detail a soft scale insect from the leaves of *Jasminum* sp., in Pundaluoya, Ceylon, which he identified as *L. acuminatum* Signoret, 1873. Two females from the Ceylonese material of Green, mounted on a slide labelled "*Lecanium acuminatum* Sign.?, from *Jasminum* sp., Pundaluoya, Ceylon", are deposited in the British Museum (Natural History), London. It is apparent from the question mark which Green added on the label of his Ceylonese material, that he was not sure about the correctness of his identification. Having studied these specimens I can confirm that they are strikingly characterized by the large size of the meso- and metathoracic legs, as described and figured by Green (1904). As pointed out above in (1) there is no indication in Signoret (1873) as to the occurrence of this "peculiar" feature in his *acuminatum*.

6. In the description of *Coccus diversipes* Cockerell, (1905) refers on page 131 to Green's interpretation of *acuminatum* as "*C. acuminatus* ('Signoret') of Green". I believe that it can be regarded as an expression of Cockerell's doubts as to the identity of Green's *acuminatum* with that of Signoret.

7. Lindinger (1935) synonymized *L. acuminatum* Signoret with *Coccus hesperidum* L. Although no reasons were given by Lindinger it is apparent from his action that he did not accept Green's concept of *acuminatum*.

8. Ferris (in Zimmerman, 1948; p.294) presented a detailed redescription and figure of *Coccus acuminatus* (Signoret) based on Hawaiian material from *Eugenia* and mango. Ferris clearly expressed his doubts (on p.295) "whether or not this species is actually that described by Signoret . . . but it has passed under the name of *acuminatus* and this name may, for the present, be accepted." Bearing in mind the authoritative status of Ferris among the coccidologists of those days, it is quite understandable that in spite his expressed doubts, his interpretation of *acuminatum* Signoret, which is identical to that of Green (1904), became established in the scale insect taxonomy—as the true *acuminatus* of Signoret.

9. Takahashi (1959) established *Platycoccus* as a new genus with "genotype: *Coccus acuminatus* Signoret". In the short discussion on the type-species (p.76, under *Platycoccus acuminatus*)—Takahashi noted a minor discrepancy between Japanese specimens of *acuminatus*, and between Ferris' redescription of 1948, but it is clear that he accepted the interpretation of the latter. *Platycoccus* was preoccupied by *Platycoccus* Stickney, 1934.

10. In 1965 De Lotto introduced *Kilifia* (type-species: *L. acuminatum* Signoret, 1873) as a replacement name for *Platycoccus* Takahashi. De Lotto noted that "There is strong evidence that the species currently referred to under this name is not that actually described by Signoret as *Lecanium acuminatum* . . .", but he seemed to accept the prevailing interpretation of *acuminatus*, and included in *Kilifia* two more species besides the type-species.

11. Ezzat & Hussein (1969) proposed *Habibius* (type-species: *L. acuminatum* Signoret) as a new name to replace *Platycoccus* Takahashi. This name was published four years too late, thus becoming a synonym of *Kilifia* De Lotto as noted by Kosztarab & Russell (1974).

12. As outlined in the preceding discussion *L. acuminatum* Signoret cannot be linked to any of the current interpretations of *acuminatus* of authors. Although no definite answer can be given, because of the poor description and the absence of type-material, to the question of the taxonomic identity of *acuminatum* Signoret, I believe there are good reasons for suggesting that it is a synonym of *Coccus hesperidum*. L. The similarity of the two has been noted by Signoret (1873) who distinguished *acuminatum* from *hesperidum* merely on ground of the shape of the body, the relative size of the tarsus, and on the form of the eggs within the female's body. The differences observed by Signoret are regarded today within the range of intraspecific variation of *C. hesperidum*.

To stabilize the nomenclature of this important pest species, it is therefore necessary to designate a neotype. This can only be done by the Commission using its plenary powers, because a suitable specimen cannot be "consistent with what is known of the original type-material, from its description and from other sources" [Art. 75c(4)] nor can evidence be provided "that the neotype came as nearly as practicable from the original type-locality" [Art. 75c(5)]. A suitable specimen is proposed below; and fellow-workers in scale-insects are particularly requested to comment on its suitability to the Commission.

13. *Lecanium acuminatum* of authors together with *Coccus diversipes* Cockerell, and *Kilifia deltoides* De Lotto, all of which are currently placed in *Kilifia*, belong to a very distinct genus.

14. If the Code is strictly applied and if *L. acuminatum* is synonymized with *C. hesperidum* (the type-species of *Coccus* L.) it will result in the synonymy of *Kilifia* De Lotto with *Coccus* L., and a new generic name will be required to accommodate the three species currently assigned to *Kilifia*. This proliferation of generic names is needless. To avoid it, and to stabilize *Kilifia* in scale insect taxonomy the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to designate a neotype as follows: *Lecanium acuminatum* Signoret, 1873 (*Annls Soc. ent. Fr.* (ser. 5) 3 : 397). Neotype: the right female specimen, out of two, on a slide labelled "*Lecanium acuminatum* Sign.?, from *Jasminum* sp., Pundaluoya, Ceylon", which is deposited in the British Museum (Natural History), London;

(b) to suppress all fixations of type-species for the nominal genus *Kilifia* De Lotto, 1965, hiterto made and to designate *Lecanium*

acuminatum Signoret, 1873, as defined by the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above as the nominal type-species of the genus;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Kilifia* De Lotto, 1965 (type-species: *Lecanium acuminatum* Signoret, 1973) type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above.

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *acuminatum* Signoret, 1873 as published in the binomen *Lecanium acuminatum*.

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DERMACENTOR VENUSTUS MARX MS. IN NEUMANN, 1897: PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS SO AS TO CONSERVE *DERMACENTOR ANDERSONI* STILES, 1908 (ACARINA: IXODIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 260

By James E. Keirans (*U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana* 59840, *U.S.A.*)

1. The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suspend the rules in such a way as to put an end to the existing state of confusion and uncertainty regarding the properly applicable name of the Rocky Mountain wood tick and to place the specific name *andersoni* Stiles, July 1908, as published in the binomen *Dermacentor andersoni*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. I wish to thank Dr. C. W. Sabrosky for valuable comments on an earlier draft of this paper. The relevant facts of the case are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. Neumann, 1897 (*Mém. Soc. Zool. Fr.* **10** : 365), published the name *Dermacentor venustus* Marx MS. as a synonym of *Dermacentor reticulatus* (Fabricius, 1794).

3. Stiles, 1905 (*U.S. Hyg. Lab. Bull.* No. 20 : 22, 24), published the name *Dermacentor andersoni* without description; the name was therefore a *nomen nudum* at this date.

4. Banks, June 1908 (*U.S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Ser.* No. 15 : 46–47) published a description of *Dermacentor venustus* n.sp. Banks. He did not select a type-specimen but gave a list of localities from which specimens had been examined ". . . in the West; Olympia, Yakima, Klikitat Valley, and Grand Coulee, Wash.; Fort Collins and Boulder, Colo.; Pecos and Las Cruces, N. Mex.; Bozeman, Mont.; Bridger Basin, Utah; Soldier, Idaho, and Texas (on sheep)." He continued by stating that, "This species is quite common in the Northwest. It has been included in *D. occidentalis*, by Neumann, but was separated out by Doctor Marx in manuscript under the name I have adopted."

5. Stiles, July 1908 (*U.S. Publ. Health Rep.* **23** (27) : 949), described *Dermacentor andersoni* based on material from Montana and selected U.S.P.H. & M.H.S no. 9467 as the type and in 1910 (*U.S. Hyg. Lab. Bull.* No. 62) used both the names *venustus* Marx in Neumann and *andersoni* for what he believed to be two distinct species.

6. During the transfer of the National Museum of Natural History tick collection to the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, the following relevant Marx specimens were found:

(1) Marx No. 10 Idaho
1 ♂ *Dermacentor venustus* RML 56747

(2) Marx No. 120 Las Crusus (sic), New Mexico
1 ♂ *Dermacentor venustus* RML 63842

(3) Marx No. 121 Soldier, Idaho
ex mountain goat
1 ♂ *Dermacentor venustus* RML 63841
(4) Marx No. 122 Texas
ex sheep
2 ♂, 1 ♀ *Dermacentor venustus* RML 63949

7. Opinion 78 (*Smithson. Misc. Coll.* **73** : 1924) ruled that *D. venustus* (Marx MS.) is available as from its publication in synonymy by Neumann, 1897, and that its type is Marx No. 122 from sheep in Texas. Since the name has subsequently been used both as a valid name and as a senior homonym, it is available under Article 11d of the present Code.

8. Bishopp in Opinion 78 stated that Banks used for the type of his species *D. venustus* one of the males from Soldier, Idaho. This is Marx 121. However, the vial containing a "type" label is Marx 10 Idaho 1 ♂. (See also Stiles para. 17 in Opinion 78).

9. The effect of Opinion 78 makes *D. venustus* (Marx MS.) Neumann, 1897, a valid senior synonym of *D. andersoni* Stiles, 1908, if the two names are applied to a single species. Comparison of the Marx specimens with the type specimen of *Dermacentor andersoni* Stiles, 1908 (a slide-mounted ♂ "9467" housed in the National Parasite Collection, Beltsville, Maryland), reveals no specific differences. Therefore, we are dealing with a nomenclatural rather than a taxonomic problem.

10. The name *Dermacentor andersoni* Stiles, 1908, for the Rocky Mountain wood tick has been widely accepted by an overwhelming number of entomologists, biologists, veterinarians, livestock specialists, and physicians throughout the world. The preparators of a forthcoming volume of the Index Catalogue of Medical and Veterinary Zoology dealing with ticks and tick-borne diseases have indicated to us that in a random sampling of entries, *D. andersoni* was used 400 times to 100 times for *D. venustus*.

11. In terms of medical importance *Dermacentor andersoni* is undoubtedly one of the most important ticks in the world. It transmits the agents of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tularemia, Q fever, and Colorado tick fever. It also causes tick paralysis, a usually fatal condition if the tick is not removed in time. *D. andersoni* is also an important pest of livestock both as a blood-sucking parasite and in causing tick paralysis and as a disease vector of bovine anaplasmosis, canine piroplasmosis, and experimentally, is capable of transmitting other infectious agents.

12. The following major references used the name *Dermacentor andersoni* Stiles:

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13. The strict application of the Code in this case continues to cause endless confusion in the literature, and will retard progress in understanding of the IXODIDAE. Therefore, the present usage of the name *Dermacentor andersoni* Stiles, 1908, for the Rocky Mountain wood tick should remain for stability of nomenclature in the IXODIDAE.

14. For the reasons set forth in the present application the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *venustus* Marx. MS. in Neumann, 1897, as published in the binomen *Dermacentor venustus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the name *andersoni* Stiles July 1908, as published in the binomen *Dermacentor andersoni*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) the specific name *venustus* Marx MS. in Neumann, 1897, as published in the binomen *Dermacentor venustus*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above;

(b) the specific name *venustus* Banks, 1908, as published in the binomen *Dermacentor venustus* (a junior primary homonym of *Dermacentor venustus* Marx MS. in Neumann, 1897).

15. This proposal is supported by the following scientists:

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OPHIURA LAMARCK, 1801 AND *OPHIODERMA* MÜLLER & TROSCHEL, 1840: REVISED PROPOSALS FOR STABILISATION. Z.N.(S.) 1772

By Ailsa M. Clark (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

In 1966 I drew up proposals (published in 1967, *Bull. zool. Nom.* **24** : 41–48) for stabilisation of the names of some common European Ophiuroidea following the generally accepted usages of Mortensen (notably 1927, *Handbook of the Echinoderms of the British Isles*). I was then unaware that Wright in the 'Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology' (1966 U: 95) was following Fell (1960, *Zool. Publ. Vict. Univ. N.Z.* no. 26 : 32) in using the name *Asterias ophiura* Linnaeus, 1758, (*Syst. nat.* ed. **10** : 662) for the type-species of *Ophiura* Lamarck, 1801 (*Syst. anim. s. Vert.* p. 350), this being one of the specific names I was proposing for suppression by the Commission under the plenary powers, in order to retain the commonly-used *Ophiura texturata* Lamarck, 1816. As far as I can determine, until H. L. Clark (1915, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv.* **25** : 323) revived it, the specific name *ophiura* Linnaeus, 1758 had remained unused for the species to which H. L. Clark applied it (i.e., *Ophiura texturata* Lamarck, 1816) for about 150 years, since Linnaeus himself in 1766 (*Syst. nat. ed.* **12** : 1100, followed by O. F. Müller, 1776, *Zool. Dan. Prod.* p. 235) narrowed his concept of *Asterias ophiura* by establishing *A. ciliaris*, based on the same pre-linnean figure of Linck (1733, *De Stellis marinis*, pl. 2, no. 4) as *Ophiura texturata* Lamarck. Protest headed by Mortensen (1920, *Vidensk. Medd. dansk. naturh. Foren.* **72** : 64; 1927: 236; 1933, *Dan. Ingolf-Exped.* **4**(8) : 75) succeeded in getting European specialists (except for the student Hertz in 1927, *Wiss. Ergebn. dt. Tiefsee-Exped. Valdivia* **22**(3) : 69) to drop the long-forgotten *ophiura* Linnaeus in favour of *texturata* Lamarck, until Fell's key work on ophiuroids in 1960, which, like H. L. Clark's before and Wright's after, was concerned more with generic than specific nomenclature.

2. In a letter to the Commission of March, 1967, Dr. L. B. Holthuis criticised my proposals as incomplete and pointed out that by application of the Code the nominal type-species of *Ophiura* Lamarck, 1801 is *Asterias ophiura* Linnaeus, 1758, by absolute tautonymy. I have to concede that this is so and, in face of the usage of *Asterias ophiura* in the three comprehensive surveys of ophiuroids published this century (H. L. Clark, Fell and Wright), it is almost impossible to justify continued usage of *Ophiura texturata* despite its appearance in all the important faunal lists of European marine stations and works by European specialists of this century (except for Koehler, 1909, *Rés. camp. Sci. Monaco* **35** : 151 and 1921, *Faune de France* p. 90, who used *Ophiura lacertosa* in Linck's pre-linnean sense before converting to *texturata* in 1924, *Echinodermes des mers d'Europe* **1** : 308). However, although it is one thing to identify the nominal type-species of *Ophiura*, it is quite another problem to determine the taxonomic species in question without causing havoc with our concepts of the type-genera of two important families of ophiuroids. I am grateful for the help of the Secretary to the Commission in preparing the following account.

3. Lamarck (1801), as detailed in 1967, cited his one simple-armed species of *Ophiura* as *Ophiura lacertosa* n., with *Asterias ophiura* Linnaeus, "*Asterias longicauda* Linck" [in fact *Stella lumbricalis longicauda* Linck, 1733, pl. 11, no. 17] and *Encyclop. méth.* [1792], pl. 122, fig. 4, in synonymy. Clearly the specific name *lacertosa* is proposed here as a replacement name for *ophiura* Linnaeus, 1758, to avoid the tautonymy and is invalid as a junior objective synonym. Clearly also, Lamarck's 1801 concept of this species coincides with the purely Mediterranean species currently known as *Ophioderma longicauda* (Retzius, 1805, *Diss. sist. spec. cogn. Ast.*: 29) which resembles Linck's pl. 11, no. 17 (although that misrepresents the distinctive subdivided genital slits) and even more the figure in the *Encyclopédie méthodique* (with its matching ventral view, pl. 123, fig. 1).

4. Linnaeus's *Asterias ophiura* (1758) was based on figures by six different authors—Rumphius, Petiver, Barrelierius, Sloane, Martens and Linck—representing a range of species then recognized as distinct, coming from various parts of the world. However, for the purposes of solving the present problem, only two of the cited figures need be considered, since they alone have been much cited by later authors. These are Linck's pl. 2, no. 4 (*Stella lacertosa* Linck) and pl. 11, no. 17 (*Stella lumbricalis longicauda*). The former is a species of both northern and southern Europe and the latter a Mediterranean one. Unfortunately Lamarck switched the name *lacertosa* from the first species to the second. Consequently when in 1816 (*Hist. nat. anim. s. Vert.* **2** : 540–547) he came to treat *Ophiura* more fully, he was obliged to find a new name for the former species (Linck's pl. 2, no. 4). The name he chose was *O. texturata* and of the five specific names available for this northern species, it was used more often than any other between 1816 and 1860 (Müller & Troschel, 1842, *System der Asteriden*: 91 used *Asterias ciliata* Retzius). The following are notable variants in usage by ophiuroid specialists. In 1860 Lyman (*Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* **7** : 197) used *lacertosa* [sensu Linck], as did Ludwig, 1879 (*Mitt. zool. Stn Neapel* **1** : 546) and Koehler, 1909 and 1921. Ljungman, in 1871 (*Ofv. k. Vetensk. Akad. Forh.* **28** : 651) followed Müller & Troschel's use of *ciliata*, and Lyman also switched to this name in his monographic 'Challenger' report (*Zool.* **5** : 76; 1882). Bell (1893, *Cat. brit. Echin.*: 106) revived *Asterias ciliaris* Linnaeus, 1766 and H. L. Clark (1915, op. cit.) *A. ophiura* Linnaeus, 1758. Otherwise, and apart from those who have followed Clark as already cited, *texturata* Lamarck has been generally used, especially since 1920.

5. The Mediterranean species assumed to be intended by Linck's pl. 11, no. 17 has likewise borne various names: *Asterias ophiura* Linnaeus sensu Retzius, 1805, *Diss. sist. spec. cogn. Ast.*: 29 ["quaenam proprie sit *ophiura* Linnei difficile dictu".]; and *Ophiura laevis* Lyman, 1865, *Illustr. Cat. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* (1): 26. In 1840 (*Arch. Naturges.* **6**(1) : 329) Müller & Troschel referred *longicauda* Retzius to their genus *Ophioderma*, together with *O. pectinatum* M. & T. The first valid designation of a type-species was by H. L. Clark, 1915, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool.* **25**(4) : 300, and he designated *Asterias longicauda* Retzius, 1805. The name is used in that sense. Only further confusion would ensue from restoring the name *ophiura* Linnaeus, 1758, to this species (in the sense of Retzius's and Lamarck's restrictions), or by

reviving the junior synonym *lacertosa* Lamarck, 1801 for it.

6. In his letter on this subject, Dr. Holthuis suggested that the simplest solution would be to designate the original of Linck's pl. 2, no. 4 as lectotype not only of *Asterias ophiura* Linnaeus, 1758, but also of *A. lacertosa* Pennant, 1777, and of *Ophiura texturata* Lamarck, 1816. In view of the previous restrictions of Linnaeus's concept, and of the volume of literature surrounding these names, it is, however, possible that a previous lectotype designation has been made and not detected in the preparation of this paper. I am therefore asking the Commission to make this designation, using its plenary powers to do so.

7. Dr. Holthuis suggested further that the same specimen be designated lectotype of *Ophiura lacertosa* Lamarck, 1801. Since that specific name is, however, a replacement name for *Asterias ophiura* L., the nominal species inevitably takes the same type as the latter; and this in spite of Lamarck's evident intention to apply the name to the Mediterranean species represented (it is thought) by Linck's pl. 11, no. 17. In spite of the doubts surrounding the identity of Linck's specimen, it seems superfluous to designate a neotype for the Mediterranean species, in view of the fact that there is no confusion about the identity of the species now known as *Ophioderma longicauda*.

8. *Ophiura* is the type-genus of the family OPHIURIDAE Müller & Troschel, 1840, op. cit. (as "Ophiuren"), and *Ophioderma* is the type-genus of the family OPHIODERMATIDAE Ljungman, 1867, *Ofv. k. Vetensk. Akad. Förh.*, **1866**: 303. Both are the oldest available names for the families in question and are in current use.

9. I therefore ask the Commission:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of lectotype for the nominal species *Asterias ophiura* Linnaeus, 1758 and, having done so, to designate the specimen figured by Linck, 1733, pl. 2, no. 4 as lectotype of that species;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Ophiura* Lamarck, 1801 (gender: feminine), type-species, by tautonymy, *Asterias ophiura* Linnaeus, 1758;

(b) *Ophioderma* Müller & Troschel, 1840 (gender: neuter), type-species, by subsequent designation by H. L. Clark, 1915, *Asterias longicauda* Retzius, 1805;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *ophiura* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Asterias ophiura* and as defined by the lectotype designated under the plenary powers in (1) above (specific name of type-species of *Ophiura* Lamarck, 1801);

(b) *longicauda* Retzius, 1805, as published in the binomen *Asterias longicauda* (specific name of type-species of *Ophioderma* Müller & Troschel, 1840);

(4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) OPHIURIDAE Müller & Troschel, 1840 (type-genus *Ophiura* Lamarck, 1801);

(b) OPHIODERMATIDAE Ljungman, 1867 (type-genus *Ophioderma* Müller & Troschel, 1840).

WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS *HYMENOSOMA LAEVE* TARGIONI TOZZETTI, 1877 (CRUSTACEA, BRACHYURA). Z.N.(S.) 2014

(See vol. **31**: 142; **32**: 133)

By J. S. Lucas (*James Cook University, Queensland, Australia*)

I proposed suppression of *Hymenosoma laeve* Targioni Tozzetti, 1877, under the plenary powers of the Commission because I took the old Article 23b as a directive: "A name that has remained unused as a senior synonym in the primary zoological literature for more than fifty years *is to be* considered a forgotten name (nomen oblitum)" [my italics]. *Hymenosoma laeve* is in this category, as outlined in my correspondence. Therefore I followed the instructions of Article 23b(i) and referred it to the Commission.

Dr. Holthuis's comment on the proposed suppression of *Hymenosoma laeve* does not dispute that this name has not been used for fifty years and that there is another commonly used name, *H. australe* Haswell, 1882. However, it seems that he is aware of other criteria for suppressing a senior name which are also considered by the Commission: whether the species is of commercial importance, whether it has been frequently mentioned in applied science or popular literature and whether the senior name has been used for other species, i.e. how inconvenient and confusing would it be to commence using the older name. My response to Dr. Holthuis's comment is that it would not be particularly confusing or inconvenient to use *Hymenosoma laeve*.

I therefore wish to withdraw my application in this case.

OPHIOLEPIS MÜLLER & TROSCHEL, 1840; REQUEST FOR DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2097

By Ailsa M. Clark (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*) and R. V. Melville (*Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

While investigating the nomenclatural history of *Ophiura* Lamarck, 1801 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **32** : 265), we discovered that the well-known genus *Ophiolepis* is based on a misidentified type-species. The present application seeks to remedy that situation and to preserve established usage.

2. Müller & Troschel, 1840 (*Arch. Naturg.*, Jahrg. 6, **1** : 328) stated that they were establishing their new genus *Ophiolepis* for eight species. In fact, they cited six species under valid names, five others as synonyms (making 11 nominal species in all), and added "die ürigen [*sic*] neu". The first of these species was cited as "*O. annulosa* Blainv. Actin. XXIV (*non annulosa* Lam.)". H. M. D. de Blainville, however (*Manuel d'Actinologie*: 244, pl. 24, figs. 1–4), had not established a new species. He had divided *Ophiura* Lamarck, 1801, into two unnamed sections. In the second, "B. Espèces dont les épines des rayons sont longues et non appliquées", he placed, among other species, "*O. annulosa* de Lamk. loc. cit. no. 4; Atlas pl. 24, figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 (Australasie?)".

The reference "loc. cit." is to Lamarck, 1816, [*Hist. nat.*] *anim. s. vert.* **2** : 542.

3. Lyman, 1865 (*Illustr. Cat. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard*, no. 1, Ophiuridae and Astrophytidae: 55) listed *Ophiolepis* Müller & Troschel, and said "Type of the genus *O. annulosa*". Later (: 58) he listed *Ophiolepis annulosa* Müller & Troschel with, in synonymy, "*Ophiura annulosa* de Blainv. (*non* Lamk.) Man. d'Actin. p. 244, 1834". The nominal species involved in this designation of a type-species (which is, so far as is known, the first valid one for *Ophiolepis*) is *Ophiura annulosa* Lamarck, since, as has already been explained, Blainville did not describe a new species under the name *annulosa*.

4. In 1915, H. L. Clark (*Spolia Zeylanica* **10** : 89) wrote: "*Ophiolepis superba* nom. nov. (= *Ophiura annulosa* Bl. NON Lamarck). . . . It is curious that it has not previously been noted that de Blainville's name *annulosa* was preoccupied and is hence untenable. Both *Ophiura annulosa*, Lamarck, and *O. annulosa*, de Blainville, have been in constant use for many years, each being a conspicuous and well-known East Indian species". Subsequent authors have taken Clark's statement that he was re-naming a homonym at its face value; and they have come to accept *superba* as the valid name for the type-species of *Ophiolepis*. In fact, the whole process started with the misapplication by de Blainville of Lamarck's name *annulosa*.

5. The Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress all designations of type-species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Ophiolepis* Müller & Troschel, 1840, and, having done so, to designate *Ophiolepis superba* H. L. Clark, 1915, to be the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Ophiolepis* Müller & Troschel, 1840 (gender: feminine); type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *O. superba* H. L. Clark, 1915, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *superba* H. L. Clark, 1915, as published in the binomen *Ophiolepis superba* (specific name of type-species of *Ophiolepis* Müller & Troschel, 1840), on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

CIRCINAE SUNDEVALL, 1836 (AVES), vs. CIRCINAE DALL, 1895 (MOLLUSCA): REQUEST FOR A RULING ENDING THE HOMONYMY. Z.N.(S.) 2112

By Barry Roth (*Department of Geology, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California* 94118)

Homonymy exists between the family-group names CIRCINAE Sundevall, 1836 (Aves), based on the genus *Circus* Bechstein and CIRCINAE Dall, 1895 (Mollusca), based on the genus *Circe* Schumacher, 1817. The case is one such as described in Article 55(a) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, which specifies that if homonymy between names in the family-group results from similarity but not identity of the names of their type-genera, the case is to be referred to the Commission. The younger name, CIRCINAE of Dall, enjoys wide acceptance in the molluscan literature, and if rejected as a junior homonym stands to be replaced in usage by a recently proposed, hence unfamiliar, name which is at best a subjective synonym.

1. The family-group name CIRCINAE is well established in avian literature. It has been used by many authors of both regional and general works, such as Coues (1903), Friedmann (1950), Gray (1869), Hellmayr & Conover (1949), and Peters (1931). Although many authors quote it from Bonaparte, 1850 (e.g. Gray, 1839 and Friedmann, 1950), Sundevall (1836, p. 113) first used the term "Circi" for a tribe in which he included *Ictinia* Vieill. *Circus* Bechst. and *Circaetus* Vieill.

2. After searching through Bechstein's literature available to me and in the British Museum (Natural History), the name *Circus* could not be found. The nearest reference that has been found to "*Circus* Bechstein" is in a work by Bechstein (1802, p. 21) where he calls the harriers 'Weyhen (Circi)'. All the species he quotes are placed in the genus *Falco* including *F.*[*alco*] *aeruginosus* Linn.—Rostweyhe. I shall therefore request that the name '*Circus* Bechstein' should be treated as a cheironym and that the name *Circus* was first made available by Lacépède, 1799.

3. The name CIRCINAE Dall (1895, p. 552) is likewise well established in molluscan literature, being used for certain veneracean pelecypods at either subfamilial or familial rank by Abbott (1974), Dall (1896, 1913), Davies (1971), Franc (1960), Frizzell (1936a, 1936b), Keen (1951, 1969) and Vokes (1967), among other authors. As documented by Frizzell (1936b), the genera usually considered to comprise the CIRCINAE have occasionally been subsumed under the subfamily MERETRICINAE Gray, 1847; and Dall himself was inconsistent in its application (Dall, 1902, 1903; Jukes-Browne, 1914). Some highly conservative classifications (e.g., Thiele, 1934; Ebersin, 1960) include the genera of both these groups in an unsubdivided family VENERIDAE. Most authors concerned with the subdivision of VENERIDAE, however, maintain the distinction between CIRCINAE and MERETRICINAE.

4. There exists one other family-group name based on a genus currently placed in the molluscan CIRCINAE. This is GAFRARIINAE Nordsieck (1969,

p. 107), apparently—although not explicitly—based on *Gafrarium* Röding, 1798. This name is introduced with the formula, "Subfamilia GAFRARIINAE nov. = CIRCINAE Dall, 1913", and was proposed evidently because the author believed a family-group name must be based on the oldest included generic name[1]. There is no indication in the work that Nordsieck was aware of the homonymy of CIRCINAE Dall and CIRCINAE Sundevall and in any case the type of a family-group taxon is the nominal genus upon which the family-group name is based (Article 63). GAFRARIINAE is therefore a potential alternative name for CIRCINAE of Dall only as long as the genera *Circe* and *Gafrarium* are placed in the same subfamily. It has not been adopted by subsequent workers and was cited by Abbott (1974) as a synonym of CIRCINAE.

5. For this reason, it seems desirable in the interest of nomenclatural stability to establish another, non-homonymous family-group name based on *Circe* Schumacher, 1817. This could be accomplished, at little discordance with existing literature, by emending the spelling of CIRCINAE Dall, 1895, to "CIRCEINAE", and this measure is proposed herein. This solution is analogous to the example cited under Article 55(a) of the Code, in which generic names *Merope* and *Merops* both yield the family name MEROPIDAE, rendered as MEROPEIDAE for the former (Opinion 140). GAFRARIINAE Nordsieck, 1969, would remain an available name in the event that future workers required a family-group taxon based on *Gafrarium*.

6. Therefore, it is hereby requested that the International Commission take the following actions:

(1) to use its plenary powers:
  (a) to declare that *Circus* Bechstein is a cheironym;
  (b) to declare that the generic name *Circus* was first made available by Lacépède, 1799;
  (c) to declare that the stem of the generic name *Circe* Schumacher, 1817, for the purposes of Article 29 is CIRCE-;
  (d) to declare CIRCINAE Dall, 1895, an incorrect original spelling of CIRCEINAE Dall, 1895;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Circus* Lacépède, 1799 (the name of the type-genus of the family-group taxon CIRCINAE Sundevall, 1836, Aves) (gender: masculine) type-species, by subsequent designation by Lesson, 1828, *Falco aeruginosus* Linnaeus, 1758.
  (b) *Circe* Schumacher, 1817 (the name of the type-genus of the family-group taxon CIRCEINAE Dall, 1895, Mollusca) (gender: feminine) type-species by monotypy *Circe violacea* Schumacher, 1817 (= *Venus scripta* Linnaeus, 1758);

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

[1] A footnote to the proposal reads: "Die Subfamilien sind nach den Regeln gebildet. Das älteste Genus ist zugrundgelegt" (Nordsieck, 1969, p. 107). Nordsieck seems to follow this practice throughout the book.

(a) *aeruginosus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Falco aeruginosus* (the specific name of the type-species of *Circus* Lacépède, 1799);

(b) *scripta* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Venus scripta*;

(4) to place the following names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) CIRCINAE Sundevall, 1836 (type-genus *Circus* Lacépède, 1799);

(b) CIRCEINAE Dall, 1895 (type-genus *Circe* Schumacher, 1817);

(5) to place the family group name CIRCINAE Dall, 1895 on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

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CYSTIOCERAS BÖRNER, 1912 (INSECTA, COLLEMBOLA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2120

By Peter F. Bellinger (*Biology Department, California State University, Northridge*) and Willem N. Ellis (*Institute of Taxonomic Zoology, University of Amsterdam*)

Schille, 1912a, in an essentially faunistic paper, gave records of some Collembola from Galicia (modern Poland). Among these are the nominal species *Cystioceras* (*Achorutes*) *semnacanthus* C. B. [i.e. Börner], *Cystioceras* (*Achorutes*) *armatus* Nic. [i.e. Nicolet], and *Achorutes* (*Neanura*) *loricatus* C. B. The names *Cystioceras*, *semnacanthus*, and *loricatus* appear here for the first time in the literature on Collembola. No diagnosis or description is given for any of these taxa.

In an earlier paper (Schille, 1908; translated with some additions in Schille, 1912b), Schille acknowledged the assistance of Börner in determining at least some of his Collembola. Since he credits the names *semnacanthus* and *loricatus* to Börner, although they do not appear in any of the latter's publications, it seems probable that these names, and the name *Cystioceras* as well, are manuscript names applied by Börner to specimens he determined for Schille.

The use of the generic name *Achorutes* Templeton, 1855 (Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, No. 757) in two different senses by Schille needs explanation. In connection with the name *armatus* Nic. it is evidently equivalent to the genus now called *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839 (Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, No. 1037); it is so used by Schille in his other papers, following Börner, 1901 and 1903. In 1906 Börner resurrected *Hypogastrura* for this group of species and transferred *Achorutes* to the group of species now assigned to *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893 (Official List, No. 1038). The names *Achorutes* and *Neanura* where they appear in parentheses in Schille, 1912a, are evidently intended to be explanatory, and not to be treated as subgeneric.

The names *semnacanthus* and *loricatus* are *nomina nuda* here, do not appear in any other papers by Schille or by Börner, and neither resemble any name proposed earlier in *Achorutes* sufficiently closely to be regarded as a *lapsus calami*. *Podura armata* Nicolet, [1842], however, is a well-known nominal species which was placed by virtually all specialists of this period in *Achorutes* (e.g. Börner, 1901), or, later, in *Hypogastrura* (e.g. Börner, 1906). *Cystioceras* therefore is an available name (Art. 12 and 16(a)(v)), with type species *Podura armata* Nicolet, [1842], by virtual monotypy.

Börner published a series of papers of fundamental importance for the taxonomy of Collembola from 1900 to 1914, and at one time planned to publish a "Prodromos der europäischen Collembola" (Börner, 1901, p.3–4). After 1914, however, he virtually abandoned this group, devoting his attention to other groups of insects, and especially to Aphididae. Apart from one short paper, his only later contributions on Collembola were the sections on Aptery-

gota in the 2nd through 7th editions of P. Brohmer's well-known *Fauna von Deutschland*. In the key to the genera of Collembola in the 4th edition (1932) of this work, Börner includes *Ceratophysella* nov. gen., citing as representative *C. armata* Nic., which is evidently *Podura armata* Nicolet, [1842], which becomes the type of *Ceratophysella* by monotypy. *Ceratophysella* Börner, 1932, is therefore a junior objective synonym of *Cystioceras*. The similarity in meaning of the two names, which describe a distinctive feature of *armata* Nicolet and its relatives, suggests that Börner in 1932 either had forgotten the earlier name or did not realize that it had ever been published.

To the best of our knowledge, *Cystioceras* has never been used since its original publication. It does not appear in the Nomenclators of Schultze or Neave. The name *Ceratophysella*, on the other hand, is in general use; a selection of citations is appended to satisfy the provisions of Art. 79b. The taxon to which the name is applied is cosmopolitan, with some 100 nominal species; it is generally regarded as either a distinct genus or a subgenus of *Hypogastrura*.

Since strict application of the Law of Priority would considerably upset stability, and in view of Arts. 23 and 79 of the Code, the International Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Cystioceras* Börner *in* Schille, 1912, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the genus group name *Ceratophysella* Börner, 1932, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, with *Podura armata* Nicolet, [1842], as type-species by monotypy;

(3) to place the specific name *armata* Nicolet, [1842], as published originally in the binomen *Podura armata*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the genus group name *Cystioceras* Börner, in Schille, 1912, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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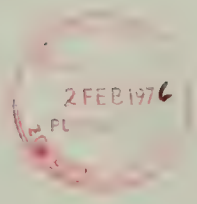
angolensis, *Pternistes afer* var., Bocage, 1893
eurysternus, *Pediculus*, Burmeister, 1838
formosissimus, *Constrictor*, Laurenti, 1768
maxima, *Formica*, Moore, 1842
quatuordecimlamellata, *Echeneis*, Storer, 1839
sexdecimlamellata, *Echeneis*, Eydoux & Gervais, 1838

Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology

DREPANIDAE Bonaparte, 1853
DREPANINAE Cabanis, 1847
DREPANIDIDAE Gadow, 1891
DREPANIDAE Gill, 1872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CORRIGENDA

vol. **32:**

page 16. Line nine: for "LESSON, 1827" read "LESSON, 1837"
page 144. paragraph 3 second line: for Paul Fischer 1885 read Paul Fischer 1883.
page 144. paragraph 3 third line: for Paris: 553 read Paris: 533.
page 145. paragraph 3 third line: for Fischer, 1886 read Fischer, 1883
page 145. paragraph 3 seventh line: for Fischer, 1886 read Fischer, 1883
page 156. paragraph 3, third line: delete "were synonymous"
page 165. paragraph 8 (2), third line: for "*Rhiniodon typus* Smith, 1829" read "*Rhiniodon typus* Smith, 1828".

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4	193–290	

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